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CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE
JANUARY
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
1927

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

NOTE: - STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY
TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOY-
MENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS
OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR
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LABOUR, CANADA.

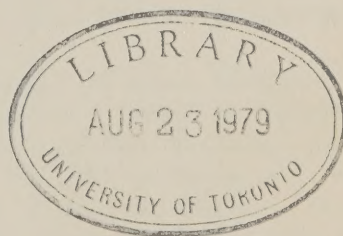
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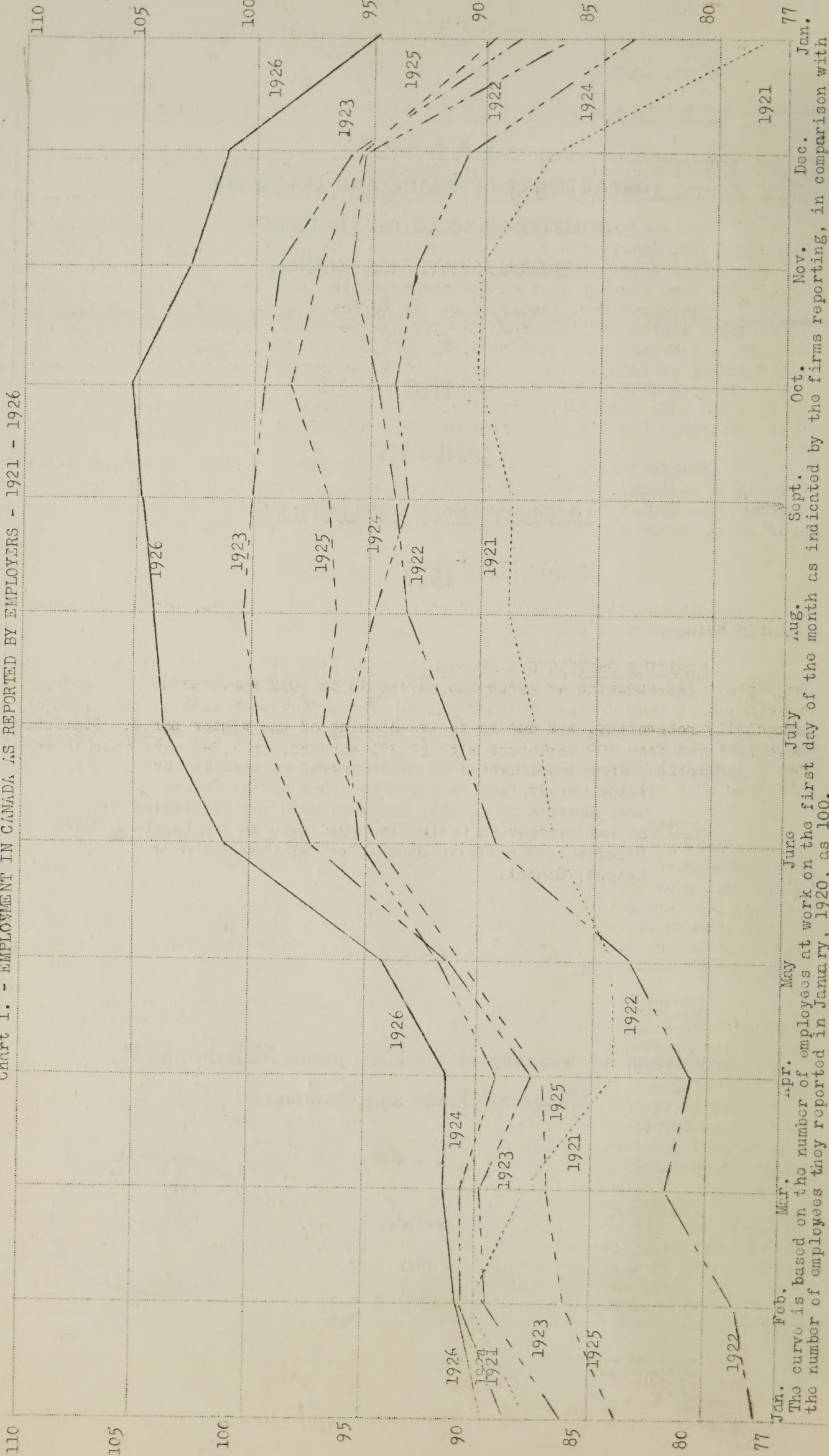
OTTAWA

1927



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Chart 1. - EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS - 1921 - 1926



The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the number of employees they reported in January, 1920, as 100.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA

Issued Jan. 25, 1927.

THE JANUARY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

Dominion Statistician: R.H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S.(Hon.), F.R.S.C.
Chief, General Statistics Branch: S. A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.

The seasonal curtailment in employment registered at the beginning of January, 1927, involved a rather larger number of workers than on Jan. 1, 1926, but the percentage loss was practically the same, while both absolute and proportionate reductions were smaller than on the corresponding date in the first five years of the record. Statements were tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 5,851 firms whose staffs declined from 833,638 on Dec. 1 to 781,559 at the beginning of January, a decrease of 52,079 persons, or 6.2 p.c. Reflecting this contraction, the index number on Jan. 1, 1927, stood at 94.8, as compared with 101.1 in the preceding month and with 89.6, 83.9, 88.7, 86.3, 77.9 and 88.7 on the same date in 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. The situation thus continues to be much more favourable than in the corresponding month of any other year of the record.

Manufacturing, construction, transportation, mining and logging reported pronounced seasonal curtailment, while employment in trade, though not at its holiday maximum, was nevertheless more active than on Dec. 1; the index was, in fact, higher than in any other month of the record which was begun in 1920.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

All except the Maritime Provinces reported declines, those in Quebec and Ontario being most extensive.

MARITIME PROVINCES.— Manufacturing, (chiefly of food and iron and steel products), construction and trade, were seasonally slacker, but greater increases were noted in logging and transportation. The improvement in the latter, which was especially noteworthy, was due to the re-opening of the winter ports. Statistics were received from 509 employers with 67,331 workers, or 4,342 more than in the preceding month. Much smaller gains were indicated on Jan. 1, 1926, and the index then was over six points lower.

QUEBEC.— Considerable contractions were shown in Quebec, where 21,122 persons were released from the staffs of the 1,258 co-operating firms, who employed 217,669 workers. This reduction was larger than on the same date of last year, though smaller than at the beginning of 1925, but the situation was much more favourable than on Jan. 1 of any other year of the record. Manufacturing, especially in the iron and steel, tobacco, beverage and pulp and paper industries, showed marked curtailment, as did construction and transportation. The only significant increases reported were in logging and retail trade.

ONTARIO.— The losses registered in Ontario were smaller than at the beginning of January of any other year of the record, and the index on Jan. 1, 1927, was at its highest for that date in the years since 1920. Data were received from 2,698 employers with 323,533 persons on payroll, as compared with 344,603 on Dec. 1. Manufacturing and construction showed the greatest reductions, but there were also decreases in transportation, mining and communication. Within the manufacturing group, there were important recessions in the iron and steel, lumber, food, textile and pulp and paper industries. Logging and trade, however, showed considerable improvement, although employment in the latter was not as active as just before Christmas.

PRAIRIE PROVINCES.— Manufacturing, particularly of food products, was slacker, and there were also heavy declines in construction. Smaller losses were noted in mining, transportation, trade and communication, while the only general increases were in logging. A combined working force of 107,065 persons was reported by the 767 firms making returns, who had 111,996 in the preceding month. These contractions were larger than those noted on Jan. 1, 1926, when the index was several points lower.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.— More extensive reductions than have been reported at the beginning of January of the last few years were indicated in British Columbia, where unfavourable weather conditions and holidays had an adverse effect upon industry, particularly upon logging and lumbering. Construction, mining and manufacturing also

showed curtailment. Statements were received from 621 employers, whose staffs aggregated 65,861 on Jan. 1 as against 75,259 in the preceding month. Employment was at a rather lower level than on the corresponding date of last year, though higher than on Jan. 1 in the years, 1921-25.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas are given in Tables 1 and 4.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

There were contractions in the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made, those in Montreal, Windsor and Toronto being most pronounced.

Montreal.- The decrease in Montreal involved a rather smaller number of workers than that registered on Jan. 1, 1926, when conditions were less favourable. Statements were received from 676 firms with 104,589 employees, as compared with 113,743 in the preceding month. Manufacturing, especially the food, beverage, tobacco and iron and steel divisions, showed important declines; construction and transportation were also seasonally slacker.

Quebec.- Seasonal curtailment in shipping caused a loss in Quebec, where 85 employers reduced their staffs from 9,128 persons on Dec. 1, to 8,776 at the beginning of January. Approximately the same sized decrease was noted on the corresponding date of last year, but the index then was lower.

Toronto.- Employment in Toronto showed a seasonal drop that was considerably less than on Jan. 1 of any of the four preceding years, in all of which the index was lower than on the date under review. There were general reductions in manufacturing, the largest being in food and iron and steel plants. Construction, communication and transportation were also slacker, while retail trade showed important gains over Dec. 1. Statements were received from 773 firms with 96,769 employees, as compared with 100,599 in their last report.

Ottawa.- Lumber mills showed seasonal curtailment, as did construction. The working forces of the 127 reporting establishments aggregated 9,270 persons, or 623 fewer than at the beginning of December. Although this reduction was greater than that recorded on the corresponding date of last year, employment was in practically the same volume.

Hamilton.- Manufacturing, especially iron and steel plants, released employees, while there were also decreases in transportation, construction and trade. Data were tabulated from 201 firms in Hamilton with 28,399 employees, as against 29,495 in the preceding month. The shrinkage recorded on Jan. 1, 1926, involved a rather larger number of workers, and the index then was lower by several points.

Windsor and the Other Border Cities.- The closing of several important automobile plants for inventory purposes caused the usual pronounced contractions in employment in the Border Cities at the beginning of January; 86 employers reported 6,400 workers, or 4,558 less than on Dec. 1. The situation was practically the same as on the corresponding date of last year.

Winnipeg.- Construction, manufacturing and trade registered the greatest declines in Winnipeg, where the 286 co-operating firms reported 27,804 persons on payroll, compared with 29,334 in the preceding month. Although this reduction involved a larger number of workers than that noted on Jan. 1, 1926, the index then was some 10 points lower than on the date under review.

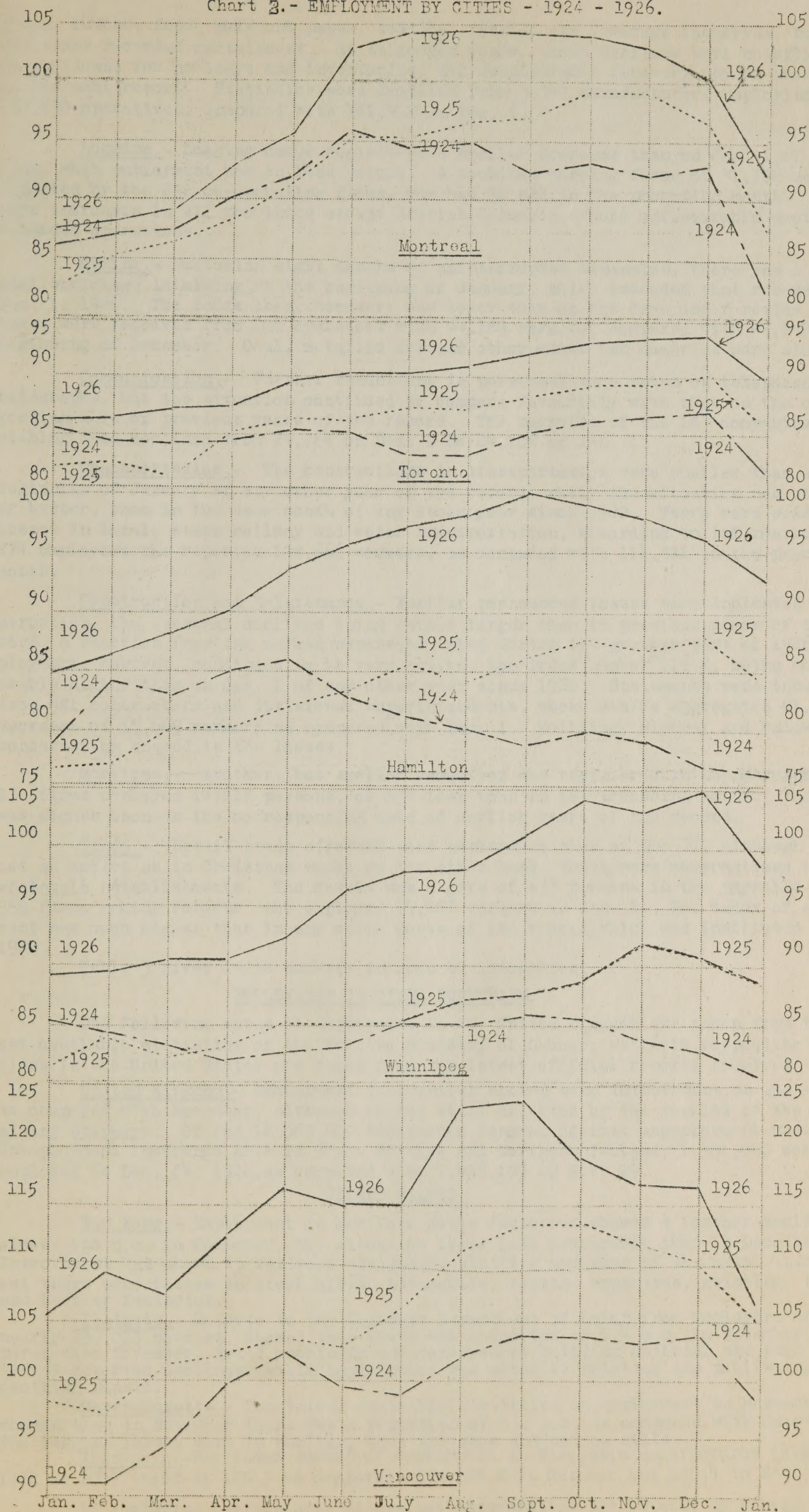
Vancouver.- Employment in lumber mills, construction and transportation showed a falling off, and trade was also slacker. Returns were compiled from 226 employers with 23,297 workers or 2,155 less than on Dec. 1. Rather less extensive losses were registered on the corresponding date of last year, when the situation was not quite as favourable.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 5, while Chart 2 shows the course of employment since 1924 in several of the leading cities.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- The losses registered in manufactures were somewhat larger than on Jan. 1, 1926, but were smaller than on the same date in previous years of the record, while the index number on the date under review was higher than at the beginning of any other year since 1920. The most extensive reductions were in iron and

Chart 2.- EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES - 1924 - 1926.



Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. Jan.
 The curves are based upon the number of workers employed by the reporting firms at the first of the month, compared with the number they employed in Jan. 1920, as 100.

steel, lumber, food, pulp and paper, textile, tobacco and beverage factories, but all divisions recorded curtailment. As in former years, these declines were chiefly due to shutdowns for holidays and inventories, and considerable recovery may be looked for in the next report. Statistics were compiled from 3,747 manufacturers employing 430,730 operatives, compared with 461,412 on Dec. 1.

Logging.- Logging camps registered a smaller decrease than on Jan. 1 of last year, when employment was in less volume. A combined working force of 31,782 men was reported by the 232 co-operating firms, who had 32,820 in the preceding month. There were increases in all provinces except British Columbia, where unfavourable weather retarded operations.

Mining.- Following eight months of uninterrupted expansion, there was a seasonal shrinkage in mining at the beginning of January, which exceeded that recorded on Jan. 1, 1926. The index then, however, was lower than on the date under review. Returns were received from 200 operators with 44,789 workers, compared with 46,649 at the beginning of December. Coal, metallic ore and other mines and quarries were slacker.

Communication.- Further reductions in personnel were noted on telephones and telegraphs, but the situation continued to compare favourably with that on the corresponding date of previous years of the record. The payrolls of the 187 companies furnishing data declined from 24,764 on Dec. 1 to 24,106 on Jan. 1.

Transportation.- The contractions in transportation were smaller than at the beginning of January of any other year of the record, while the situation was as good or better, than in the same month of any other year since 1920. There were seasonal losses in local, steam railway and water transportation, according to information from 274 employers who reported 108,666 workers, as compared with 111,321 in the preceding month.

Construction and Maintenance.- Further pronounced losses were indicated in construction, the seasonal declines being rather larger than in previous years of the record, a reaction from the marked expansion noted during the greater part of 1926. Employment, however, continued to be very active, the index number ^{at} 119.2, being considerably higher than on Jan. 1 of any other year since 1920. Statements were tabulated from 481 contractors and divisional superintendents, whose staffs aggregated 61,781, a decrease of 15,669 workers as compared with Dec. 1. Building, highway and railway construction shared in the losses.

Services.- Another, but smaller reduction was registered in the service group; 171 firms employed 14,218 persons, or 154 less than in the preceding month. The index was higher than on the corresponding date of earlier years of the record.

Trade.- Retail trade afforded more employment than on Dec. 1, although it was not as active as in Christmas week; on the other hand, there were contractions in wholesale establishments. The result was a gain of 637 persons in the payrolls of the 559 firms making returns, who employed 65,487 workers on Jan. 1. The index of employment was much higher than in any other month of the record which was instituted in 1920.

Table 3 gives index numbers in some 60 industries.

EMPLOYMENT IN OTHER COUNTRIES

The following notes on employment in the United Kingdom are taken from the latest available statistics of the British Ministry of Labour; extracts respecting conditions in the United States are taken from the latest official reports received.

United Kingdom.- Employment in December showed some improvement, on the whole, as compared with November, although it was still affected by the results of the coal-mining stoppage. Of the 12,000,000 workpeople insured against unemployment under the Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, 1,351,000 were unemployed on Dec. 24, 1926, as compared with 1,496,100 on Nov. 29.

UNITED STATES

New York.- Employment in New York State factories showed a further decline of almost one p.c. in December, the situation being less favourable than in December, 1925. Improvement was shown in railroad equipment, clothing and some of the metal industries, but there were losses in steel mills, automobile, heating apparatus, knitting, food and leather factories.

Illinois.- Reports to the Illinois Department of Labor from employers having nearly 290,000 workers, showed that there was a decline of 1.4 p.c. in December as compared with November. Metal, machinery and conveyances, building material and food factories reported declines, while improvement was noted in printing and publishing and clothing plants.

Massachusetts.- The latest available statistics on employment in Massachusetts showed that in November there was a reduction of 0.2 p.c. as compared with October. The largest losses were in woollen, boot and shoe and cotton mills.

Wisconsin.- The index number of employment in Wisconsin manufactures (with Jan. 1922 as 100) stood at 126.7 as compared with 128.8 in October and 130.4 in Nov. 1925.

1/ Including certain coal miners not disqualified for benefit by reason of the dispute.

Note: Number employed by the reporting firms in Jan. 1920 = 100 in every case. The "relative weight" shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of employees reported in Canada on the date under review. Table 1.— Index Numbers of all Employment by Economic Areas, and of Dominion Employment in Manufacturing.

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	All manu- facturing
Jan. 1, 1921	82.7	95.9	83.3	83.4	95.7	86.6	78.4
Jan. 1, 1922	77.9	78.1	74.4	78.3	82.8	79.9	68.7
Jan. 1, 1923	86.3	90.8	83.5	85.6	90.0	88.3	78.1
Jan. 1, 1924	88.7	86.3	90.5	86.1	94.3	90.9	80.1
Jan. 1, 1925	83.9	78.5	85.0	81.4	88.1	92.9	75.5
Feb. 1	86.1	79.1	89.1	83.4	88.4	95.1	79.3
Mar. 1	87.0	81.7	89.6	85.0	85.0	98.1	81.9
Apr. 1	87.2	83.4	89.8	84.9	84.1	100.1	84.3
May 1	90.8	86.6	94.2	87.7	88.0	105.1	86.6
June 1	94.5	90.3	100.6	89.8	93.1	106.5	88.3
July 1	96.8	99.4	101.1	91.8	95.9	108.0	89.1
Aug. 1	96.3	92.2	101.1	90.8	97.3	112.2	88.5
Sept. 1	96.6	88.4	101.3	92.7	96.0	114.2	89.4
Oct. 1	98.3	88.1	102.7	94.3	99.8	114.8	91.3
Nov. 1	97.1	85.5	101.1	93.7	99.1	111.5	89.2
Dec. 1	95.3	83.5	98.5	92.6	97.5	109.0	88.1
Jan. 1, 1926	89.6	84.4	90.7	86.3	95.1	100.5	83.2
Feb. 1	90.7	85.1	92.6	88.1	90.7	103.6	85.9
Mar. 1	91.5	88.7	94.0	89.2	88.6	103.3	87.7
Apr. 1	91.4	84.7	95.7	88.0	88.2	108.3	89.3
May 1	94.3	83.8	99.0	90.4	92.5	113.5	91.3
June 1	101.0	87.9	108.8	95.2	103.5	116.6	93.9
July 1	103.7	91.1	112.8	97.0	107.3	118.1	95.3
Aug. 1	104.2	94.5	113.5	96.7	106.5	120.8	95.8
Sept. 1	104.9	96.7	113.1	97.9	106.9	121.8	96.9
Oct. 1	105.2	94.2	113.1	98.7	110.0	119.2	96.7
Nov. 1	102.8	86.6	110.6	97.4	107.7	116.0	94.9
Dec. 1	101.1	85.1	107.7	96.8	105.4	112.7	93.8
Jan. 1, 1927	94.8	90.8	98.2	90.9	100.6	98.8	87.5
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts and in Manufacturing as at Jan. 1, 1927							
	100.	8.6	27.9	41.4	13.7	8.4	55.1

Table 2.— Index Numbers of Employment by Principal Cities.

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Jan. 1, 1923	79.8		84.7	94.4	81.5		92.6	87.7
Jan. 1, 1924	86.3		85.6	91.0	79.0		85.3	91.1
Jan. 1, 1925	82.5	93.1	82.2	87.1	77.0		81.4	98.3
Feb. 1	85.3	101.3	83.0	86.8	77.3		84.2	97.4
Mar. 1	86.7	93.2	81.8	86.6	80.1		82.7	101.8
Apr. 1	88.5	98.4	85.1	87.5	80.3		83.7	102.5
May 1	91.7	91.9	86.9	91.8	82.4		85.4	104.0
June 1	95.6	95.7	86.7	100.1	83.9	85.2	85.5	103.1
July 1	95.7	98.9	87.6	100.5	86.0	87.1	85.6	106.5
Aug. 1	97.0	98.8	87.7	100.2	84.8	59.0	87.7	111.4
Sept. 1	97.3	97.4	88.5	98.5	86.9	85.6	88.0	113.9
Oct. 1	99.4	100.3	89.8	101.8	88.3	94.8	89.4	113.9
Nov. 1	99.3	99.4	89.7	96.8	87.7	92.9	92.5	112.0
Dec. 1	97.0	94.4	90.9	90.4	88.7	93.3	91.5	110.7
Jan. 1, 1926	88.0	89.9	86.1	87.7	85.0	57.1	89.3	105.8
Feb. 1	88.3	90.6	86.5	87.0	86.9	96.1	89.8	109.4
Mar. 1	89.6	92.3	87.1	85.3	88.5	100.5	90.8	107.6
Apr. 1	93.1	94.9	87.7	86.5	90.3	102.8	90.7	112.6
May 1	96.0	100.4	89.8	91.5	94.0	108.5	92.7	116.8
June 1	103.1	89.3	90.2	99.4	96.0	111.5	96.9	115.2
July 1	104.5	101.6	90.7	101.2	97.6	110.3	98.3	115.3
Aug. 1	104.8	104.2	91.1	99.3	98.8	107.7	98.7	123.8
Sept. 1	104.6	103.5	92.3	98.6	100.3	109.2	101.6	124.2
Oct. 1	104.3	105.1	93.1	99.5	99.7	103.7	104.9	119.7
Nov. 1	103.3	103.2	93.6	97.3	98.4	97.2	103.7	117.4
Dec. 1	100.6	101.2	93.9	93.8	96.6	99.1	105.4	117.1
Jan. 1, 1927	92.5	100.9	90.2	87.3	93.1	57.7	99.3	107.3
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at January 1, 1927								
	13.4	1.1	12.4	1.2	3.6	.8	3.5	3.0

Table 3.- Index Numbers of Employment in Canada by Industries (Jan. 1920 = 100)

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Jan.1 1927	Dec.1 1926	Jan.1 1926	Jan.1 1925	Jan.1 1924	Jan.1 1923
Manufacturing	55.1	87.5	93.8	83.2	75.5	80.1	78.1
Animal products - edible	1.8	89.2	98.5	88.7	87.2	79.5	81.5
Fur and products	.1	82.3	88.3	82.6	80.3	98.8	100.0
Leather and products	2.2	80.7	83.2	73.3	71.0	74.9	82.2
Lumber and products	4.9	77.8	90.5	77.7	70.4	74.8	80.1
Rough and dressed lumber	2.8	79.1	97.6	72.3	76.1	83.0	86.1
Furniture	1.0	80.1	88.8	74.4	63.9	65.9	70.8
Other lumber products	1.1	73.0	76.1	67.9	62.4	63.5	73.4
Musical Instruments	.4	75.6	80.7	68.8	59.1	61.5	76.2
Plant products - edible	3.2	90.6	106.4	90.5	86.6	85.0	82.5
Pulp and paper products	7.0	107.0	112.6	100.8	95.6	98.4	95.4
Pulp and paper	3.5	114.2	124.1	104.6	95.3	102.1	94.3
Paper products	.8	90.5	96.8	87.8	83.3	84.3	85.0
Printing and publishing	2.7	104.0	104.2	100.5	98.8	98.9	97.6
Rubber products	1.6	89.3	90.4	93.2	70.7	57.8	59.1
Textile products	9.0	91.2	94.4	87.7	80.1	80.9	84.6
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.5	108.1	109.9	105.9	94.6	96.1	99.7
Hosiery and knit goods	1.8	101.9	106.1	91.0	81.9	79.1	83.1
Garments and personal furnishings	2.6	68.8	72.6	66.9	62.7	67.0	97.1
Other textile products	1.1	97.4	102.6	98.5	92.3	88.5	87.9
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	1.4	90.9	103.2	86.4	75.5	88.6	81.2
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	111.3	98.1	102.7	138.8	105.4	99.6
Chemicals and allied products	.8	79.7	86.2	77.5	76.2	84.6	83.1
Clay, glass and stone products	1.2	91.3	100.5	78.2	68.5	79.1	86.3
Electric current	1.5	123.0	127.8	122.5	128.6	117.9	113.0
Electrical apparatus	1.4	134.1	137.2	115.8	120.0	106.9	86.5
Iron and steel products	15.0	76.0	81.1	70.0	60.0	72.6	64.7
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.5	59.1	63.4	58.0	38.4	57.6	67.2
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.2	76.0	77.5	69.5	62.6	71.5	62.5
Agricultural implements	1.2	87.3	88.9	70.3	40.4	53.2	56.1
Land vehicles	6.6	84.9	92.6	82.2	74.9	92.0	69.9
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.4	31.3	30.7	32.3	20.1	23.2	19.1
Heating appliances	.6	82.2	90.9	78.1	67.2	76.1	66.3
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.7	88.8	94.4	76.5	59.1	77.8	76.9
Foundry and machine shop products	.7	84.5	83.9	73.2	72.2	67.6	73.5
Other iron and steel products	2.1	77.1	82.8	69.5	62.1	66.8	69.5
Non-ferrous metal products	1.9	98.0	103.4	86.1	73.3	77.7	68.1
Mineral products	1.2	100.9	104.9	98.4	95.8	93.5	89.3
Miscellaneous	.5	88.5	91.7	81.0	79.5	81.4	84.0
Logging	4.1	75.4	77.1	71.6	83.4	92.1	87.0
Mining	5.7	100.1	104.2	96.5	97.1	100.5	100.8
Coal	3.6	90.0	92.1	86.6	87.6	92.1	101.3
Metallic ores	1.4	150.6	155.0	140.3	145.7	137.2	108.3
Non-Metallic Minerals(other than coal)	.7	89.8	103.5	91.2	75.5	89.6	87.5
Communication	3.1	115.9	119.0	111.3	108.9	104.2	97.4
Telegraphs	.6	111.5	122.5	106.7	102.6	103.7	96.8
Telephones	2.5	117.0	118.1	112.5	110.6	104.3	97.6
Transportation	13.9	107.3	109.9	103.9	99.0	107.3	104.8
Street railways and cartage	2.4	110.1	112.8	109.6	108.2	118.3	111.0
Steam railways	10.0	101.0	102.0	98.6	93.8	102.4	98.0
Shipping and stevedoring	1.5	170.9	190.9	149.6	135.1	135.4	173.0
Construction and maintenance	7.9	119.2	148.9	103.3	93.3	98.8	96.0
Building	3.4	138.5	166.9	109.1	91.3	99.5	81.8
Highway	.7	615.2	1279.2	708.0	701.4	754.6	1401.5
Railway	3.8	93.4	106.4	83.8	78.3	84.1	90.5
Services	1.8	115.8	117.2	107.8	107.1	106.6	92.8
Hotels and restaurants	.9	114.7	115.1	108.0	109.9	112.7	92.6
Professional	.2	111.1	121.0	111.9	114.8	111.0	95.3
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.7	118.8	118.9	106.3	100.7	97.3	92.3
Trade	8.4	110.8	109.8	102.1	96.3	99.4	98.2
Retail	5.8	117.4	114.3	104.6	97.0	101.7	100.4
Wholesale	2.6	98.6	101.7	97.1	94.9	95.1	94.4
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	94.3	101.1	89.6	83.9	88.7	86.3

1/ The "relative weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

Table 4. - Index Numbers of Employment by Economic Areas and Industries

Area and Industry		1/Relative Weight	Jan. 1 1927	Dec. 1 1926	Jan. 1 1926	Jan. 1 1925	Jan. 1 1924
<u>Maritime Provinces-</u> Manufacturing		33.8	70.5	77.1	70.2	59.6	74.5
	Lumber products	3.9	60.2	70.2	69.5	59.7	60.7
	Pulp and Paper	3.6	116.1	129.6	106.5	96.8	108.1
	Textile products	5.2	92.6	94.1	88.4	78.8	94.3
	Iron and steel	11.9	57.4	59.7	57.6	41.9	68.3
	Other manufactures	9.2	78.4	89.7	74.9	71.9	75.7
	Logging	3.5	81.8	46.3	30.0	48.8	75.4
	Mining	24.1	103.7	103.1	94.0	94.5	95.5
	Communication	3.0	87.0	88.2	84.7	88.9	95.5
	Transportation	22.8	118.7	73.4	107.1	98.6	96.0
	Construction	6.2	96.6	108.2	97.4	83.7	92.6
	Services	.7	92.9	92.0	90.0	90.2	89.2
	Trade	5.9	115.5	121.3	114.1	116.9	119.0
<u>Maritime Provinces - All Industries</u>		100.0	90.8	85.1	84.4	78.5	86.3
<u>Quebec</u> Manufacturing		62.2	89.6	94.7	85.7	78.7	84.2
	Lumber products	3.6	90.4	97.6	85.2	78.0	86.8
	Pulp and paper	9.2	108.8	114.5	101.2	92.3	99.7
	Textile products	13.9	97.5	99.2	94.4	87.7	89.8
	Iron and steel	13.3	73.9	76.9	72.5	62.9	73.6
	Other manufactures	22.2	89.9	97.8	85.2	80.3	82.9
	Logging	4.4	75.3	72.6	56.3	63.5	69.3
	Mining	1.7	97.3	111.9	81.2	63.1	82.3
	Communication	3.0	148.2	151.0	139.6	143.2	120.1
	Transportation	11.8	106.7	133.2	103.5	101.6	112.7
	Construction	9.2	166.1	221.5	115.1	115.6	120.1
	Services	1.8	140.2	141.4	129.7	131.8	129.1
	Trade	5.9	118.8	119.4	112.8	98.3	97.1
<u>Quebec - All Industries</u>		100.0	98.2	107.7	90.7	85.0	90.5
<u>Ontario</u> Manufacturing		65.6	85.5	91.8	80.4	72.5	76.5
	Lumber products	5.0	73.6	85.4	72.5	66.3	71.5
	Pulp and paper	7.8	105.7	108.2	100.6	97.2	98.2
	Textile products	10.5	85.4	89.4	81.6	74.3	72.7
	Iron and steel	19.0	76.9	84.6	68.8	56.0	69.4
	Other manufactures	23.3	91.3	97.0	87.3	81.9	80.4
	Logging	3.7	72.1	70.2	81.7	103.8	107.8
	Mining	2.9	136.0	140.8	125.0	125.5	134.2
	Communication	2.9	114.8	117.5	110.8	106.1	105.8
	Transportation	9.9	103.9	108.4	100.3	99.1	107.7
	Construction	5.9	104.7	130.0	97.9	95.5	104.9
	Services	1.6	117.1	120.7	109.6	110.5	110.6
	Trade	7.5	108.3	102.3	100.7	98.8	106.0
<u>Ontario - All Industries</u>		100.0	90.9	96.8	86.3	81.4	86.1
<u>Prairie Provinces-</u> Manufacturing		31.4	101.9	106.5	96.7	94.0	95.8
	Lumber products	2.0	68.7	70.3	57.4	62.6	66.0
	Pulp and paper	2.7	99.3	107.9	95.7	103.1	98.7
	Textile products	1.7	102.5	113.9	97.5	74.4	84.8
	Iron and steel	14.6	103.9	105.2	100.5	94.8	101.7
	Other manufactures	10.4	109.6	117.9	102.8	103.1	97.0
	Logging	2.4	71.4	57.7	66.4	59.5	73.7
	Mining	7.5	79.5	85.9	78.6	88.5	90.1
	Communication	3.6	88.6	94.7	88.8	84.6	88.0
	Transportation	24.3	106.8	109.0	105.9	94.2	108.0
	Construction	12.0	121.0	141.2	104.8	80.3	88.1
	Services	2.1	97.7	99.0	88.8	84.6	87.4
	Trade	16.7	99.2	100.4	89.0	80.2	85.6
<u>Prairie Provinces - All Industries</u>		100.0	100.6	105.4	95.1	88.1	94.3
<u>British Columbia</u> Manufacturing		40.2	94.6	109.6	92.6	81.6	78.3
	Lumber products	14.9	85.3	108.1	90.0	78.9	80.6
	Pulp and paper	5.8	107.0	126.1	100.8	94.6	87.1
	Textile products	1.2	111.4	119.3	109.5	79.5	87.3
	Iron and steel	4.9	52.1	52.6	48.4	49.3	46.6
	Other manufactures	13.4	146.9	160.4	137.2	118.7	104.9
	Logging	7.9	83.6	129.3	92.9	93.6	110.0
	Mining	11.4	90.1	94.7	105.7	102.7	100.8
	Communication	3.8	146.3	147.3	134.5	124.6	114.2
	Transportation	14.3	105.4	107.3	108.1	105.4	106.2
	Construction	8.6	85.5	107.7	98.4	74.5	64.8
	Services	3.7	106.1	104.0	100.6	95.5	92.8
	Trade	10.1	147.3	151.0	126.1	128.9	114.4
<u>British Columbia - All Industries</u>		100.0	98.8	112.7	100.5	92.9	90.9

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns.

Table 5.- Index Numbers of Employment by Cities and Industries.

City and Industry	1/Relative Weight	Jan.1 1927	Dec.1 1926	Jan. 1 1926	Jan.1 1925	Jan.1 1924
<u>Montreal - Manufacturing</u>	69.6	82.6	87.7	79.2	74.0	80.4
Plant products - edible	5.6	98.0	108.1	92.2	87.1	89.6
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	5.2	98.0	98.7	95.3	93.4	94.6
Textiles	13.2	79.0	79.7	78.9	76.5	81.7
Tobacco, distilled & malt liquors	5.4	78.1	96.8	74.4	62.8	85.4
Iron and steel	15.7	66.9	71.6	64.8	55.2	64.4
Other manufactures	24.5	93.1	98.0	87.3	85.2	85.4
Communication	4.9	159.3	159.4	149.6	155.5	125.6
Transportation	5.8	114.1	169.4	106.6	105.3	97.5
Construction	5.3	132.8	171.4	122.0	116.6	117.4
Trade	11.4	119.6	120.2	113.7	97.3	97.2
Montreal - All industries	100.0	92.5	100.6	88.0	82.5	86.3
<u>Quebec - Manufacturing</u>	62.3	85.6	86.6	77.6	80.1	-
Leather products	22.8	86.5	88.3	81.5	87.3	-
Other manufactures	39.5	83.5	85.6	75.2	76.0	-
Transportation	10.5	131.5	161.5	119.2	135.7	-
Construction	14.1	268.7	217.3	182.8	184.9	-
Quebec - All industries	100.0	100.9	101.2	89.9	93.1	-
<u>Toronto - Manufacturing</u>	65.2	83.0	88.6	79.9	74.7	77.1
Plant products - edible	5.5	80.0	93.3	86.4	76.8	75.6
Printing and publishing	10.0	99.5	99.5	96.2	92.8	94.6
Textiles	12.3	72.5	75.9	69.9	68.4	66.2
Iron and steel	10.4	81.5	87.8	76.2	57.7	70.7
Other manufactures	27.0	84.6	91.3	80.3	78.7	80.5
Communication	4.9	128.2	132.2	123.0	121.1	113.1
Transportation	5.1	98.1	102.4	104.4	107.5	133.9
Construction	2.5	88.1	116.3	66.0	75.8	66.8
Trade	19.4	108.5	100.3	100.3	98.2	105.7
Toronto - All industries	100.0	90.2	93.9	86.1	82.2	85.6
<u>Ottawa - Manufacturing</u>	61.0	86.2	91.2	85.4	81.6	84.2
Lumber products	8.3	62.8	83.7	58.1	50.4	48.7
Pulp and paper	26.6	89.2	87.3	90.3	88.0	86.8
Other manufactures	26.1	94.0	99.2	93.7	86.1	100.2
Construction	3.6	58.4	107.7	89.5	82.7	94.9
Trade	17.1	98.2	98.6	98.3	98.7	99.0
Ottawa - All industries	100.0	87.3	93.8	87.7	87.1	91.0
<u>Hamilton - Manufacturing</u>	87.7	91.9	94.1	82.5	74.0	73.7
Textiles	21.0	103.9	102.8	102.9	96.2	77.4
Electrical apparatus	12.0	125.3	126.4	97.5	117.3	107.9
Iron and steel	33.1	78.3	81.8	66.7	51.8	56.0
Other manufactures	21.6	92.4	95.5	87.1	78.8	88.2
Construction	2.1	104.7	143.0	162.0	75.6	190.5
Trade	3.7	101.5	109.0	102.0	103.3	116.0
Hamilton - All industries	100.0	93.1	96.6	85.0	77.0	79.0
<u>Windsor - Manufacturing</u>	74.6	49.7	92.8	48.4	-	-
Iron and steel	46.9	41.9	96.9	43.2	-	-
Other manufactures	27.7	72.9	80.2	76.8	-	-
Construction	6.0	55.8	110.0	90.2	-	-
Windsor - All industries	100.0	57.7	99.1	57.1	-	-
<u>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</u>	37.2	101.6	108.2	95.1	90.3	89.0
Animal products - edible	5.0	146.9	152.8	138.6	139.9	111.7
Plant products - edible	4.3	80.6	89.6	80.0	80.6	100.8
Printing and publishing	6.7	87.5	97.6	85.6	97.3	89.3
Textiles	5.0	96.4	108.4	96.5	77.3	85.2
Other manufactures	16.2	108.0	109.3	95.6	84.2	81.3
Transportation	7.0	97.8	97.4	95.4	92.8	104.5
Construction	5.1	116.3	174.4	68.1	17.4	57.4
Trade	44.2	99.9	102.2	87.3	78.3	82.4
Winnipeg - All industries	100.0	99.3	105.4	89.3	81.4	85.3
<u>Vancouver - Manufacturing</u>	37.7	78.9	90.3	77.8	75.1	73.1
Lumber products	12.7	93.2	117.7	92.1	95.5	101.9
Other manufactures	25.0	73.3	79.5	71.9	67.0	61.4
Communication	9.3	159.2	159.3	145.3	132.3	123.9
Transportation	17.3	130.5	136.1	136.6	136.8	128.2
Construction	15.1	107.9	164.3	179.0	79.3	51.7
Services	5.4	112.5	108.3	106.0	98.4	94.5
Trade	25.1	149.9	153.1	125.5	137.5	113.7
Vancouver - All industries	100.0	107.3	117.1	105.8	98.3	91.1

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns.

77-002

26.25/27

CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE
FEBRUARY
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
1927

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

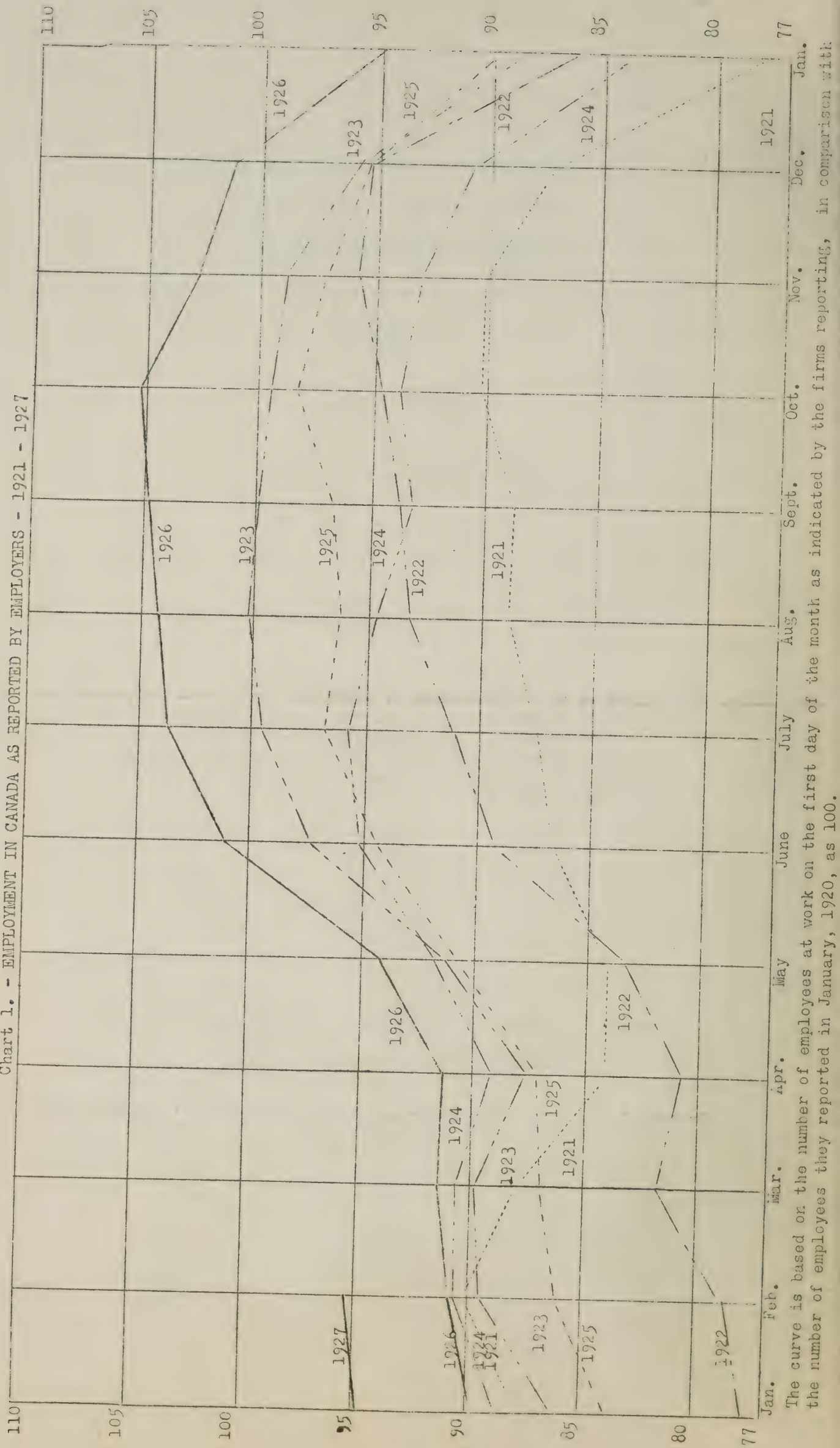
NOTE:- STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY
TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOY-
MENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS
OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR
GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF
LABOUR, CANADA.

Published by authority of the Hon. James Malcolm, M. P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce

OTTAWA

1927

Chart 1. - EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS - 1921 - 1927



DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA

Issued February 23, 1927.

THE FEBRUARY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

Dominion Statistician: R. H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S. (Hon.), F. R. S. C.
Chief, General Statistics Branch: S. A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.

There was an increase in employment at the beginning of February, although the situation was still affected to some extent by inventory shutdowns, and more so by continued seasonal slackness in the out-of-door industries. Employment, however, was in much greater volume than on the same date in any of the six preceding years. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated returns from 5,817 firms, whose staffs aggregated 788,887 persons, as compared with 784,484 on Jan. 1. The index number stood at 95.4 on the date under review, while in the preceding month it was 94.8 and on Feb. 1, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921 it was 90.7, 86.1, 90.6, 89.5, 78.9 and 90.1, respectively.

Substantial recovery was shown in manufacturing, and logging also reported improvement. On the other hand, construction, trade and transportation registered large seasonal declines.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS

There were reductions in employment in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces, but elsewhere the tendency was upward.

Maritime Provinces.- Large losses in construction, together with less extensive contractions in manufacturing, coal-mining, transportation and trade, caused a considerable falling off in employment in the Maritime Provinces. The situation, however, continued to be slightly better than on the corresponding date of last year, although moderate gains were then indicated. Statements were received from 484 firms employing 64,656 workers, compared with 66,941 on Jan. 1, 1927.

Quebec.- The recovery in Quebec caused the reinstatement of practically the same number of workers as at the beginning of February, 1926, when employment was in much smaller volume. Manufacturing, especially the textile, tobacco and beverage, pulp and paper and rubber industries reported considerable improvement; logging and mining were also busier, but there were pronounced declines in construction, trade and transportation. The working forces of the 1,276 co-operating employers aggregated 223,940 persons, as against 221,054 in the last report.

Ontario.- Important gains were made in manufacturing, notably in iron and steel, lumber and textile factories. Logging also reported heightened activity. On the other hand, trade, construction and transportation were seasonally slacker. According to data received from 2,676 firms, their staffs rose from 323,536 at the beginning of January to 328,462 on the date under review. This increase was rather smaller than on Feb. 1, 1926, but the index then was over four points lower.

Prairie Provinces.- The curtailment in employment in the Prairie Provinces involved fewer workers than on the corresponding date of last year, when the index stood at 90.7, as compared with 97.2 on Feb. 1, 1927. Statistics were tabulated from 762 employers whose staffs declined by 3,411 persons to 103,558 on the date under review. The food, lumber and iron and steel industries reported reductions, as did transportation, construction and trade, that in the groups last named being of a seasonal character. Logging, pulp and paper and textiles, however, registered improvement.

British Columbia.- The additions to staffs recorded at the beginning of February exceeded those noted in the same month in 1926, but employment then was slightly more active. The working forces of the 619 reporting firms aggregated 68,271, an increase of 2,287 workers over their Jan. 1 staffs. There was considerable recovery in manufacturing, particularly in the lumber, pulp and paper and metal industries. Logging also showed important gains, but there were losses in trade and construction.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas are given in Tables 1 and 4.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES

Of the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made, four,- Montreal, Ottawa, Windsor and the other Border Cities and Vancouver registered improvement, while in Quebec, Toronto, Hamilton and Winnipeg the trend was downward.

Montreal.- Manufactures in Montreal showed substantial recovery, especially in the textile, tobacco and iron and steel industries; seasonal losses in trade, construction and transportation, however, reduced the general level of employment. Data were

received from 692 firms employing 105,930 workers, as compared with 105,727 in the preceding month. This gain exceeded that registered on Feb. 1, 1926, when the situation was less favourable.

Quebec.— According to returns received from 89 firms in Quebec, they decreased their staffs by 341 persons to 8,307 at the beginning of February; construction showed the greatest seasonal losses, but trade and transportation were also slacker. The index was higher than on the corresponding date of last year, when no general change was shown.

Toronto.— Following the very marked activity incidental to the Christmas and New Year, there was a considerable falling off in employment in trade on Feb. 1, which more than offset large gains in manufacturing, notably in iron and steel, food, textile, tobacco and beverage factories. Construction also released employees. The result was a reduction of 772 persons in the forces of the 772 co-operating firms, who had 96,565 employees. Practically no change was recorded on Feb. 1, 1926, but employment was then in much smaller volume.

Ottawa.— Manufacturing was busier, while trade showed some curtailment, according to 125 firms employing 9,404 persons. The index was rather higher than on the corresponding date of last year.

Hamilton.— The situation in Hamilton showed no general change; manufacturing was quiet, while transportation afforded rather more employment. Statistics were tabulated from 200 employers with 28,298 workers, or almost the same as at the beginning of January. Employment was in greater volume than on Feb. 1, 1926, although gains were then indicated.

Windsor and other Border Cities.— Substantial improvement was noted in the Border Cities, where 4,380 persons were reinstated by the 89 reporting firms, who had 10,991 employees. The level of employment was practically the same as on the corresponding date of last year.

Winnipeg.— Employment in Winnipeg showed contraction; trade and construction recorded reduced activity, while manufacturing was busier. Returns were tabulated from 284 employers, whose payrolls declined from 27,748 on Jan. 1 to 27,342 on February 1. The situation was much more favourable than on the corresponding date of a year ago.

Vancouver.— The metal, food, construction and transportation groups reported expansion, while trade was seasonally slacker. A combined working force of 24,020 persons was reported by the 227 firms making returns, who had 23,240 employees in the preceding month. Employment was rather more active than at the beginning of February, 1926, when improvement was also indicated.

Index numbers of employment by cities are given in Tables 2 and 5.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES

Manufacturing.— The revival in manufactures on Feb. 1 was more marked than on the corresponding date of 1926 and the index was nearly five points higher. Statements were tabulated from 3,729 manufacturers employing 448,417 operatives, compared with 433,027 in the preceding month. The most marked recovery was in iron and steel, textile, lumber, pulp and paper, tobacco, distilled and malt liquors and rubber works. Animal food, building material and musical instrument factories, on the other hand, showed seasonal losses in personnel.

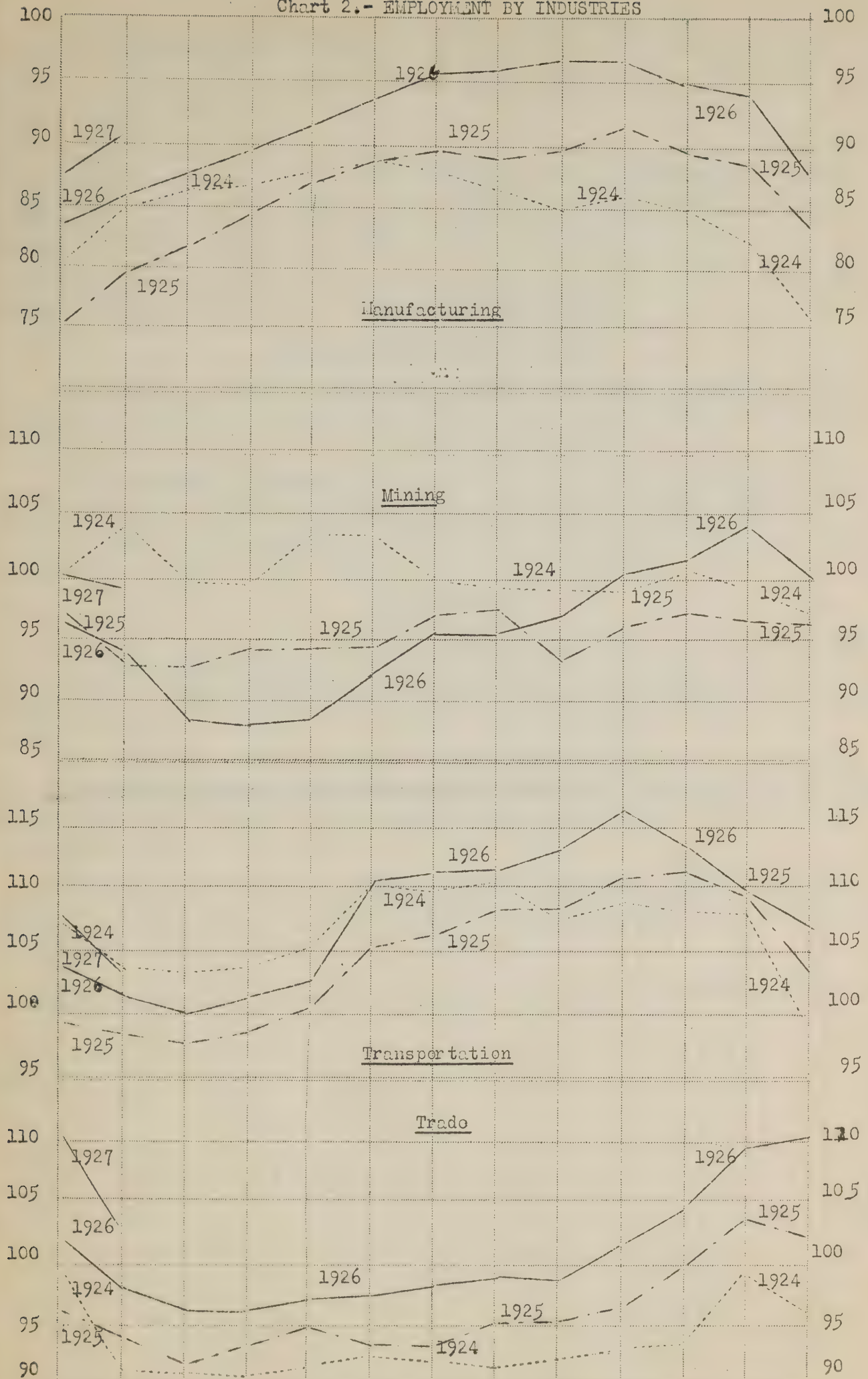
Logging.— Seasonal expansion on practically the same scale as on Feb. 1 of last year was shown in logging camps, 223 of which enlarged their staffs from 31,245 men on Jan. 1 to 34,632 on the date under review. Employment was rather more active than at the beginning of February, 1926.

Mining.— There was a moderate decline in employment in coal mining, while other branches of this group were somewhat busier. The general loss was much smaller than on the corresponding date of last year, when the index was several points lower. Statements were received from 202 operators with 44,521 employees, or 282 less than at the beginning of January.

Communication.— The working force of the 189 companies and branches reporting stood at 24,071, compared with 24,173 in the preceding month. The number employed was greater than on the same date of a year ago.

Transportation.— Further curtailment of a seasonal character was indicated in transportation; slight gains on street and electric railways were more than offset by losses in steam railways and water transportation. A combined payroll of 104,964 persons was employed by the 256 co-operating firms, who had 102,652 in their last report. Employment was at a higher level than on February 1, 1926.

Chart 2.- EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES



Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May. June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. Jan.

Curves are based upon number of workers reported at first of month by firms making returns, as compared with the number they employed in Jan. 1920, as 100.

Construction and Maintenance.- Building, highway and railway construction shared in the declines recorded at the beginning of February, when 465 contractors reduced their staffs by 5,532 men to 56,969 on the date under review. This group was more active than on the corresponding date of any other year of the record, which was instituted in 1920.

Trade.- Following the unusual activity of the Christmas and holiday season, there was a marked reduction in the number employed in retail/^{trade} wholesale houses were also rather slacker; 4,671 persons were let out from the forces of the 573 co-operating stores and wholesale establishments, which employed 61,024 workers. The index was considerably higher than on Feb. 1 of any previous year of the record.

Table 3 gives index numbers in some 60 industries, while Chart 2 shows the course of employment in four of the leading industrial groups.

EMPLOYMENT IN OTHER COUNTRIES

The following notes on employment in the United Kingdom are taken from the latest available statistics of the British Ministry of Labour; extracts respecting conditions in the United States are taken from the latest official reports received.

United Kingdom:- Employment in January showed a slight improvement on the whole as compared with December, although it was still affected by the results of the coal-mining stoppage. Of the 12,000,000 work-people insured against unemployment under the Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, 1,331,000 were unemployed on January 22nd, 1927, as compared with 1,351,000 on Dec. 24, 1926.

UNITED STATES

Illinois.- Employment in Illinois continued to decline, there being a decrease of 1.9 p.c. in the number of workers on factory payrolls in January. The largest losses were in the stone, metal, wood and food products. On the other hand, there were increases in fur, leather, chemical, oil, paint, printing, paper, textile and clothing factories.

Massachusetts:- During January, there was a decrease of 0.7 p.c. in the number employed in factories in Massachusetts. Boot and shoe, automobile and knitting factories reported improvement, while declines took place in food, rubber, stationery and stove works.

Wisconsin:- From Nov. 15 to Dec. 15 factory employment in Wisconsin declined by 2.3 p.c. There were losses in the construction and allied industries and in the metal, paper and food groups, while retail trade, logging, rubber and textiles afforded more employment than in November.

1/ Including certain coal miners not disqualified for benefit by reason of the dispute.

23/2/27 EC.

Note: Number employed by the reporting firms in Jan. 1920 = 100 in every case. The "relative weight" shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of employees reported in Canada on the date under review. Table 1.- Index Numbers of all Employment by Economic Areas and of Dominion Employment in Manufacturing.

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	All manu- facturing
Feb. 1, 1921	90.1	96.3	90.4	88.1	93.7	87.2	84.8
Feb. 1, 1922	78.9	78.6	74.6	79.5	83.0	84.3	73.0
Feb. 1, 1923	89.5	90.4	87.7	90.0	91.6	88.4	85.0
Feb. 1, 1924	90.6	83.2	92.8	90.0	92.1	92.7	84.9
Jan. 1, 1925	83.9	78.5	85.0	81.4	88.1	92.9	75.5
Feb. 1,	86.1	79.1	89.1	83.4	83.4	95.1	79.3
Mar. 1,	87.0	81.7	89.6	85.0	85.0	98.1	81.9
Apr. 1,	87.2	83.4	89.8	84.9	84.1	100.1	84.3
May 1,	90.8	86.6	94.2	87.7	88.0	105.1	86.6
June 1,	94.5	90.3	100.6	89.3	93.1	106.5	88.3
July 1,	96.8	99.4	101.1	91.8	95.9	108.0	89.1
Aug. 1,	96.3	92.2	101.1	90.8	97.3	112.2	88.5
Sept. 1,	96.6	88.4	101.3	92.7	96.0	114.2	89.4
Oct. 1,	98.3	88.1	102.7	94.3	99.8	114.8	91.3
Nov. 1,	97.1	85.5	101.1	93.7	99.1	111.5	89.2
Dec. 1,	95.3	83.5	98.5	92.6	97.5	109.0	88.1
Jan. 1, 1926	89.6	84.4	90.7	86.3	95.1	100.5	83.2
Feb. 1,	90.7	85.1	92.6	88.1	90.7	103.6	85.9
Mar. 1,	91.5	88.7	94.0	89.2	88.6	103.3	87.7
Apr. 1,	91.4	84.7	95.7	88.0	88.2	108.3	89.3
May 1,	94.3	83.8	99.0	90.4	92.5	113.5	91.3
June 1,	101.0	87.9	108.8	95.2	103.5	116.6	93.9
July 1,	103.7	91.1	112.8	97.0	107.3	118.1	95.3
Aug. 1,	104.2	94.5	113.5	96.7	106.5	120.8	95.8
Sept. 1,	104.9	96.7	113.1	97.9	106.9	121.8	96.9
Oct. 1,	105.2	94.2	113.1	98.7	110.0	119.2	96.7
Nov. 1,	102.8	86.6	110.6	97.4	107.7	116.0	94.9
Dec. 1,	101.1	85.1	107.7	96.8	105.4	112.7	93.8
Jan. 1, 1927	94.8	90.8	98.2	90.9	100.6	98.8	87.5
Feb. 1,	95.4	87.5	99.9	92.3	92.2	102.5	90.7
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts and in Manufacturing as at Feb. 1, 1927.							
	100.	8.2	28.4	41.6	13.1	8.7	56.9

Table 2. - Index Numbers of Employment by Principal Cities.

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Feb. 1, 1923	86.2		88.5	95.7	86.0		89.0	85.8
Feb. 1, 1924	87.1		84.7	89.7	84.3		84.7	91.1
Jan. 1, 1925	82.5	93.1	82.2	87.1	77.0		81.4	98.3
Feb. 1,	85.3	101.3	83.0	86.8	77.3		84.2	97.4
March 1,	86.7	93.2	81.8	86.6	80.1		82.7	101.8
Apr. 1,	88.5	98.4	85.1	87.5	80.3		83.7	102.5
May 1,	91.7	91.9	86.9	91.8	82.4		85.4	104.0
June 1,	95.6	95.7	86.7	100.1	83.9	85.2	85.5	103.1
July 1,	95.7	98.9	87.6	100.5	86.0	87.1	85.6	106.5
Aug. 1,	97.0	98.8	87.7	100.2	84.8	59.0	87.7	111.4
Sept. 1,	97.3	97.4	88.5	98.5	86.9	85.6	88.0	113.9
Oct. 1,	99.4	100.3	89.8	101.8	88.3	94.8	89.4	113.9
Nov. 1,	99.3	99.4	89.7	96.8	87.7	92.9	92.5	112.0
Dec. 1,	97.0	94.4	90.9	90.4	88.7	93.3	91.5	110.7
Jan. 1, 1926	88.0	89.9	86.1	87.7	85.0	57.1	89.3	105.8
Feb. 1,	88.3	90.6	86.5	87.0	86.9	96.1	89.8	109.4
Mar. 1,	89.6	92.3	87.1	85.3	88.5	100.5	90.8	107.6
Apr. 1,	93.1	94.9	87.7	86.5	90.3	102.8	90.7	112.6
May 1,	96.0	100.4	89.8	91.5	94.0	108.5	92.7	116.8
June 1,	103.1	89.3	90.2	99.4	96.0	111.5	96.9	115.2
July 1,	104.5	101.6	90.7	101.2	97.6	110.3	98.3	115.3
Aug. 1,	104.8	104.2	91.1	99.3	98.8	107.7	98.7	123.8
Sept. 1,	104.6	103.5	92.3	98.6	100.3	109.2	101.6	124.2
Oct. 1,	104.3	105.1	93.1	99.5	99.7	103.7	104.9	119.7
Nov. 1,	103.3	103.2	93.6	97.3	98.4	97.2	103.7	117.4
Dec. 1,	100.6	101.2	93.9	93.8	96.6	99.1	105.4	117.1
Jan. 1, 1927	92.5	100.9	90.2	87.3	93.1	57.7	99.3	107.3
Feb. 1,	93.3	97.2	89.9	89.2	93.1	96.8	97.5	111.3
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at February 1, 1927.								
	13.4	1.1	12.2	1.2	3.6	1.4	3.5	3.0

Table 3. - Index Numbers of Employment in Canada by Industries (Jan. 1920 = 100)

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Feb.1 1927	Jan.1 1927	Feb.1 1926	Feb.1 1925	Feb.1 1924	Feb.1 1923
Manufacturing	56.9	90.7	87.5	84.6	84.7	84.9	85.0
Animal products - edible	1.8	90.1	89.2	84.6	84.7	81.1	80.1
Fur and products	.1	76.1	82.3	78.1	73.1	92.7	83.4
Leather and products	2.3	82.3	80.7	75.9	74.8	80.5	84.7
Lumber and products	5.1	82.3	77.8	81.5	75.5	79.7	83.2
Rough and dressed lumber	2.8	82.8	79.1	85.1	79.0	85.5	85.8
Furniture	1.1	86.8	80.1	81.6	75.2	75.2	80.7
Other lumber products	1.2	77.3	73.0	73.4	67.8	76.3	79.2
Musical Instruments	.4	71.5	75.6	61.4	57.7	63.9	74.7
Plant products - edible	3.2	91.0	90.6	91.3	86.3	87.4	85.8
Pulp and paper products	7.1	109.6	107.0	103.2	96.7	99.7	96.5
Pulp and paper	3.6	118.4	114.2	108.3	98.1	103.1	97.4
Paper products	.8	93.3	90.5	88.3	86.3	88.8	89.0
Printing and publishing	2.7	104.7	104.0	102.1	98.4	99.4	98.0
Rubber products	1.7	94.8	89.3	91.2	76.6	71.6	77.1
Textile products	9.3	94.6	91.2	91.6	85.8	86.6	89.5
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.5	111.0	108.1	107.2	99.3	94.6	103.5
Hosiery and knit goods	1.9	103.5	101.9	96.8	86.7	90.3	92.5
Garments and personal furnishings	2.8	74.1	68.8	73.2	70.6	75.7	75.6
Other textile products	1.1	101.8	97.4	99.8	98.0	95.4	90.8
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	1.6	103.2	90.9	90.3	93.8	100.3	90.5
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	103.0	111.3	103.3	150.3	113.2	98.5
Chemicals and allied products	.8	84.5	79.7	80.7	78.9	85.0	86.4
Clay, glass and stone products	1.1	87.9	91.3	74.1	66.5	81.5	82.3
Electric current	1.5	121.9	123.0	118.6	125.0	116.9	110.9
Electrical apparatus	1.3	133.8	134.1	116.1	116.5	112.0	92.4
Iron and steel products	15.9	80.5	76.0	75.5	65.2	78.5	73.7
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.5	60.5	53.1	56.4	44.7	62.0	56.4
Machinery (Other than vehicles)	1.2	78.6	76.0	71.9	65.3	73.9	69.0
Agricultural implements	1.2	90.1	87.3	73.8	46.1	59.3	57.7
Land vehicles	7.1	92.3	84.9	90.2	81.9	98.4	100.7
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.5	35.6	31.3	30.3	25.3	33.3	36.9
Heating appliances	.6	80.4	81.2	80.6	67.0	77.5	79.2
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.9	94.4	88.8	84.8	70.1	82.3	84.0
Foundry and machine shop products	.7	84.2	84.5	80.3	68.6	97.7	73.8
Other iron and steel products	2.2	79.7	77.1	72.8	64.9	73.3	72.2
Non-ferrous metal products	1.9	101.6	98.0	88.5	76.1	81.7	79.8
Mineral products	1.2	101.0	100.9	100.7	96.0	92.9	90.1
Miscellaneous	.5	91.1	88.5	84.3	80.7	83.3	87.9
Logging	4.5	82.6	75.4	80.6	86.8	97.0	95.1
Mining	5.6	99.4	100.1	94.1	93.1	104.0	101.3
Coal	3.5	88.0	90.0	82.9	81.5	96.6	103.1
Metallic ores	1.4	151.9	150.6	140.6	148.2	142.1	109.1
Non-Metallic Minerals (other than coal)	.7	93.3	89.8	92.6	72.2	85.4	80.6
Communication	3.0	115.5	115.9	110.7	107.6	104.0	96.5
Telegraphs	.6	111.8	111.5	103.0	97.3	100.4	94.5
Telephones	2.4	116.5	117.0	112.7	110.3	105.0	97.1
Transportation	13.3	103.4	107.3	101.2	98.4	103.7	101.5
Street railways and cartage	2.4	110.9	110.1	108.6	107.5	111.6	110.9
Steam railways	9.5	97.3	101.0	95.1	94.0	99.3	95.5
Shipping and stevedoring	1.4	153.9	170.9	151.8	124.9	133.6	148.9
Construction and maintenance	7.2	110.2	119.2	99.5	98.3	94.2	86.0
Building	3.2	132.5	138.5	111.0	89.1	89.6	66.7
Highway	.5	465.6	615.2	468.4	826.8	405.4	911.3
Railway	3.5	87.5	93.4	83.0	86.2	89.7	90.9
Services	1.8	114.9	115.8	107.8	106.8	106.3	92.4
Hotels and restaurants	.9	113.6	114.7	105.6	109.0	110.2	90.4
Professional	.2	111.8	111.1	111.6	111.9	114.5	99.8
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.7	117.8	118.8	105.4	102.0	98.7	93.3
Trade	7.7	103.0	110.8	98.2	94.2	91.2	97.7
Retail	5.2	105.6	117.4	98.6	93.6	89.6	94.4
Wholesale	2.5	98.0	98.6	97.4	95.3	94.0	92.3
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	95.4	94.8	90.7	86.1	90.6	89.5

1/ The "relative weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

Table 4. - Index Numbers of Employment by Economic Areas and Industries (Jan. 1920 = 100)

Area and Industry	Relative Weight	Feb. 1 1927	Jan. 1 1927	Feb. 1 1926	Feb. 1 1925	Feb. 1 1924
<u>Maritime Provinces</u> - Manufacturing	34.1	68.9	70.5	71.2	64.7	69.7
Lumber products	3.3	58.1	60.2	66.7	67.7	61.8
Pulp and Paper	3.7	116.8	116.1	109.1	102.6	115.2
Textile products	5.7	96.5	92.6	90.7	92.6	94.6
Iron and steel	11.9	55.0	57.4	60.9	46.7	55.3
Other manufactures	9.0	73.5	75.4	72.7	71.5	75.7
Logging	3.9	37.4	31.8	68.2	35.7	35.7
Mining	24.2	100.4	103.7	86.9	87.8	93.2
Communication	3.2	87.8	87.0	84.4	86.6	88.8
Transportation	23.2	116.3	118.7	109.0	102.6	94.9
Construction	4.8	73.0	96.6	99.8	83.6	67.7
Services	.7	93.6	92.9	92.5	90.9	88.0
Trade	5.9	111.2	115.5	110.3	112.0	113.6
<u>Maritime Provinces</u> - All Industries	100.0	87.5	90.8	85.1	79.1	83.2
<u>Quebec</u> Manufacturing	62.9	92.2	89.6	87.5	83.5	87.2
Lumber products	3.5	91.9	90.4	88.8	81.8	94.1
Pulp and paper	9.2	111.6	108.8	104.3	93.4	98.0
Textile products	14.2	101.3	97.5	98.9	92.5	88.1
Iron and steel	13.6	75.6	73.9	73.7	70.8	79.2
Other manufactures	22.4	92.6	89.9	85.0	84.7	87.6
Logging	5.0	87.4	75.3	61.4	67.7	75.4
Mining	1.8	102.6	97.3	85.2	68.8	76.2
Communication	2.9	148.4	148.2	139.2	141.5	120.6
Transportation	11.3	104.7	106.7	102.8	99.2	111.4
Construction	8.8	164.5	166.1	129.7	133.9	130.7
Services	1.7	137.5	140.2	132.4	129.5	126.6
Trade	5.6	111.5	118.8	105.1	93.1	99.1
<u>Quebec</u> - All Industries	100.0	99.9	98.2	92.6	89.1	92.8
<u>Ontario</u> Manufacturing	68.0	90.0	85.5	84.1	75.9	84.2
Lumber products	5.3	80.5	73.6	76.0	73.3	77.7
Pulp and paper	7.8	106.5	105.7	101.8	98.8	101.1
Textile products	10.7	88.0	85.4	85.6	80.0	84.1
Iron and steel	20.7	85.2	76.9	76.3	60.6	80.3
Other manufactures	23.5	93.3	91.3	88.1	82.6	84.9
Logging	3.7	73.7	72.1	88.3	107.2	112.5
Mining	2.9	137.2	136.0	125.5	126.8	137.3
Communication	2.8	114.7	114.8	110.0	105.7	104.0
Transportation	9.3	98.2	103.9	98.4	97.8	105.0
Construction	5.2	94.7	104.7	87.8	93.8	93.7
Services	1.6	118.2	117.1	109.3	112.2	112.0
Trade	6.5	95.5	108.3	94.3	94.3	90.4
<u>Ontario</u> - All Industries	100.0	92.3	90.9	88.1	83.4	90.0
<u>Prairie Provinces</u> - Manufacturing	32.3	101.0	101.9	96.2	95.4	95.6
Lumber products	1.8	60.5	68.7	59.5	64.5	70.7
Pulp and paper	3.3	107.4	99.3	104.7	95.2	96.6
Textile products	1.8	110.4	102.5	98.2	86.7	91.8
Iron and steel	14.9	102.7	103.9	98.4	98.5	99.0
Other manufactures	10.8	106.9	109.6	100.9	101.9	98.7
Logging	2.4	70.9	71.4	67.1	71.9	71.5
Mining	7.8	79.0	79.5	77.0	70.9	79.3
Communication	3.6	86.6	88.6	86.0	82.4	85.9
Transportation	23.8	100.7	106.8	95.4	95.4	99.0
Construction	11.2	109.4	121.0	89.3	82.6	86.8
Services	2.2	98.5	97.7	89.1	88.7	88.3
Trade	16.7	96.2	99.2	88.6	84.3	83.1
<u>Prairie Provinces</u> - All Industries	100.0	97.2	100.6	90.7	88.4	92.1
<u>British Columbia</u> - Manufacturing	42.0	101.9	94.6	96.9	84.3	83.9
Lumber products	15.6	93.2	85.3	97.5	81.0	82.9
Pulp and paper	6.2	117.8	107.0	102.5	96.8	93.3
Textile products	1.1	122.3	111.4	106.1	99.7	107.0
Iron and steel	5.1	55.1	52.1	53.4	50.0	52.0
Other manufactures	14.0	153.9	146.9	136.1	122.6	115.3
Logging	9.2	101.1	83.6	106.2	98.9	107.1
Mining	11.0	89.9	90.1	105.9	109.6	105.8
Communication	3.6	145.2	146.3	134.2	123.6	114.8
Transportation	14.0	107.2	105.4	111.8	100.1	104.5
Construction	7.6	79.4	85.5	93.9	82.1	60.3
Services	3.7	102.5	106.1	97.0	92.4	91.2
Trade	8.9	141.6	147.3	128.0	123.9	111.7
<u>British Columbia</u> - All Industries	100.0	102.5	98.8	103.6	95.1	92.7

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns.

Table 5. - Index Numbers of Employment by Cities and Industries.

City and Industry	1/Relative Weight	Feb.1 1927	Jan.1 1927	Feb.1 1926	Feb.1 1925	Feb.1 1924
<u>Montreal - Manufacturing</u>	70.6	84.8	82.6	80.5	79.1	83.4
Plant products - edible	5.3	94.6	98.0	92.4	93.2	89.9
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	5.1	97.4	98.0	94.6	90.7	92.8
Textiles	13.5	83.1	79.0	83.2	79.5	79.9
Tobacco, distilled & malt liquors	6.5	94.9	78.1	77.9	86.8	99.8
Iron and steel	16.0	68.9	66.9	66.5	64.4	74.9
Other manufactures	24.2	92.5	93.1	86.5	84.9	85.6
Communication	4.9	160.7	159.3	150.7	155.2	125.9
Transportation	5.6	112.5	114.1	109.8	99.1	97.8
Construction	5.0	127.0	132.8	114.1	108.1	88.6
Trade	11.0	112.6	119.6	106.2	91.8	91.5
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	93.3	92.5	88.3	85.3	87.1
<u>Quebec - Manufacturing</u>	66.7	87.0	85.6	80.5	83.0	-
Leather products	25.3	94.5	86.5	87.2	96.2	-
Other manufactures	41.4	82.9	83.5	76.4	89.3	-
Transportation	10.0	126.5	131.5	118.9	103.4	-
Construction	11.1	223.2	268.7	170.5	388.7	-
Quebec - All industries	100.0	97.2	100.9	90.6	101.3	-
<u>Toronto - Manufacturing</u>	67.8	86.0	83.0	81.8	77.3	80.8
Plant products - edible	5.9	84.4	80.0	84.0	79.0	82.9
Printing and publishing	10.0	100.1	99.5	97.0	94.7	96.8
Textiles	12.5	73.6	72.5	74.1	73.8	74.8
Iron and steel	11.1	86.6	81.5	79.0	63.0	73.5
Other manufactures	28.3	88.2	84.6	81.8	79.5	81.4
Communication	4.9	128.0	128.2	127.5	121.6	116.0
Transportation	5.0	97.9	98.1	101.5	105.9	114.3
Construction	2.3	82.8	88.1	72.7	59.4	57.6
Trade	17.0	94.4	108.5	94.2	94.2	89.2
Toronto - All industries	100.0	89.9	90.2	86.5	83.0	84.7
<u>Ottawa - Manufacturing</u>	63.1	90.8	86.2	86.6	82.8	96.1
Lumber products	8.7	66.6	62.8	57.4	49.5	56.5
Pulp and paper	27.0	92.1	89.2	92.9	95.2	87.4
Other manufactures	27.4	100.9	94.0	94.0	85.0	140.0
Construction	3.2	54.9	58.4	74.0	82.1	79.4
Trade	15.5	90.3	98.2	91.7	87.3	90.6
Ottawa - All industries	100.0	89.2	87.3	87.0	86.1	89.7
<u>Hamilton - Manufacturing</u>	87.6	91.6	91.9	85.1	75.6	80.6
Textiles	21.2	104.6	103.9	106.2	95.3	89.7
Electrical apparatus	11.6	120.8	125.3	97.9	106.2	109.0
Iron and steel	33.4	79.1	78.3	69.7	53.4	65.4
Other manufactures	21.4	90.9	92.4	89.5	83.8	88.9
Construction	2.0	104.1	104.7	116.0	64.2	134.4
Trade	3.5	98.1	101.5	96.8	99.8	112.8
Hamilton - All industries	100.0	93.1	93.1	86.9	77.3	84.3
<u>Windsor - Manufacturing</u>	84.5	96.8	49.7	94.5	-	-
Iron and steel	67.5	102.4	41.9	100.8	-	-
Other manufactures	17.0	79.7	72.9	73.4	-	-
Construction	3.8	56.7	55.8	71.9	-	-
Windsor - All industries	100.0	96.8	57.7	96.1	-	-
<u>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</u>	38.6	103.1	101.6	96.2	89.7	91.5
Animal products - edible	5.0	138.6	146.9	127.6	133.0	114.0
Plant products - edible	4.5	82.6	80.6	79.1	82.0	99.3
Printing and publishing	7.7	98.7	87.5	95.9	86.8	88.1
Textiles	5.5	104.5	96.4	96.3	85.6	93.0
Other manufactures	15.9	103.9	108.0	95.5	85.8	85.5
Transportation	7.2	98.5	97.8	96.1	98.0	103.2
Construction	3.5	80.2	116.3	53.2	22.5	27.1
Trade	44.1	98.3	99.9	88.9	84.3	80.9
Winnipeg - All industries	100.0	97.5	99.3	89.8	84.2	84.7
<u>Vancouver - Manufacturing</u>	40.6	86.2	78.9	81.1	78.8	74.6
Lumber products	12.2	93.5	93.2	101.8	97.2	99.1
Other manufactures	28.4	83.4	73.3	72.7	71.4	65.0
Communication	8.8	156.6	159.2	144.8	133.5	124.3
Transportation	17.4	138.2	130.5	147.7	116.7	125.4
Construction	6.1	136.1	107.9	187.5	79.1	48.4
Services	5.6	107.7	112.5	99.9	93.3	93.3
Trade	21.4	144.6	149.9	128.8	123.4	110.8
Vancouver - All industries	100.0	111.3	107.3	109.4	97.4	91.1

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns.

23/2/27 EC.

72-002

March 30/27

CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE
MARCH
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
1927

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

NOTE:- STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY
TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOY-
MENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS
OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR
GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF
LABOUR, CANADA.

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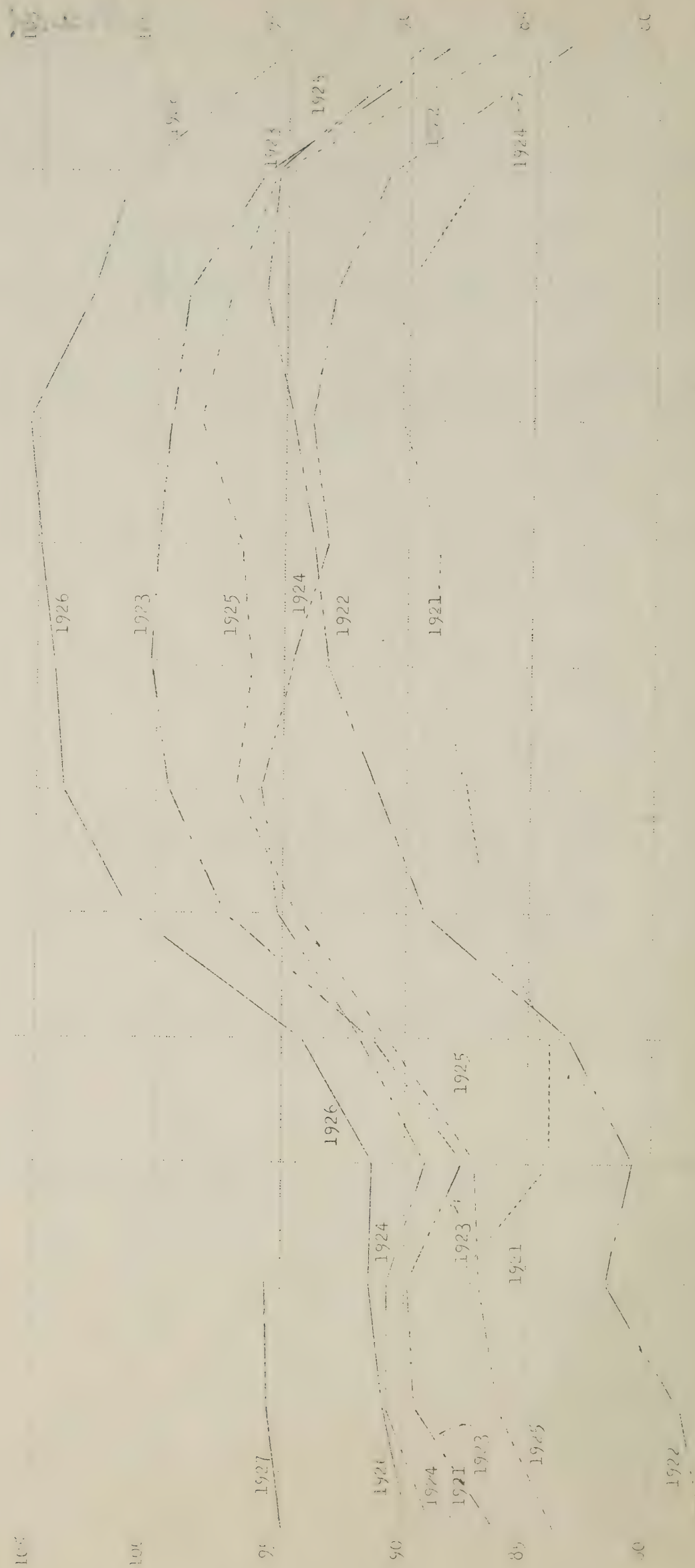
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Minister of Trade and Commerce

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OTTAWA

1927

Chart 1. - EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS - 1921 - 1927.



77 Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927

The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms' reports, in comparison with the number of employees they reported in January, 1920, as 100.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA

Issued Mar. 24, 1927.

THE MARCH EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

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According to the monthly statements furnished to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by 5,813 of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada and analysed in the Bureau by localities and industries, there was a moderate gain in employment at the beginning of March, the upward movement being rather more extensive than in earlier years of the record. The working forces of these firms aggregated 795,163 persons, as compared with 788,148 in the preceding month. This increase of slightly over 7,000 workers caused the index number to rise from 95.4 on Feb. 1, 1927, to 96.3 at the beginning of March, as compared with 91.5, 87.0, 90.7, 89.9, 81.9 and 88.0 on Mar. 1, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively.

The largest increases took place in manufacturing and construction, while logging, mining and trade were seasonally slacker.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS

The trend was upward in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, while in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces curtailment was indicated.

Maritime Provinces.— Further but smaller declines were shown in the Maritime Provinces, where 498 employers reduced their staffs from 64,873 persons on Feb. 1 to 64,281 at the beginning of March. Improvement was registered in manufactures, particularly in iron and steel works, and construction and transportation were also rather busier. Logging and mining, however, recorded seasonal losses. Employment on Mar. 1, 1926, had shown an increase, which was chiefly due to the gains in railroad maintenance staffs caused by the exceptionally heavy snowfalls then reported. The index number was slightly higher than on the date under review.

Quebec.— Employment in Quebec was at a higher level than in the early spring of any other year since 1920, although the gains indicated on Mar. 1 were smaller than on the same date of last year. Statements were tabulated from 1,269 firms, whose staffs aggregated 225,063 employees, as compared with 223,515 at the beginning of February. Manufacturing, especially of iron and steel and textile products, and construction were considerably more active, while there were losses in logging and trade.

Ontario.— Further expansion on a larger scale than in previous years of the record was shown in Ontario, where the 2,674 co-operating establishments enlarged their forces by 6,074 persons to 334,100 on Mar. 1. The situation continued to compare favourably with that noted on the corresponding date of the years, 1921-1926. Manufacturing, notably of iron and steel products, recorded considerable recovery, and construction was also more active than on Feb. 1, 1927, as were transportation and communication. Logging, on the other hand, was seasonally slacker.

Prairie Provinces.— The curtailment shown in the Prairie Provinces involved fewer workers than the losses registered on the same date in the four preceding years, while the index was higher than on Mar. 1 in any other year since 1920. Data were tabulated from 764 firms, who had 102,068 employees, as compared with 103,536 in the preceding month. Iron and steel, coal mining and railway transportation showed the greatest declines, while construction, lumber and pulp and paper reported improvement.

British Columbia.— Manufacturing, particularly of lumber products, recorded important increases in employment, while only small changes were noted in other industries. The working forces of the 608 reporting employers aggregated 69,651 persons, as against 68,198 in the preceding month. Reductions in personnel had been indicated on Mar. 1 of last year, when the index was somewhat lower.

Index numbers of employment are given by economic areas in Tables 1 and 4, while Chart 2 shows the course of employment since 1924 in these areas.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES

Employment advanced in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor and Vancouver, but in Winnipeg contractions were shown.

Montreal.- Continued and more pronounced gains were indicated in Montreal, chiefly in manufactures, within which iron and steel plants recorded important recovery. Construction was also busier, while trade and transportation showed curtailment. Statements were tabulated from 690 firms employing 107,741 workers, as compared with 106,280 in the preceding month. The tendency on Mar. 1 of last year was also upward, but the index then was several points lower.

Quebec.- The improvement in Quebec, mainly in manufactures, was on practically the same scale as on the corresponding date of 1926, when the situation was not so favourable. The working forces of the 90 co-operating employers totalled 9,031 persons, or 145 more than on Feb. 1, 1927.

Toronto.- Iron and steel and construction reported moderate gains and there were smaller increases in many other groups, while the only significant declines were in printing and musical instrument works and in local transportation. According to returns received from 772 firms, they enlarged their staffs from 96,478 persons in the preceding month to 96,706 at the beginning of March. Rather greater gains were noted on the same date of last year, but the index then was lower.

Ottawa.- Employment in Ottawa showed a general advance, 137 workers being added to the payrolls of the 125 co-operating employers, bringing them to 9,555. All groups were somewhat more active than in the preceding month. The volume of employment was greater than on Mar. 1, 1926, when losses had been indicated.

Hamilton.- Iron and steel and other manufactures registered heightened activity; 203 firms employed 28,760 workers, as compared with 28,381 in their last report. Although more marked improvement had been recorded on the corresponding date of last year, the situation then was less favourable.

Windsor and Other Border Cities.- Further expansion was indicated in the Border Cities; automobile factories registered most of the gain, while only small changes were shown in other industries. Data were received from 90 firms employing 11,580 persons, or 534 more than on Feb. 1. Employment was at a higher level than at the beginning of March, 1926.

Winnipeg.- There was another, but smaller reduction in employment in Winnipeg, where 286 employers reported 27,266 workers, as against 27,415 in the preceding month. The bulk of the decline took place in manufacturing, though the changes in all industries were comparatively slight. Employment was more active than on Mar. 1, 1926.

Vancouver.- Manufacturing, especially of lumber products, recorded substantial improvement, while trade was seasonally slacker. Returns were compiled from 223 employers, whose staffs were increased by 733 workers to 24,767 at the beginning of March. Contractions had been shown on the corresponding date of a year ago; the index then was several points lower.

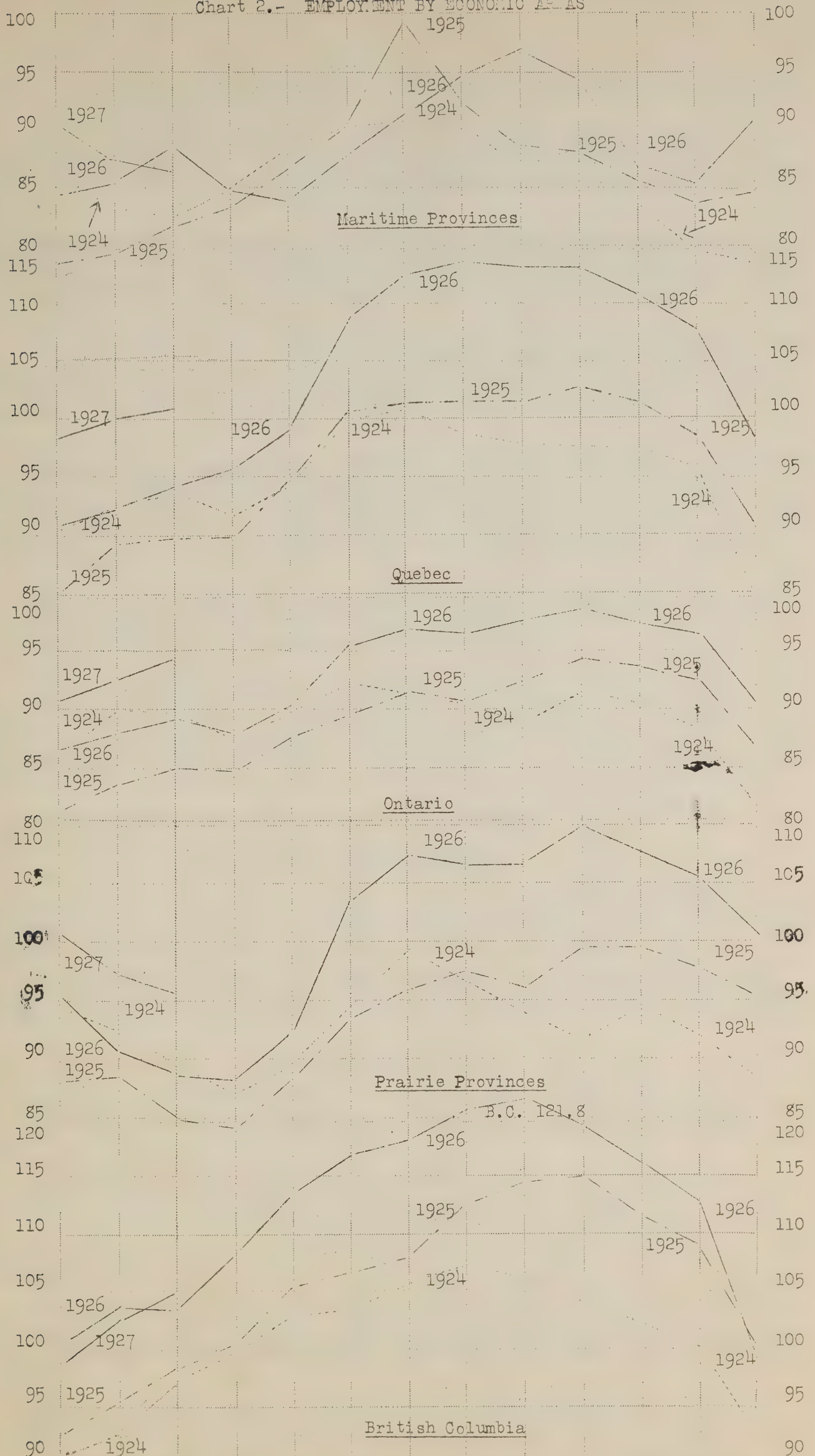
Index numbers of employment by cities are given in Tables 2 and 5.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES

Manufacturing.- The trend of employment in this group continued to be upward, according to statistics furnished by 3,729 manufacturers employing 454,991 operatives, as compared with 447,406 at the beginning of February. The most pronounced recovery took place in iron and steel factories; lumber mills showed further seasonal gains on a larger scale than in previous years of the record, and there were also important increases in vegetable food, textile and non-ferrous metal works. Pulp and paper and animal food establishments, however, registered reductions in employment. Although the general increase in manufactures was rather less extensive than on Mar. 1, 1926, the index number then, and also on the same date in the years 1921-1925, was lower than at the beginning of March, 1927.

Logging.- Marked contractions were noted in logging camps, in many of which the season's operations were almost completed: 228 firms had 32,063 men in their employ,

Chart 2.- EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS



Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. Jan.
 Curves are based upon numbers of workers indicated by reporting firms at first of month, as compared with number they employed in Jan. 1920 as 100.

or 2,710 less than in their last report. This decline rather exceeded that recorded on March 1 of a year ago, when the index was slightly higher.

Mining.- Statements were compiled from 198 operators employing 43,255 workers, as against 44,371 on Feb. 1. Coal mines showed most curtailment, but metallic ore mines were also slacker. Larger losses were registered on the corresponding date in 1926 and the situation was then less favourable.

Communication.- Telephones and telegraphs afforded slightly more employment, according to returns from 187 companies with 24,182 employees, compared with 24,025 in the preceding month. Reductions were indicated at the beginning of March of last year, when the index was six points lower..

Transportation.- Steam railway operation showed moderate improvement, but the gains were offset by contractions in local and water transportation. The working forces of the 261 co-operating companies and branches aggregated 105,104; this number was considerably higher than on Mar. 1, 1926, the index then standing at 100.0 as compared with 103.7 on the date under review.

Construction and Maintenance.- Employment in this industry showed a considerable increase, 3,450 persons having been added to the forces of the 472 contractors and divisional superintendents making returns; they had 60,989 employees on Mar. 1. Building and railway construction recorded improvement, but highway work decreased. The volume of employment was considerably greater than on the same date of any other year of the record.

Services.- The gains made in the service group were smaller than on Mar. 1, 1926, but the index number then was lower. Statements were received from 167 establishments with 14,238 workers, as compared with 14,064 on Feb. 1.

Trade.- Continued, though less extension seasonal declines were indicated in retail trade, but the losses were smaller than at the beginning of March of a year ago. Employment on the date under review was at a higher level than on Mar. 1 of any other year of the record, which was instituted in 1920. The forces of the 571 stores and wholesale houses furnishing data totalled 60,341 persons, or 514 less than on Feb. 1.

Table 3 gives index numbers in some 60 industries.

EMPLOYMENT IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

The following notes on employment in the British Isles are taken from the latest available statistics of the British Ministry of Labour: extracts respecting conditions in the United States are taken from the latest official reports received.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland.- Employment showed further improvement in February; of the 12,000,000 workers insured against unemployment, 1,169,500 were receiving out-of-work benefits on Feb. 28, as compared with 1,331,000 on Jan. 22, 1927.

UNITED STATES

New York.- Employment in New York State factories increased by about 1 p.c. in February as compared with January. Automobile and allied plants and other iron and steel, textile and footwear factories were busier, while food and building material works showed losses.

Massachusetts.- The number of workers on the payrolls of 1,057 identical establishments increased from 241,538 in January, to 245,747 in February, or by 1.7 p.c. Boot and shoe, cotton, clothing and automobile plants reported the largest gains, while electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies showed the most pronounced reductions.

Illinois.- There was an increase of 0.6 p.c. in the employment afforded in Illinois factories during February. The greatest gains were in the textile and clothing groups, while the only industries showing declines were wood products and chemicals.

Wisconsin.- Employment in Wisconsin manufactures in January was 0.9 p.c. lower than in December and 6.4 p.c. lower than in January, 1926.

Note: Number employed by the reporting firms in Jan. 1920 is taken as 100 in every case. The "relative weight" shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of employees reported in Canada on the date under review. Table 1.- Index Numbers of all Employment by Economic Areas and of Dominion Employment in Manufacturing.

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	Albama facturing
Mar. 1, 1921	88.0	90.7	88.7	86.2	91.0	87.3	84.6
Mar. 1, 1922	81.9	80.7	80.6	81.7	84.4	85.3	78.1
Mar. 1, 1923	89.9	90.7	87.9	90.8	88.9	92.0	87.5
Mar. 1, 1924	90.7	82.4	93.5	89.8	89.6	97.1	86.0
Jan. 1, 1925	83.9	78.5	85.0	81.4	88.1	92.9	75.5
Feb. 1,	86.1	79.1	89.1	83.4	88.4	95.1	79.3
Mar. 1,	87.0	81.7	89.6	85.0	85.0	98.1	81.9
Apr. 1,	87.2	83.4	89.8	84.9	84.1	100.1	84.3
May 1,	90.8	86.6	94.2	87.7	88.0	105.1	86.6
June 1,	94.5	90.3	100.6	89.8	93.1	106.5	88.3
July 1,	96.8	99.4	101.1	91.8	95.9	108.0	89.1
Aug. 1,	96.3	92.2	101.1	90.8	97.3	112.2	88.5
Sept. 1,	96.6	88.4	101.3	92.7	96.0	114.2	89.4
Oct. 1,	98.3	88.1	102.7	94.3	99.8	114.8	91.3
Nov. 1,	97.1	85.5	101.1	93.7	99.1	111.5	89.2
Dec. 1,	95.3	83.5	98.5	92.6	97.5	109.0	88.1
Jan. 1, 1926	89.6	84.4	90.7	86.3	95.1	100.5	83.2
Feb. 1,	90.7	85.1	92.6	88.1	90.7	103.6	85.9
Mar. 1,	91.5	88.7	94.0	89.2	88.6	103.3	87.7
Apr. 1,	91.4	84.7	95.7	88.0	88.2	108.3	89.3
May 1,	94.3	83.8	99.0	90.4	92.5	113.5	91.3
June 1,	101.0	87.9	108.8	95.2	103.5	116.6	93.9
July 1,	103.7	91.1	112.8	97.0	107.3	118.1	95.3
Aug. 1,	104.2	94.5	113.5	96.7	106.5	120.8	95.8
Sept. 1,	104.9	96.7	113.1	97.9	106.9	121.8	96.9
Oct. 1,	105.2	94.2	113.1	98.7	110.0	119.2	96.7
Nov. 1,	102.8	86.6	110.6	97.4	107.7	116.0	94.9
Dec. 1,	101.1	85.1	107.7	96.8	105.4	112.7	93.8
Jan. 1, 1927	94.8	90.8	98.2	90.9	100.6	98.8	87.5
Feb. 1,	95.4	87.5	99.9	92.3	97.2	102.5	90.7
Mar. 1,	96.3	86.8	100.9	94.0	95.9	104.8	92.2
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts and in Manufacturing as at Mar. 1, 1927							
	100.	8.0	28.3	42.0	12.9	8.8	57.2

Table 2.- Index Numbers of Employment by Principal Cities.

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Mar. 1, 1923	85.9		85.7	92.2	89.2		86.4	90.4
Mar. 1, 1924	87.7		84.5	89.3	83.2		83.8	94.2
Jan. 1, 1925	82.5	93.1	82.2	87.1	77.0		81.4	98.3
Feb. 1,	85.3	101.3	83.0	86.8	77.3		84.2	97.4
Mar. 1,	86.7	93.2	81.8	86.6	80.1		82.7	101.8
Apr. 1,	88.5	98.4	85.1	87.5	80.3		83.7	102.5
May 1,	91.7	91.9	86.9	91.8	82.4		85.4	104.0
June 1,	95.6	95.7	86.7	100.1	83.9	85.2	85.5	103.1
July 1,	95.7	98.9	87.6	100.5	86.0	87.1	85.6	106.5
Aug. 1,	97.0	98.8	87.7	100.2	84.8	59.0	87.7	111.4
Sept. 1,	97.3	97.4	88.5	98.5	86.9	85.6	88.0	113.9
Oct. 1,	99.4	100.3	89.8	101.8	88.3	94.8	89.4	113.9
Nov. 1,	99.3	99.4	89.7	96.8	87.7	92.9	92.5	112.0
Dec. 1,	97.0	94.4	90.9	90.4	88.7	93.3	91.5	110.7
Jan. 1, 1926	88.0	89.9	86.1	87.7	85.0	57.1	89.3	105.8
Feb. 1,	88.3	90.6	86.5	87.0	86.9	56.1	89.8	109.4
Mar. 1,	89.6	92.3	87.1	85.3	88.5	100.5	90.8	107.6
Apr. 1,	93.1	94.9	87.7	86.5	90.3	102.8	90.7	112.6
May 1,	96.0	100.4	89.8	91.5	94.0	108.5	92.7	116.8
June 1,	103.1	89.3	90.2	99.4	96.0	111.5	96.9	115.2
July 1,	104.5	101.6	90.7	101.2	97.6	110.3	98.3	115.3
Aug. 1,	104.8	104.2	91.1	99.3	98.8	107.7	98.7	123.8
Sept. 1,	104.6	103.5	92.3	98.6	100.3	109.2	101.6	124.2
Oct. 1,	104.3	105.1	93.1	99.5	99.7	103.7	104.9	119.7
Nov. 1,	103.3	103.2	93.6	97.3	98.4	97.2	103.7	117.4
Dec. 1,	100.6	101.2	93.9	93.8	96.6	99.1	105.4	117.1
Jan. 1, 1927	92.5	100.9	90.2	87.3	93.1	57.7	99.3	107.3
Feb. 1,	93.3	97.2	89.9	89.2	93.1	96.8	97.5	111.3
Mar. 1,	94.6	98.8	90.1	90.1	94.2	103.2	97.1	114.6
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at March 1, 1927.								
	13.5	1.1	12.2	1.2	3.6	1.5	3.4	3.1

Table 3.- Index Numbers of Employment in Canada by Industries (Jan. 1920 = 100).

Industries	1/ Relative Weight	Mar. 1 1927	Feb. 1 1927	Mar. 1 1926	Mar. 1 1925	Mar. 1 1924	Mar. 1 1923
Manufacturing	57.2	92.2	90.7	87.7	81.9	85.0	87.5
Animal products - edible	1.8	88.0	90.1	84.1	80.3	80.7	78.2
Fur and products	.1	70.9	76.1	80.4	72.4	89.7	80.0
Leather and products	2.3	82.7	82.3	79.0	75.8	81.0	84.0
Lumber and products	5.3	85.9	82.3	83.7	78.1	82.1	85.3
Rough and dressed lumber	3.0	87.3	82.8	87.7	82.3	87.1	89.4
Furniture	1.1	89.4	86.8	85.5	75.6	77.8	82.5
Other lumber products	1.2	80.2	77.3	75.0	70.4	74.2	80.0
Musical instruments	.4	68.9	71.5	66.1	52.9	58.8	75.5
Plant products - edible	3.2	93.0	91.0	90.7	89.5	88.6	83.8
Pulp and paper products	6.9	108.2	109.6	102.7	97.3	100.3	97.7
Pulp and paper	3.5	115.6	118.4	108.8	101.4	105.1	99.0
Paper products	.8	95.3	93.3	90.7	85.4	89.5	90.6
Printing and publishing	2.6	103.9	104.7	99.6	96.6	98.3	98.5
Rubber products	1.7	94.8	94.8	92.3	79.1	73.9	82.2
Textile products	9.4	95.8	94.6	92.5	87.8	85.4	92.0
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.5	111.4	111.0	106.5	101.3	94.1	104.7
Hosiery and knit goods	1.9	104.6	103.5	99.6	89.4	90.8	96.4
Garments and personal furnishings	2.8	75.8	74.1	74.0	71.2	75.0	79.0
Other textile products	1.2	103.7	101.8	102.3	99.7	96.1	94.2
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	1.5	102.2	103.2	90.8	94.4	95.7	90.8
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	107.4	103.0	119.3	114.9	115.3	93.1
Chemicals and allied products	.8	85.3	84.5	82.7	80.6	85.4	89.5
Clay, glass and stone products	1.1	90.2	87.9	79.7	68.1	80.6	81.7
Electric current	1.4	122.4	121.9	117.8	122.4	115.9	109.9
Electrical apparatus	1.3	133.2	133.8	116.5	114.9	112.0	96.9
Iron and steel products	16.2	83.5	80.5	78.9	70.8	80.8	82.5
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.6	63.3	60.5	56.8	55.1	70.6	73.2
Machinery (Other than vehicles)	1.2	78.6	78.6	72.4	66.0	73.8	72.1
Agricultural implements	1.2	91.6	90.1	77.1	49.7	61.5	59.7
Land vehicles	7.4	97.2	92.3	95.7	89.4	99.3	102.3
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.5	35.5	35.6	30.1	29.0	34.4	30.2
Heating appliances	.6	87.4	80.4	82.1	76.5	83.1	86.5
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.8	96.0	94.4	91.1	69.7	92.2	86.8
Foundry and machine shop products	.7	88.4	84.2	85.4	71.1	74.2	83.6
Other iron and steel products	2.2	80.0	79.7	76.2	67.0	73.9	76.4
Non-ferrous metal products	2.0	102.9	101.6	92.0	79.2	85.2	83.0
Mineral products	1.2	101.4	101.0	100.9	97.8	96.0	92.4
Miscellaneous	.5	92.2	91.1	84.0	83.5	88.0	89.5
Logging	4.0	76.2	82.6	77.0	81.0	90.8	88.8
Mining	5.4	97.1	99.4	86.9	92.9	99.7	98.6
Coal	3.3	85.0	88.0	77.4	80.5	89.2	99.1
Metallic ores	1.4	151.2	151.9	137.0	151.3	144.7	107.2
Non-Metallic Minerals (other than coal)	.7	94.1	93.3	86.1	71.6	86.8	82.9
Communication	3.1	116.2	115.5	110.2	106.3	105.4	97.4
Telegraphs	.6	112.3	111.8	103.8	97.4	98.9	93.5
Telephones	2.5	117.2	116.5	111.8	108.6	107.2	98.5
Transportation	13.2	103.7	103.4	100.0	97.6	103.1	99.8
Street railways and carriage	2.4	109.9	110.9	109.3	107.5	111.1	109.5
Steam railways	9.5	98.0	97.3	94.1	92.2	97.8	94.5
Shipping and stevedoring	1.3	151.2	153.9	144.6	134.4	141.9	136.7
Construction and maintenance	17.7	117.8	110.2	107.0	95.8	93.1	83.8
Building	3.4	139.3	132.5	108.3	91.0	80.6	63.8
Highway	.4	421.2	405.0	390.9	718.7	406.3	612.2
Railway	3.9	96.9	97.5	99.3	82.7	92.9	91.6
Services	1.8	116.5	114.9	111.3	106.2	106.2	93.4
Hotels and restaurants	.9	114.2	113.6	113.0	109.4	111.8	90.8
Professional	.2	116.7	111.0	116.9	109.6	108.3	100.4
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.7	119.8	117.8	106.4	100.6	99.0	94.9
Trade	7.6	102.0	103.0	96.6	92.0	91.2	88.9
Retail	5.1	104.2	105.6	97.7	90.9	89.5	86.3
Wholesale	2.5	97.8	98.0	94.5	93.9	94.1	92.8
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	96.3	95.4	91.5	87.0	90.7	89.9

1/ The "relative weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

Table 4. - Index Numbers of Employment by Economic Areas and Industries (Jan. 1920 = 100)

Area and Industry		1/Relative Weight	Mar. 1 1927	Feb. 1 1927	Mar. 1 1926	Mar. 1 1925	Mar. 1 1924
<u>Maritime Provinces</u> - Manufacturing		35.4	70.9	68.9	71.2	69.1	73.8
	Lumber products	4.1	61.3	58.1	66.2	69.0	63.3
	Pulp and Paper	3.5	110.3	116.8	113.7	105.2	110.9
	Textile products	5.8	96.7	96.8	91.7	94.4	86.6
	Iron and steel	12.7	58.7	55.0	58.1	53.0	67.0
	Other manufactures	9.3	74.9	73.5	75.0	75.7	76.5
	Logging	3.1	70.1	87.4	51.0	33.5	48.6
	Mining	23.4	96.1	100.4	82.3	92.7	91.3
	Communication	3.1	84.7	87.8	83.1	86.8	86.4
	Transportation	23.3	115.9	116.3	111.3	102.7	96.5
	Construction	5.1	75.7	73.0	180.1	77.4	68.0
	Services	.6	92.7	93.6	90.7	91.9	92.8
	Trade	6.0	111.1	111.2	113.1	113.0	112.4
Maritime Provinces - All Industries		100.0	86.8	87.5	85.7	81.7	82.4
<u>Quebec</u> Manufacturing		62.9	93.2	92.2	89.5	85.5	88.5
	Lumber products	3.5	93.8	91.9	89.3	85.6	96.9
	Pulp and paper	8.8	107.3	111.6	103.1	96.3	97.6
	Textile products	14.4	102.7	101.3	99.7	94.9	91.3
	Iron and steel	13.6	78.2	75.6	77.3	72.1	81.5
	Other manufactures	22.6	93.8	92.6	87.8	86.2	87.6
	Logging	4.5	79.8	87.4	61.5	60.0	71.7
	Mining	1.7	101.6	102.6	85.6	67.0	78.0
	Communication	2.9	150.4	148.4	141.4	141.0	124.9
	Transportation	11.3	105.3	104.7	102.6	100.3	112.6
	Construction	9.6	177.2	164.5	132.8	124.7	124.6
	Services	1.8	140.4	137.5	139.0	129.3	139.9
	Trade	5.3	107.8	111.5	101.1	93.2	91.2
Quebec - All Industries		100.0	100.9	99.9	94.0	89.6	93.5
<u>Ontario</u> Manufacturing		68.1	91.7	90.0	86.3	79.1	84.5
	Lumber products	5.3	81.9	80.5	78.7	74.2	79.6
	Pulp and paper	7.6	106.6	106.5	100.6	97.9	102.4
	Textile products	10.6	89.3	88.0	86.4	81.3	81.8
	Iron and steel	21.4	89.4	85.2	81.3	69.6	81.3
	Other manufactures	23.2	93.2	93.3	88.8	83.2	85.0
	Logging	3.3	65.8	73.7	82.4	94.8	101.3
	Mining	2.8	139.2	137.2	122.9	128.2	139.3
	Communication	2.8	116.4	114.7	108.8	102.5	110.0
	Transportation	9.3	100.6	98.2	97.7	98.4	102.7
	Construction	5.7	106.3	94.7	89.2	95.2	96.0
	Services	1.6	119.4	118.2	113.1	112.2	108.9
	Trade	6.4	95.3	95.5	93.5	90.4	91.1
Ontario - All Industries		100.0	94.0	92.3	89.2	85.0	89.8
<u>Prairie Provinces</u> - Manufacturing		32.4	99.7	101.0	95.6	95.0	97.2
	Lumber products	1.9	63.3	60.5	63.4	63.9	71.9
	Pulp and paper	3.2	111.0	107.4	102.7	94.4	95.3
	Textile products	1.9	108.0	110.4	99.8	90.2	93.7
	Iron and steel	14.8	100.5	102.7	98.5	99.1	99.9
	Other manufactures	10.6	104.7	106.9	97.9	99.3	102.2
	Logging	2.4	68.3	70.9	60.1	67.6	70.5
	Mining	7.5	75.2	79.0	63.7	62.2	86.0
	Communication	3.6	86.5	86.6	84.7	81.7	83.3
	Transportation	23.5	98.1	100.7	92.7	88.5	95.2
	Construction	11.5	110.6	109.4	94.3	79.8	79.5
	Services	2.2	98.7	98.5	90.0	85.8	88.1
	Trade	16.9	95.9	96.2	86.8	82.0	82.0
Prairie Provinces - All Industries		100.0	95.9	97.2	88.6	85.0	89.6
<u>British Columbia</u> - Manufacturing		43.2	106.8	101.9	100.3	87.0	86.2
	Lumber products	16.9	103.0	93.2	99.8	87.3	86.4
	Pulp and paper	6.2	120.1	117.8	108.3	97.1	97.7
	Textile products	1.2	124.0	122.3	112.0	104.6	108.5
	Iron and steel	4.9	54.4	55.1	57.0	49.1	51.8
	Other manufactures	14.0	156.7	153.9	139.8	123.7	115.7
	Logging	9.3	104.3	111.1	112.8	109.4	125.9
	Mining	10.7	89.9	89.9	103.9	110.0	106.2
	Communication	3.5	145.4	145.2	138.0	126.2	116.9
	Transportation	13.8	107.5	107.2	104.3	105.6	109.5
	Construction	7.4	79.0	79.4	80.9	84.9	66.9
	Services	3.5	103.7	102.5	100.0	90.9	91.3
	Trade	8.6	140.3	141.6	126.6	121.3	112.0
British Columbia - All Industries		100.0	104.8	102.5	103.3	98.1	97.1

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns.

21/3/27 BC.

Table 5.- Index Numbers of Employment by Cities and Industries.

City and Industry	1/ Relative Weight	Mar.1 1927	Feb.1 1927	Mar.1 1926	Mar.1 1925	Mar.1 1924
<u>Montreal</u> - Manufacturing	71.4	86.8	84.8	83.1	80.7	84.7
Plant products - edible	5.2	94.1	94.6	96.4	95.3	91.7
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	5.0	97.1	97.4	93.9	89.7	90.9
Textiles	13.8	84.4	83.1	83.6	83.0	83.9
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	6.3	94.3	94.9	77.7	87.8	94.6
Iron and steel	16.8	73.9	68.9	71.8	65.7	78.1
Other manufactures	24.3	94.1	92.5	89.1	85.8	85.7
Communication	4.9	164.1	160.7	152.5	154.2	131.1
Transportation	5.3	109.3	112.5	107.6	99.4	99.3
Construction	5.1	131.3	127.0	103.5	109.1	72.3
Trade	10.4	108.7	112.6	101.2	92.9	91.0
Montreal - All industries	100.0	94.6	93.3	89.6	86.7	87.7
<u>Quebec</u> - Manufacturing	66.2	88.8	87.0	82.4	82.6	-
Leather products	24.6	95.5	94.5	91.0	94.8	-
Other manufactures	41.6	85.3	82.9	77.2	75.8	-
Transportation	9.9	126.3	126.5	116.9	104.0	-
Construction	11.9	205.9	223.2	175.4	271.1	-
Quebec - All industries	100.0	98.8	97.2	92.3	93.2	-
<u>Toronto</u> - Manufacturing	67.9	86.1	86.0	82.7	76.8	80.2
Plant products - edible	6.0	86.0	84.4	84.5	82.6	84.7
Printing and publishing	9.7	96.8	100.1	93.0	91.0	95.1
Textiles	12.7	74.2	73.6	74.1	72.2	72.0
Iron and steel	11.4	89.4	86.6	82.4	62.6	74.4
Other manufactures	28.1	87.9	88.2	83.9	79.2	81.4
Communication	4.9	130.0	128.0	121.9	115.3	123.4
Transportation	4.9	94.7	97.9	101.8	105.6	111.4
Construction	2.5	89.0	82.8	71.1	63.3	54.7
Trade	16.8	94.1	94.4	93.6	89.3	90.2
Toronto - All industries	100.0	90.1	89.9	87.1	81.8	84.5
<u>Ottawa</u> - Manufacturing	63.6	91.3	90.8	84.8	84.5	87.2
Lumber products	8.5	66.7	66.6	54.1	81.5	57.6
Pulp and paper	26.7	92.2	92.1	91.8	93.2	95.7
Other manufactures	28.4	101.7	100.9	92.1	90.4	92.2
Construction	3.2	59.9	54.9	65.0	69.5	66.7
Trade	15.6	92.4	90.3	91.2	87.5	89.3
Ottawa - All industries	100.0	90.1	89.2	85.3	86.6	89.3
<u>Hamilton</u> - Manufacturing	87.3	92.6	91.6	87.1	77.7	80.1
Textiles	21.1	105.8	104.6	104.1	97.2	79.7
Electrical apparatus	10.8	114.1	120.8	97.5	101.3	109.7
Iron and steel	34.3	82.2	79.1	73.8	59.0	71.2
Other manufactures	21.1	91.4	90.9	92.0	84.8	84.1
Construction	2.2	112.0	104.1	105.4	84.0	72.4
Trade	3.6	100.7	98.1	97.0	101.2	113.8
Hamilton - All industries	100.0	94.2	93.1	88.5	80.1	83.2
<u>Windsor</u> - Manufacturing	85.1	101.8	96.8	101.7	-	-
Iron and steel	68.6	109.7	102.4	109.2	-	-
Other manufactures	16.5	78.2	79.7	75.5	-	-
Construction	3.9	61.3	56.7	51.4	-	-
Windsor - All industries	100.0	103.2	96.8	100.5	-	-
<u>Winnipeg</u> - Manufacturing	37.9	101.4	103.1	95.6	89.5	92.1
Animal products - edible	4.5	128.9	138.6	126.8	122.3	111.4
Plant products - edible	4.3	80.3	82.6	71.7	79.7	94.7
Printing and publishing	8.3	103.9	98.7	94.4	85.4	85.3
Textiles	5.8	108.3	104.5	97.2	89.4	92.8
Other manufactures	15.0	98.9	103.9	97.3	87.7	90.1
Transportation	7.7	101.7	98.5	96.5	98.2	103.0
Construction	3.5	82.1	80.2	110.0	16.0	21.9
Trade	44.3	98.0	98.3	86.1	81.8	80.6
Winnipeg - All industries	100.0	97.1	97.5	90.8	82.7	83.8
<u>Vancouver</u> - Manufacturing	42.8	93.7	86.2	83.8	82.4	75.0
Lumber products	14.5	114.3	93.5	96.7	106.8	97.0
Other manufactures	28.3	85.7	83.4	78.7	72.5	66.1
Communication	8.5	155.2	156.6	148.6	136.8	126.1
Transportation	17.2	135.9	138.2	133.0	135.3	143.0
Construction	5.6	136.2	136.1	158.4	100.6	47.1
Services	5.0	108.8	107.7	107.3	90.6	93.5
Trade	20.9	142.0	144.6	127.6	121.0	111.8
Vancouver - All industries	100.0	114.6	111.3	107.6	101.8	94.2

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns.

24/3/27 AH.

72-002

27.10.27

C A N A D A
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE
APRIL
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
1927

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

NOTE: - STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY
TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOY-
MENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS
OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR
GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF
LABOUR, CANADA.

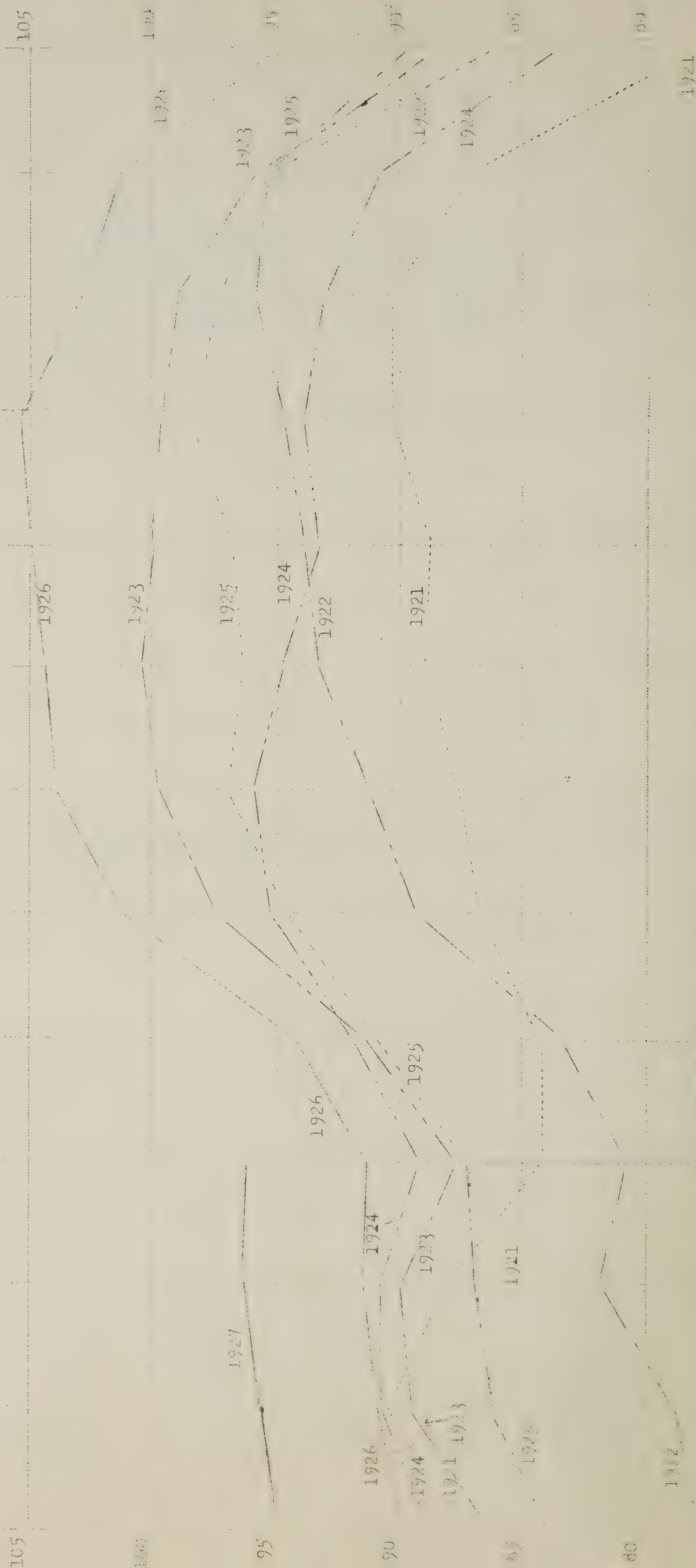
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Published by authority of the Hon. James Malcolm, M. P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce

OTTAWA

1927

Chart 1. - EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS - 1921 - 1927.



1921 Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. Jan. 1922

The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the number of employees they reported in January, 1920, as 100.

Issued Apr. 25, 1927.

THE APRIL EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

Dominion Statistician:	R. H. Coats, B. A., F.S.S. (Hon.) F. R. S.C.
Chief, General Statistics Branch:	S. A. Cudmore, M. A., F.S.S.

Employment at the beginning of April showed a small decline, which, although involving a rather larger number of workers than that noted on Apr. 1, 1926, was nevertheless considerably less extensive than were the losses reported on that date in earlier years of the record. The situation continued to be decidedly better than on Apr. 1 of any other year since 1920. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated returns from 5,931 firms whose staffs aggregated 795,727 persons, compared with 797,289 in the preceding month. The index number stood at 96.2, as compared with 96.3 on Mar. 1, and with 91.4, 87.2, 89.3, 87.6, 80.8 and 84.1 on Apr. 1, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921 respectively.

Manufacturing, mining, communication, transportation, construction, services and trade recorded improvement, but there were heavy seasonal decreases in logging.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

The Maritime Provinces, Ontario and British Columbia reported heightened activity, while curtailment was recorded in Quebec and the Prairie Provinces.

Maritime Provinces.— In contrast with the pronounced declines shown on Apr. 1 of last year, there was an increase in employment in the Maritime Provinces on the date under review, when the 501 co-operating firms increased their payrolls by 299 persons to 64,584. Manufacturing, mining and construction were decidedly busier, but logging and transportation were seasonally slacker. The situation was better than at the beginning of April of the last three years.

Quebec.— Manufacturing showed improvement, especially the metal and textile industries; trade, transportation and communication also afforded more employment, while railroad construction reported a decrease. Statements were received from 1,298 employers with 221,734 workers, as against 225,714 on Mar. 1. The index was much higher than on the corresponding date of any other year since 1920.

Ontario.— Further, though smaller gains were registered in Ontario, where 2,728 firms added 794 employees to their staffs, bringing them to 336,382 on Apr. 1. Much larger reductions had been indicated by the 2,655 firms making returns for the same date in 1926, when the index, at 80.0, was over six points lower than at the beginning of April of this year. Seasonal curtailment was shown in logging, and railway construction was also slacker. On the other hand, manufacturing, mining, communication, transportation, construction, services and trade recorded gains; within the first named, the lumber, pulp and paper and textile industries reported the largest increases, while employment in iron and steel showed no general change, despite pronounced temporary losses in automobile production.

Prairie Provinces.— As is usual at the beginning of April, there were decreases in employment in the Prairie Provinces on the date under review, chiefly in logging, coal mining and construction. Manufacturing, steam railway operation and trade, however, registered important gains. The working forces of the 777 co-operating employers aggregated 101,156 persons, as compared with 102,216 on Mar. 1. The index, at 94.8, was between six and seven points higher than on Apr. 1, 1926; it was also higher than on the same date in any other year since 1920.

British Columbia.— Continued improvement was noted in British Columbia, according to returns tabulated by the Bureau from 627 firms employing 71,871 workers, or 2,385 more than in the preceding month. Additions to staffs had also been indicated on Apr. 1 of a year ago, when employment was at the same level. The greatest gains were in lumber and fish-preserving establishments and construction, while logging firms released some employees.

Tables 1 and 4 give index numbers by economic areas.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Employment increased in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton and Vancouver, while in Windsor and the other Border Cities and Winnipeg there were declines.

Montreal.— Continued improvement was shown in Montreal, 704 firms reporting an increase of 2,324 persons in their staffs, which brought them to 110,530 on Apr. 1. The situation was better than on the same date last year, when increases had also been shown. Manufactures, particularly iron and steel, transportation, construction and trade recorded heightened activity on the date under review.

Quebec.— Construction registered the most outstanding gains in Quebec City,

while manufacturing was somewhat slacker. Statements were received from 88 employers with 9,298 workers, as compared with 8,974 in the preceding month. Employment was in less volume on Apr. 1, 1926, the additions to staff then recorded having been smaller.

Toronto.- Further and larger gains that exceeded those noted on the corresponding date of last year were reported in Toronto. The index then was several points lower. The working forces of the 784 co-operating firms totalled 99,855 persons, or 2,352 more than on Mar. 1. Considerable increases were registered in manufacturing, construction, services and trade.

Ottawa.- There was a general, though moderate advance in employment in Ottawa, chiefly in manufactures. An aggregate payroll of 9,832 workers was reported by the 129 employers whose statistics were tabulated, and who had 9,668 in their last report. Conditions were better than at the beginning of April, 1926.

Hamilton.- Manufacturing in Hamilton, notably in iron and steel works, recorded increased employment. Returns were compiled from 205 firms in Hamilton employing 29,503 persons, or 832 more than on Mar. 1. The index of employment was higher than on the same date a year ago, when smaller gains were indicated.

Windsor and the Other Border Cities.- Owing to a temporary cut in production in automobile plants, there was a loss in employment in these cities on Apr. 1, which caused the situation to be less favourable than on the corresponding date of last year. Data were received from 89 firms employing 8,683 workers, as against 11,597 in the preceding month.

Winnipeg.- A small decrease was recorded in Winnipeg, where 87 persons were released by the 291 employers furnishing statistics, who had 27,077 workers on their payrolls. Manufactures were slightly busier, but there was a falling off in construction. A similar decline took place on Apr. 1, 1926, when the index was several points lower.

Vancouver.- Continued, but less extensive gains were noted in Vancouver, according to 225 firms employing 24,750 workers, or 153 more than on Mar. 1. The most pronounced improvement took place in construction, while manufacturing as a whole was rather slacker. Although larger advances were made on Apr. 1, 1926, the index then was rather lower.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 5, while Chart 2 shows the course of employment since 1924 in several of the leading cities.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- Further improvement was recorded in manufacturing, particularly in the lumber, pulp and paper, textile, non-ferrous metal and animal food groups and iron and steel, which on the whole showed considerable gains, despite the losses in automobile works already mentioned. Leather boot and shoe and tobacco factories, however, reported smaller payrolls. Statements were received from 3,784 manufacturers employing 463,721 operatives, as compared with 456,230 in the preceding month. The situation continued to be better than on the corresponding date of any other year since 1920; in most of the intervening years the trend has been upward.

Logging.- Continued and greater losses were shown in logging camps, 229 of which reduced their payrolls from 32,114 men on Mar. 1 to 20,028 on the date under review. The most extensive declines were in Quebec and Ontario. Somewhat larger contractions were reported on Apr. 1, 1926, when the index was rather lower.

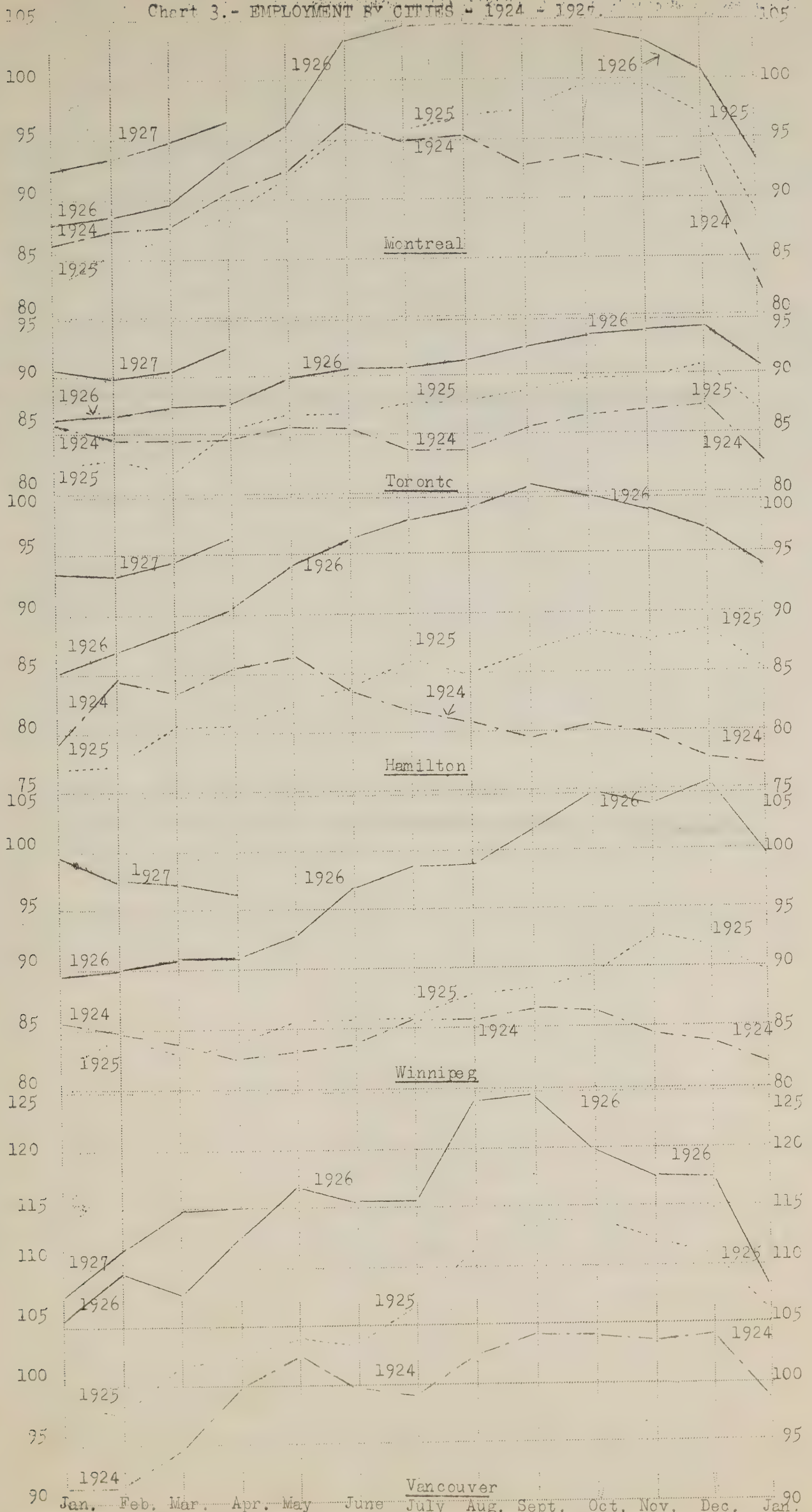
Mining.- All branches of the mining group recorded heightened activity on the whole, metallic ore mines showing the most marked gains; 203 operators reported 44,125 employees, compared with 43,452 at the beginning of March. Employment was in greater volume than on the same date of 1926, when the tendency was downward.

Communication.- According to data received from 188 communication companies and branches, they enlarged their staffs by 474 persons to 24,717 on Apr. 1. The situation was more favourable than in the spring of any other year of the record.

Transportation.- Shipping and stevedoring and local transportation afforded increased employment, while steam railway operation was slightly less active. The working force of the 259 co-operating employers stood at 105,532, compared with 104,967 in the preceding month. Larger gains were noted on Apr. 1, 1926, but the index then, as well as on the same date in the years 1921-1925, was lower than on Apr. 1, 1927.

Construction and Maintenance.- Further though less pronounced expansion was reported in this group, in which building and highway construction registered improvement, while railway construction was slacker. Statements were tabulated from 516 contractors employing 61,822 workers, or 455 more than in their last report. The additions to staffs recorded on the corresponding date of last year were more pronounced than on Apr. 1, 1927, but the index this spring is higher than in that of any other year of the record.

Chart 3.- EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES - 1924 - 1927.



Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. Jan.

The curves are based upon the number of workers employed by the reporting firms at the first of the month, compared with the number they employed in Jan. 1920, as 100.

Services.- This group showed moderate gains, according to 171 firms with 14,588 employees, compared with 14,364 in the preceding month. The trend was also upward at the beginning of April, 1926, when employment was lower than on the date under review.

Trade.- There was an increase of 642 persons in the forces of the 581 wholesale and retail establishments making returns, which reported 61,194 workers on Apr. 1. A slight falling off had been noted on the same date of a year ago and the index then, as well as at the beginning of April in every other year since the record was instituted in 1920, was lower than on the date under review.

Table 3 gives index numbers in some 60 industries.

EMPLOYMENT IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

The following notes on employment in the British Isles are taken from the latest available statistics of the British Ministry of Labour. The extracts respecting conditions in the United States are taken from the latest official reports received.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland.- Employment showed further substantial improvement during February. Among the 12,000,000 workpeople insured against unemployment under the Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries on Feb. 21, 1927, was 10.9, as compared with 12.1 on Jan. 24, 1927, and 10.4 on Feb. 22, 1926. Recent press reports state that at the end of March, 1927, 1,082,000 workers were unemployed, compared with 1,169,500 at the close of February.

UNITED STATES.

New York.- Employment in New York State remained practically the same in March as in February, but the situation was less favourable than in March, 1926. During the month, the most marked gains were in the metal industries, chiefly in automobiles; some other metal industries were also busier, as were the women's clothing and building industries.

Massachusetts.- The number of workers on the payrolls of 1,052 identical establishments reporting to the Department of Labour and Industries in Massachusetts was 243,254 in March, as compared with 245,692 in February. The largest declines were in cotton, rubber and woollen factories.

Illinois.- There was a 0.3 p.c. decline in employment in Illinois factories, where the situation was not as good as in March of last year. Construction and building material factories reported seasonal increases; textile and women's clothing plants were busier, while men's clothing, paper and printing, railroad equipment and some other groups of industries showed curtailment.

Wisconsin.- There was an increase in employment in manufacturing in Wisconsin during February as compared with January, the index standing at 126.2 as compared with 122.7 in the preceding month. The metal, wood, rubber and food groups showed considerable improvement.

Note: Number employed by the reporting firms in Jan. 1920 is taken as 100 in every case. The "relative weight" shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of employees reported in Canada on the date under review. Table 1. - Index Numbers of all Employment by Economic Areas and of Dominion Employment in Manufacturing.

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	All manu- facturing
April 1, 1921	84.1	87.2	80.4	83.5	88.7	88.1	80.7
April 1, 1922	80.6	80.6	77.5	81.1	82.1	85.9	78.0
April 1, 1923	87.6	90.5	85.5	83.4	83.5	92.8	85.6
April 1, 1924	89.3	84.6	91.5	87.6	87.0	99.6	86.5
Jan. 1, 1925	83.9	78.5	85.0	81.4	88.1	92.9	75.5
Feb. 1,	86.1	79.1	89.1	83.4	88.4	95.1	79.3
Mar. 1,	87.0	81.7	89.6	85.0	85.0	98.1	81.9
April 1,	87.2	83	8	8	84.1	100.1	84.3
May 1,	90.8	86.6	94.2	87.7	88.0	105.1	86.6
June 1,	94.5	90.3	100.6	89.8	93.1	106.5	88.3
July 1,	96.8	99.4	101.1	91.8	95.9	108.0	89.1
Aug. 1,	96.3	92.2	101.1	90.8	97.3	112.2	88.5
Sept. 1,	96.6	88.4	101.3	92.7	96.0	114.2	89.4
Oct. 1,	98.3	88.1	102.7	94.3	99.8	114.8	91.3
Nov. 1,	97.1	85.5	101.1	93.7	99.1	111.5	89.2
Dec. 1,	95.3	83.5	98.5	92.6	97.5	109.0	88.1
Jan. 1, 1926	89.6	84.4	90.7	86.3	95.1	100.5	83.2
Feb. 1,	90.7	85.1	92.6	88.1	90.7	103.6	85.9
Mar. 1,	91.5	88.7	94.0	89.2	88.6	103.3	87.7
Apr. 1,	91.4	84.7	95.7	88.0	88.2	108.3	89.3
May 1,	94.3	83.8	99.0	90.4	92.5	113.5	91.3
June 1,	101.0	87.9	108.8	95.2	103.5	116.6	93.9
July 1,	103.7	91.1	112.8	97.0	107.3	118.1	95.3
Aug. 1,	104.2	94.5	113.5	96.7	106.5	120.8	95.8
Sept. 1,	104.9	96.7	113.1	97.9	106.9	121.8	96.9
Oct. 1,	105.2	94.2	113.1	98.7	110.0	119.2	96.7
Nov. 1,	102.8	86.6	110.6	97.4	107.7	116.0	94.9
Dec. 1,	101.1	85.1	107.7	96.8	105.4	112.7	93.8
Jan. 1, 1927	94.8	90.8	98.2	90.9	100.6	98.8	87.5
Feb. 1,	92.4	87.5	99.9	92.3	97.2	102.5	90.7
Mar. 1,	96.3	86.8	100.9	94.0	95.9	104.8	92.2
April 1,	92.2	87.2	99.2	94.3	94.8	108.3	93.8
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts and in Manufacturing as at April 1, 1927.							
	100.	8.1	27.9	42.3	12.7	9.0	58.3

Table 2. - Index Numbers of Employment by Principal Cities

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
April 1, 1923	83.3	-	86.7	90.6	88.4	-	85.7	86.9
April 1, 1924	90.1	-	84.8	90.9	85.2	-	82.3	99.8
Jan. 1, 1925	82.5	93.1	82.2	87.1	77.0	-	81.4	98.3
Feb. 1,	85.3	101.3	83.0	86.8	77.3	-	84.2	97.4
Mar. 1,	86.7	93.2	81.8	86.6	80.1	-	82.7	101.8
April 1,	88.5	98.4	85.1	87.5	80.3	-	83.7	102.5
May 1,	91.7	91.9	86.9	91.8	82.4	-	85.4	104.0
June 1,	95.6	95.7	86.7	100.1	83.9	85.2	85.5	103.1
July 1,	95.7	98.9	87.6	100.5	86.0	87.1	85.6	106.5
Aug. 1,	97.0	98.8	87.7	100.2	84.8	59.0	87.7	111.4
Sept. 1,	97.3	97.4	88.5	98.5	86.9	85.6	88.0	113.9
Oct. 1,	99.4	100.3	89.8	101.8	88.3	94.8	89.4	113.9
Nov. 1,	99.3	99.4	89.7	96.8	87.7	92.9	92.5	112.0
Dec. 1,	87.0	94.4	90.9	90.4	88.7	93.3	91.5	110.7
Jan. 1, 1926	88.0	89.9	86.1	87.7	85.0	57.1	89.3	105.8
Feb. 1,	88.3	90.6	86.5	87.0	86.9	96.1	89.8	109.4
Mar. 1,	89.6	92.3	87.1	85.3	88.5	100.5	90.8	107.6
April 1,	93.1	94.9	87.7	86.5	90.3	102.8	90.7	112.6
May 1,	96.0	100.4	89.8	91.5	94.0	108.5	92.7	116.8
June 1,	103.1	89.3	90.2	99.4	96.0	111.5	96.9	115.2
July 1,	104.5	101.6	90.7	101.2	97.6	110.3	98.3	115.3
Aug. 1,	104.8	104.2	91.1	99.3	98.8	107.7	98.7	123.8
Sept. 1,	104.6	103.5	92.3		100.3	109.2	101.6	124.2
Oct. 1,	104.3	105.1	93.1	99.5	99.7	103.7	104.9	119.7
Nov. 1,	103.3	103.2	93.6	97.3	98.4	97.2	103.7	117.4
Dec. 1,	100.6	101.2	93.9	93.8	96.6	99.1	105.4	117.1
Jan. 1, 1927	92.5	100.9	90.2	87.3	93.1	57.7	99.3	107.3
Feb. 1,	93.3	97.2	89.9	89.2	93.1	96.8	97.5	111.3
Mar. 1,	94.6	98.8	90.1	90.1	94.2	103.2	97.1	114.6
April 1,	96.8	101.5	92.7	92.3	96.3	77.4	96.3	114.9
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at April 1, 1927.								
	13.9	1.2	12.6	1.2	3.7	1.1	3.4	3.1

Table 3.- Index Numbers of Employment in Canada by Industries (Jan. 1920=100)

Industries	Relative Weight	Apr. 1 1927	Mar. 1 1927	Apr. 1 1926	Apr. 1 1925	Apr. 1 1924	Apr. 1 1923
Manufacturing	58.3	93.8	92.2	89.3	84.3	86.5	85.6
Animal products - edible	1.9	91.7	88.0	85.4	81.9	81.0	76.3
Fur and products	.1	81.7	70.9	81.6	75.4	80.2	82.1
Leather and products	2.2	80.8	82.7	78.9	75.9	80.8	82.5
Lumber and products	5.5	88.7	85.9	87.7	83.3	83.8	88.3
Rough and dressed lumber	3.1	89.7	87.3	93.6	88.7	88.6	92.4
Furniture	1.1	91.6	89.4	84.0	78.4	78.1	82.0
Other lumber products	1.3	84.1	80.2	76.0	74.7	77.8	84.0
Musical instruments	.4	72.5	68.9	66.7	58.5	61.7	70.7
Plant products - edible	3.2	92.2	93.0	90.4	90.1	87.8	85.5
Pulp and paper products	7.2	111.5	108.2	103.3	98.0	98.8	97.4
Pulp and paper	3.7	122.8	115.6	111.1	101.9	102.1	99.2
Paper products	.8	97.0	95.3	91.1	88.6	90.8	89.5
Printing and publishing	2.7	103.2	103.9	98.3	96.5	97.8	97.8
Rubber products	1.7	95.1	94.8	86.8	81.8	75.1	83.2
Textile products	9.5	97.4	95.8	94.0	90.2	86.9	91.1
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.6	113.6	111.4	107.4	103.9	96.8	102.3
Hosiery and knit goods	1.9	107.2	104.6	101.7	92.0	90.1	92.4
Garments and personal furnishings	2.9	77.1	75.8	75.6	74.8	75.4	80.4
Other textile products	1.1	103.1	103.7	101.4	99.4	93.5	94.5
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	1.5	100.5	102.2	96.7	89.1	90.8	87.5
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	111.2	107.4	105.9	105.7	111.4	93.1
Chemicals and allied products	.8	85.9	85.3	84.5	82.1	86.5	88.7
Clay, glass and stone products	1.2	93.0	90.2	88.5	75.0	86.2	84.5
Electric current	1.5	125.5	122.4	118.0	123.5	116.9	109.9
Electrical apparatus	1.3	131.7	133.2	115.7	112.5	110.8	101.2
Iron and steel products	16.5	84.7	83.5	81.1	74.6	82.0	77.2
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.8	68.8	63.3	60.3	61.9	71.8	75.8
Machinery (Other than vehicles)	1.4	84.4	78.6	74.4	67.6	74.0	70.7
Agricultural implements	1.2	93.8	91.6	78.9	57.6	60.4	64.6
Land vehicles	7.3	95.8	97.2	98.0	91.6	101.1	85.9
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.5	33.9	35.5	31.2	32.9	34.2	29.0
Heating appliances	.6	85.8	87.4	85.6	81.6	84.8	93.9
Iron and steel fabrication(n.e.s.)	.8	102.5	96.0	93.3	71.2	93.6	86.4
Foundry and machine shop products	.7	93.3	88.4	88.7	79.3	81.3	87.1
Other iron and steel products	2.2	82.8	80.0	76.6	70.0	74.0	78.1
Non-ferrous metal products	2.0	108.1	102.9	93.8	79.9	84.6	84.1
Mineral products	1.2	104.9	101.4	100.6	98.9	96.8	92.9
Miscellaneous	.5	92.8	92.2	85.6	84.6	88.9	91.0
Logging	2.5	47.5	76.2	43.9	47.5	54.2	57.8
Mining	5.5	98.5	97.1	88.4	94.2	99.5	97.0
Coal	3.4	85.5	85.0	75.6	80.3	88.8	94.8
Metallic ores	1.4	154.1	151.2	137.4	152.7	145.2	110.8
Non-Metallic Minerals(other than coal)	.7	96.8	94.1	91.3	79.4	87.0	88.0
Communication	3.1	118.7	116.2	110.7	107.6	106.0	98.0
Telegraphs	.6	119.9	112.3	103.8	99.1	99.7	96.0
Telephones	2.5	118.4	117.2	112.5	109.9	107.6	98.5
Transportation	13.3	104.2	103.7	101.2	98.5	103.7	100.2
Street railways and cartage	2.4	111.6	109.9	109.6	107.8	109.0	108.0
Steam railways	9.5	97.6	98.0	93.7	91.6	96.8	94.7
Shipping and stevedoring	1.4	160.0	151.2	164.6	154.0	169.5	142.0
Construction and maintenance	7.8	118.1	117.8	113.7	96.8	91.4	85.2
Building	3.6	141.8	139.3	130.6	99.7	85.4	67.8
Highway	.5	549.8	421.2	410.5	748.7	521.9	652.9
Railway	3.7	92.7	96.9	96.3	80.2	85.1	90.6
Services	1.8	118.5	116.5	112.8	107.7	107.9	94.9
Hotels and restaurants	.9	114.4	114.1	111.7	110.2	111.1	91.7
Professional	.2	119.3	116.7	117.1	111.8	108.7	98.7
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.7	123.7	119.8	113.1	102.9	103.8	98.0
Trade	7.7	103.1	102.0	96.2	93.6	91.0	90.2
Retail	5.1	105.6	104.2	97.4	92.9	89.3	88.5
Wholesale	2.6	98.4	97.8	93.8	94.8	94.0	93.3
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	96.2	96.3	91.4	87.2	89.3	87.6

1/ The "relative weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

Table 4.- Index Numbers of Employment by Economic Areas and Industries (Jan. 1920=100)

1/Relative April 1 March 1 April 1 April 1 April 1

Weight 1927 1927 1926 1925 1924

<u>Maritime Provinces-Manufacturing</u>		36.1	72.7	70.9	73.5	72.1	75.3
Lumber products		3.9	59.0	61.3	64.3	65.5	69.9
Pulp and Paper		3.6	111.6	111.1	110.1	108.3	110.8
Textile products		5.7	97.8	96.7	97.7	97.2	97.4
Iron and steel		13.6	62.8	58.7	61.4	59.3	69.4
Other manufactures		9.3	75.3	74.9	76.8	76.3	75.1
Logging		1.3	30.3	70.1	12.6	21.1	21.7
Mining		24.7	102.0	96.1	79.0	97.3	93.5
Communication		3.1	84.5	84.7	83.4	85.3	87.3
Transportation		22.5	112.4	115.9	113.5	107.2	101.4
Construction		5.7	84.2	75.7	121.0	117.0	75.1
Services		.7	92.9	92.7	92.1	89.7	93.6
Trade		5.9	110.8	111.1	111.4	112.9	110.1
<u>Maritime Provinces - All Industries</u>		100.0	87.2	86.8	87.7	83.4	81.6
<u>Quebec</u>							
Manufacturing		64.9	94.5	93.2	90.8	86.6	89.3
Lumber products		3.5	91.0	93.8	86.6	89.6	97.4
Pulp and paper		9.0	108.0	107.3	105.1	97.7	96.8
Textile products		14.6	103.6	102.7	100.2	95.8	92.3
Iron and steel		14.6	81.1	78.2	79.8	73.9	84.6
Other manufactures		23.2	95.1	93.8	89.2	86.2	90.5
Logging		2.0	34.6	79.8	37.9	41.5	42.0
Mining		1.8	103.6	101.6	96.6	73.2	77.2
Communication		3.1	155.6	150.4	141.1	121.1	128.9
Transportation		11.6	107.0	105.3	105.0	100.2	100.7
Construction		9.2	166.7	177.2	159.6	125.8	103.4
Services		1.8	139.2	140.4	136.3	130.2	138.7
Trade		5.6	110.9	107.8	101.0	96.4	92.0
<u>Quebec - All Industries</u>		100.0	99.2	100.9	95.7	89.8	91.5
<u>Ontario</u>							
Manufacturing		68.7	93.0	91.7	87.5	82.1	85.2
Lumber products		5.5	85.3	81.9	82.9	79.6	82.1
Pulp and paper		8.0	111.5	106.6	100.6	97.7	100.8
Textile products		10.8	91.0	89.3	87.9	84.7	82.2
Iron and steel		21.2	89.5	89.4	83.5	74.9	82.4
Other manufactures		23.2	93.9	93.2	88.6	84.0	85.3
Logging		2.2	42.8	65.8	29.1	35.7	40.6
Mining		2.9	141.3	139.2	121.5	132.4	153.6
Communication		2.9	119.3	113.4	109.1	104.5	109.5
Transportation		9.3	101.8	100.6	92.0	99.2	102.4
Construction		6.0	109.6	106.3	93.8	97.8	96.9
Services		1.6	124.1	119.4	117.6	114.7	112.6
Trade		6.4	95.9	95.3	93.5	92.9	91.1
<u>Ontario - All Industries</u>		100.0	94.3	94.0	88.0	84.9	87.6
<u>Prairie Provinces-</u>							
Manufacturing		33.7	102.7	99.7	96.6	95.5	95.5
Lumber products		2.1	72.2	63.3	69.5	65.9	66.1
Pulp and paper		3.6	121.5	111.0	98.0	94.3	96.3
Textile products		2.0	115.0	108.0	103.0	92.8	93.8
Iron and steel		15.1	101.2	100.5	98.9	98.6	97.4
Other manufactures		10.9	106.4	104.7	99.5	100.4	101.1
Logging		1.4	39.8	3.3	23.0	33.8	41.0
Mining		6.9	62.5	75.2	64.0	60.6	75.2
Communication		3.8	88.6	86.5	84.0	82.3	81.7
Transportation		23.8	93.8	98.1	92.0	88.7	93.8
Construction		10.8	102.4	110.6	102.1	80.8	82.3
Services		2.3	101.6	93.7	92.1	86.1	88.7
Trade		17.3	9.7	90.9	80.1	82.1	81.4
<u>Prairie Provinces - All Industries</u>		100.0	94.8	95.9	88.2	84.1	87.0
<u>British Columbia-</u>							
Manufacturing		43.3	110.7	106.8	105.0	92.7	81.1
Lumber products		17.5	108.5	103.0	102.3	91.2	91.8
Pulp and paper		6.1	121.5	120.1	120.1	92.5	91.7
Textile products		1.2	137.8	124.0	124.5	110.8	106.6
Iron and steel		4.8	55.2	54.4	53.8	50.2	50.9
Other manufactures		13.7	162.4	156.7	145.6	122.1	119.7
Logging		8.5	99.1	104.3	113.3	107.4	125.5
Mining		10.5	90.9	89.9	103.9	110.7	106.7
Communication		3.4	144.3	145.4	145.0	123.8	113.6
Transportation		13.5	108.5	107.5	106.9	105.2	114.0
Construction		9.0	98.7	79.0	95.1	81.5	79.7
Services		3.3	104.1	103.7	93.2	93.5	91.9
Trade		8.5	1.2	140.3	127.7	121.1	112.0
<u>British Columbia - All Industries</u>		100.0	103.3	104.3	103.5	100.1	99.6

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns.

Table 1. Index Numbers of Employment in Cities and Industries							
City and Industry	1/ Relative Weight	April 1	Mar. 1	April 1	April 1	April 1	April 1
		1927	1927	1926	1925	1924	
<u>Montreal</u> - Manufacturing	71.0	88.1	86.8	84.9	81.9	86.1	
Plant Products - edible	5.0	93.7	94.1	96.5	96.2	93.3	
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.8	96.3	97.1	94.5	92.1	92.8	
Textiles	13.4	84.6	84.4	84.4	84.0	85.5	
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	5.8	89.5	94.3	89.3	82.4	88.0	
Iron and steel	18.1	79.5	73.9	76.2	68.4	83.6	
Other manufactures	23.9	94.8	94.1	87.8	87.0	85.2	
Communication	4.9	165.8	164.1	152.3	155.7	137.3	
Transportation	5.4	113.7	109.3	112.1	106.5	108.5	
Construction	5.6	148.7	131.3	152.3	115.5	90.3	
Trade	10.3	111.5	108.7	101.1	96.5	91.7	
Montreal - All industries	100.0	96.8	94.6	93.1	88.5	90.1	
<u>Quebec</u> - Manufacturing	62.6	87.0	88.8	84.0	81.2	-	
Leather products	23.4	92.8	95.5	93.3	85.9	-	
Other manufactures	39.2	83.9	85.3	78.3	78.7	-	
Transportation	9.6	127.5	126.3	128.1	105.4	-	
Construction	15.1	234.7	205.9	189.3	348.3	-	
Quebec - All industries	100.0	101.5	98.8	94.9	98.4	-	
<u>Toronto</u> - Manufacturing	67.3	88.1	86.1	82.8	79.9	80.1	
Plant products - edible	6.0	88.5	86.0	82.7	84.5	82.6	
Printing and publishing	9.7	99.2	96.8	92.5	90.8	93.1	
Textiles	12.9	77.4	74.2	75.6	76.2	72.3	
Iron and steel	11.2	92.0	89.4	83.3	73.0	74.5	
Other manufactures	27.5	88.7	87.9	83.4	80.2	82.1	
Communication	5.0	134.6	130.0	122.2	119.6	122.7	
Transportation	5.0	99.1	94.7	101.8	107.1	112.5	
Construction	3.2	114.5	89.0	88.8	72.8	61.0	
Trade	16.5	94.8	94.1	94.2	93.2	91.2	
Toronto - All industries	100.0	92.7	90.1	87.7	85.1	84.8	
<u>Ottawa</u> - Manufacturing	62.3	92.4	91.3	86.4	85.1	87.3	
Lumber products	7.9	63.0	66.7	60.5	58.9	56.6	
Pulp and paper	25.8	91.9	92.2	89.6	91.1	95.8	
Other manufactures	28.6	106.9	101.7	95.5	91.5	92.8	
Construction	3.9	66.9	59.9	71.0	79.7	79.9	
Trade	15.3	92.7	92.4	86.7	86.4	88.6	
Ottawa - All industries	100.0	92.1	90.1	86.5	87.5	90.9	
<u>Hamilton</u> - Manufacturing	87.0	94.7	92.6	88.9	78.1	83.3	
Textiles	20.3	104.6	105.8	106.2	99.3	89.2	
Electrical apparatus	10.5	113.5	114.1	99.4	91.5	109.9	
Iron and steel	35.4	87.0	82.2	76.9	61.4	71.4	
Other manufactures	20.8	92.5	91.4	91.1	84.2	88.7	
Construction	2.7	104.3	112.0	120.0	84.2	73.5	
Trade	3.4	100.1	100.7	98.0	99.6	100.8	
Hamilton - All industries	100.0	96.3	94.2	90.3	80.3	85.2	
<u>Windsor</u> - Manufacturing	78.6	70.5	101.8	103.5	-	-	
Iron and steel	55.9	67.0	109.7	114.5	-	-	
Other manufactures	22.7	80.9	78.2	71.5	-	-	
Construction	6.7	79.1	61.3	52.0	-	-	
Windsor - All industries	100.0	77.4	103.2	102.8	-	-	
<u>Winnipeg</u> - Manufacturing	39.0	102.6	101.4	97.3	91.9	90.9	
Animal products - edible	4.6	129.5	128.9	121.3	124.9	117.5	
Plant products - edible	4.7	84.6	80.3	83.4	84.0	89.3	
Printing and publishing	7.7	95.4	103.9	89.3	85.3	85.9	
Textiles	5.8	107.9	108.3	99.8	91.9	93.0	
Other manufactures	16.2	104.6	98.9	100.0	90.9	87.6	
Transportation	7.3	98.8	101.7	96.4	98.4	98.0	
Construction	2.3	52.3	82.1	108.1	32.8	17.7	
Trade	44.5	98.1	98.0	85.1	81.4	79.2	
Winnipeg - All industries	100.0	96.3	97.1	90.7	83.7	82.3	
<u>Vancouver</u> - Manufacturing	41.7	91.6	93.7	89.7	84.6	80.8	
Lumber products	15.1	113.2	114.3	115.5	108.8	112.1	
Other manufactures	26.6	82.7	85.7	79.3	74.8	68.6	
Communication	8.5	156.1	155.2	157.2	140.5	126.8	
Transportation	16.7	135.9	135.9	137.3	136.3	150.3	
Construction	6.8	155.7	130.2	169.9	81.3	86.9	
Services	4.7	108.8	108.8	101.8	95.0	94.1	
Trade	21.4	143.0	142.0	126.2	120.6	110.5	
Vancouver - All industries	100.0	114.9	114.6	112.6	102.5	99.8	

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns.

25/4/27 LMF.

72-002

May 27/27

CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE
MAY
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
1927

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

NOTE:- STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.

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Minister of Trade and Commerce

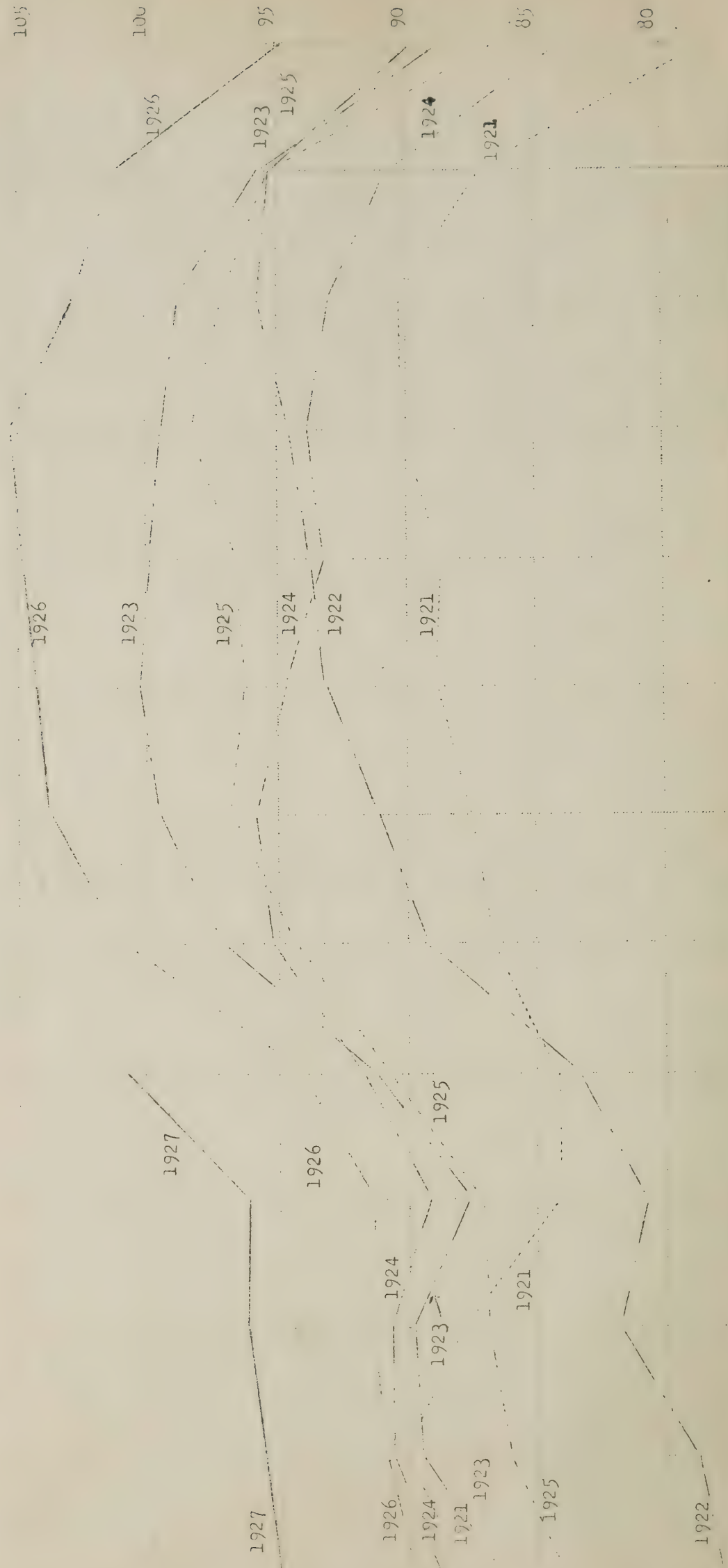
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OTTAWA

1927

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Chart 1. - EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS - 1921 - 1927



Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.

The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the number of employees they reported in January, 1920, as 100.

~~MINISTER OF TRADE AND COMMERCE~~
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA

Issued May 23rd, 1927.

THE MAY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

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The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated reports from 5,948 firms who reported a decidedly upward movement in employment on May 1, the expansion being the largest indicated on that date in any year since the record was begun in 1920. The payrolls of these employers ^{were} increased by 36,704 persons to 830,850 on the date under review, when the index, reflecting the gain of over four p.c., rose to 100.6, as compared with 96.2 on Apr. 1, and with 94.3, 90.8, 91.8, 91.4, 83.3 and 84.1 on May 1, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. The chart opposite shows the favourable situation as compared with earlier years of the record.

Manufacturing, construction and transportation recorded the most pronounced improvement, but large gains were also noted in trade, services and communication. On the other hand, there was seasonal curtailment in logging.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS

Heightened activity was reported in all provinces, but Quebec and Ontario registered the largest increases.

Maritime Provinces.- Additions to staffs were indicated in the Maritime Provinces, where 512 firms reported 66,376 employees, or 1,843 more than in their last return. This gain contrasts with the decline indicated on May 1 of last year; the index then was nearly six points lower. Manufacturing and construction showed the greatest advances on the date under review, while transportation was seasonally slacker.

Quebec.- General improvement was recorded in Quebec, according to 1,302 employers with 235,474 workers, as against 222,004 in the preceding month. Large increases were made in manufacturing, transportation, construction and maintenance, services, trade, mining, communications and logging, those in the last named being due to river drives. Employment was in considerably greater volume than on the corresponding date of a year ago, when the increase was only about half as great.

Ontario.- The expansion in Ontario on May 1, 1927, was the largest reported on that date since the record was begun in 1920; 13,491 persons were added to the working forces of the 2,726 co-operating firms, who had 348,957 employees. Manufacturing, construction and transportation registered the most extensive gains, but the movement was also upward in trade, mining and some other industries, while logging was seasonally slacker. The situation was decidedly better than on May 1 of any other year since 1920.

Prairie Provinces.- Manufacturing, transportation, services and construction showed heightened activity, the advances in the last named being most marked. Statements were tabulated from 765 employers, whose staffs rose from 100,436 on Apr. 1, to 105,630 on the date under review. This expansion was greater than on May 1 of any of the last three years, in each of which the index was lower.

British Columbia.- The improvement in British Columbia was not so pronounced as in the spring of 1926, or of 1925; the index on May 1 last year was rather higher than on the date under review, but in 1925 it was lower. An aggregate payroll of 74,413 workers was indicated by the 639 firms furnishing data, who had 71,707 in the preceding month. Manufacturing, logging, transportation, trade and construction were decidedly busier, the greatest advances taking place in the construction group.

Tables 1 and 4 give index numbers by economic areas.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES

The eight cities for which separate returns are tabulated showed increased activity, Montreal and Toronto registering the most marked gains.

Montreal.- Transportation, construction, trade and manufacturing recorded the largest advances in Montreal, where 710 employers added 3,669 workers to their payrolls, bringing them to 114,829 at the beginning of May. Somewhat smaller increases were indicated on the corresponding date of last year, when the index stood at 96.0, as compared with 100.6 on May 1, 1927.

Quebec.- Statements were tabulated from 90 firms with 9,724 employees, as against 9,394 on Apr. 1. This general gain involved fewer workers than that recorded on May 1, 1926, but the index then was lower.

Toronto.- Manufacturing, notably of rubber products, transportation, construction and trade made important increases in personnel in Toronto, according to data furnished by 777 employers, whose payrolls aggregated 102,198 persons as compared with 99,354 at the beginning of April. This expansion, following the large increases recorded in the preceding month, resulted in the highest level of employment since the record for the cities was instituted in 1922.

Ottawa.- Lumber mills and construction registered the bulk of the improvement in Ottawa, where the advances considerably exceeded those noted on May 1 of previous years of the record. Statistics were tabulated from 127 firms employing 10,797 persons, compared with 9,775 in the preceding month. The index was higher than in any month of last year or of 1925.

Hamilton.- A combined working force of 29,776 persons was reported by the 203 co-operating employers who had 29,558 on Apr. 1. Manufactures were somewhat quieter, but there was seasonal activity in construction. Employment was in greater volume than in the corresponding month of 1926, despite the fact that the expansion then indicated was rather greater.

Windsor and the Other Border Cities.- Considerable recovery was shown in the Border Cities, although some of the large automobile factories were on short time. Returns were tabulated from 87 firms with 11,008 workers, compared with 8,426 in the preceding month. Employment was less active than on May 1, 1926.

Winnipeg.- Construction reported the most noteworthy expansion in Winnipeg; 283 employers in that city added 266 persons to their staffs, bringing them to 27,145 on May 1. The situation was more favourable than on the corresponding date of last year, when somewhat greater gains were indicated.

Vancouver.- Manufacturing, transportation and trade registered the most noteworthy increases in Vancouver, where 231 firms reported an aggregate working force of 25,494 persons, compared with 24,776 on Apr. 1. The index was slightly higher than at the beginning of May of a year ago; the trend then was also upward.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 5.

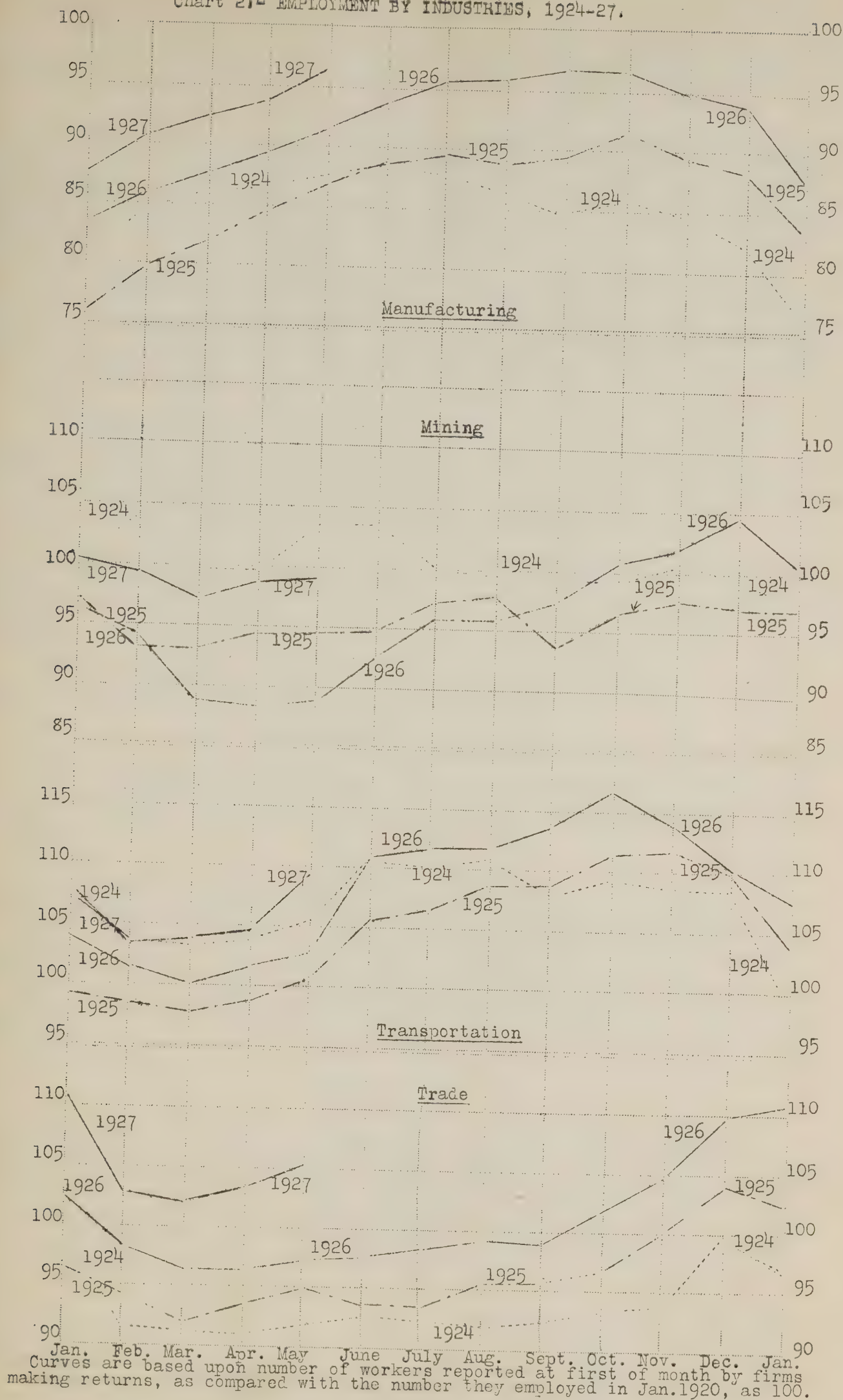
EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES

Manufacturing.- Employment in manufactures showed an important gain that exceeded the increase noted on the corresponding date of last year; 3,792 establishments reported 473,761 workers, compared with 462,662 in the preceding month. The largest advances were those of a seasonal nature in lumber mills, but pronounced expansion also took place in the iron and steel, fish-packing, pulp and paper, rubber, tobacco and malt liquor, building material, electric current and some other groups. Boot and shoe and electrical appliance works, however, were slacker, and certain automobile plants were not working full time. Employment was in much greater volume than on May 1 of any other year since 1920.

Logging.- In spite of large increases in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces on account of river drives, there was on the whole, a decline in logging, according to 222 firms employing 19,250 men, or 731 less than on Apr. 1. More extensive losses were registered at the beginning of May, 1926, when the index was lower.

Mining.- Returns were received from 202 mine operators with 44,348 persons in their employ, compared with 44,181 in the preceding month. Coal mines were seasonally slacker, but metallic ore and non-metallic minerals, showed improvement. The situation was decidedly more favourable than on May 1, 1925 or 1926.

Chart 2.- EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1924-27.



Communications.- Further increases were noted in telegraph and telephone operation, 389 persons being added to the staffs of the 187 co-operating companies which had 25,055 in their employ. The index was much higher than on the same date of any other year of the record.

Transportation.- Local, steam railway and water transportation afforded increased employment, the gains being considerably more extensive than in the spring of previous years of the record, in all of which the level of employment was lower. A combined working force of 110,609 employees was registered by the 268 companies and divisional superintendents making returns; they had 105,555 in their last report. Shipping and stevedoring recorded the greatest advances.

Construction and Maintenance.- The gains indicated on May 1, 1927, were the largest reported on that date since the record was commenced in 1920. Building, highway and railway construction and maintenance showed very marked improvement. Data were compiled from 546 employers, whose staffs aggregated 81,206 persons, or 19,195 more than on Apr. 1. The index was considerably higher than on May 1 in any other year of the record.

Services.- Hotels, laundries and other divisions of the service group recorded heightened activity, according to statements from 171 establishments employing 14,934 workers, as against 14,501 in their last report. The situation was decidedly more favourable than at the beginning of May, 1926; the increases this year were the largest indicated on May 1 in the years since 1920.

Trade.- Continued and more extensive additions in personnel were shown in trade, in which 560 employers enlarged their forces by 1,098 persons to 61,687 on the date under review. The index was several points higher than at the commencement of May of last year, and considerably higher than in any month of the years, 1921-1925. Improvement was noted in both retail and wholesale establishments.

Index numbers by industries are given in Table 3, while Chart 2 shows the course of employment in four of the leading industrial groups.

EMPLOYMENT IN OTHER COUNTRIES

The following notes on employment in the British Isles are taken from the latest available statistics of the British Ministry of Labour. The extracts representing conditions in United States are taken from the latest official reports received.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland.- Employment in a number of important industries remained slack during March, but there was, on the whole, a pronounced improvement throughout the month. Among the 12,000,000 working people insured against unemployment under the Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries on Mar. 21, 1927, was 9.9, compared with 10.9 on Feb. 21, 1927, and 9.8 on Mar. 22, 1926. Recent press reports state that 998,300 workers were unemployed in the second week of May, as compared with 1,044,800 in the last week of April and with 1,082,000 in the last week of March.

UNITED STATES

New York.- Returns from approximately 1,400 employers with more than 400,000 workers on their payrolls show that there was a decrease in employment in New York State in April as compared with the preceding month, and with April, 1926. These reductions were exaggerated by the fact that many plants were closed for the Easter holidays, the reports as received from employers referring to the middle of the month. Building materials, wood, automobiles, heating apparatus and beverages reported heightened employment, but there were declines in the clothing, textile and metal industries.

Massachusetts.- There was a reduction in employment in manufacturing in Massachusetts in April, 5,525 workers being released from the payrolls of the 1,047 co-operating establishments, which employed 237,650 workers in April. It is probable that the reductions were more severe on account of the Easter holidays, since this State also collects its data as of the middle of the month. Boot and shoe and cotton factories, and electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies recorded the greatest declines.

Illinois.- Employment in manufactures in Illinois declined by 0.6 p.c. in April as compared with March. The largest losses were in men's garment and meat packing factories, while the most important increase was in iron foundries.

Wisconsin.- From Feb. 15 to Mar. 15, employees on payrolls in Wisconsin manufacturing industries increased 0.6 p.c., but the situation was not as favourable as in March of last year.

Note: Number employed by the reporting area in Jan. 1920 is taken as 100 in every case. The "relative weight" shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of employees reported in Canada on the date under review. Table 1.- Index Numbers of all Employment by Economic Areas and of Dominion Employment in Manufacturing.

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	All manu- facturing
May 1, 1921	84.1	87.5	80.8	83.6	86.6	90.1	80.2
May 1, 1922	83.3	83.0	81.2	82.4	85.4	91.3	79.0
May 1, 1923	91.4	90.0	90.3	91.6	90.4	97.5	90.5
May 1, 1924	91.8	88.1	94.1	89.8	89.4	102.9	87.7
Jan.1, 1925	83.9	78.5	85.0	81.4	88.1	92.9	75.5
Feb.1	86.1	79.1	89.1	83.4	88.4	95.1	79.3
Mar.1	87.0	81.7	89.6	85.0	85.0	98.1	81.9
Apr.1	87.2	83.4	89.8	84.9	84.1	100.1	84.3
May 1	90.8	86.6	94.2	87.7	88.0	105.1	86.6
June1	94.5	90.3	100.6	89.8	93.1	106.5	88.3
July1	96.8	99.4	101.1	91.8	95.9	108.0	89.1
Aug.1	96.3	92.2	101.1	90.8	97.3	112.2	88.5
Sept.1	96.6	88.4	101.3	92.7	96.0	114.2	89.4
Oct.1	98.3	88.1	102.7	94.3	99.8	114.8	91.3
Nov.1	97.1	85.5	101.1	93.7	99.1	111.5	89.2
Dec.1	95.3	83.5	98.5	92.6	97.5	109.0	88.1
Jan.1, 1926	89.6	84.4	90.7	86.3	95.1	100.5	83.2
Feb.1	90.7	85.1	92.6	88.1	90.7	103.6	85.9
Mar.1	91.5	88.7	94.0	89.2	88.6	103.3	87.7
Apr.1	91.4	84.7	95.7	88.0	88.2	108.3	89.3
May 1	94.3	83.8	99.0	90.4	92.5	113.5	91.3
June1	101.0	87.9	108.8	95.2	103.5	116.6	93.9
July1	103.7	91.1	112.8	97.0	107.3	118.1	95.3
Aug.1	104.2	94.5	113.5	96.7	106.5	120.8	95.8
Sept.1	104.9	96.7	113.1	97.9	106.9	121.8	96.9
Oct.1	105.2	94.2	113.1	98.7	110.0	119.2	96.7
Nov.1	102.8	86.6	110.6	97.4	107.7	116.0	94.9
Dec.1	101.1	85.1	107.7	96.8	105.4	112.7	93.8
Jan.1, 1927	94.8	90.8	98.2	90.9	100.6	98.8	87.5
Feb.1	95.4	87.5	99.9	92.3	97.2	102.5	90.7
Mar.1	96.3	86.8	100.9	94.0	95.9	104.8	92.2
Apr.1	96.2	87.2	99.2	94.3	94.8	108.3	93.8
May 1	100.6	89.6	105.5	98.1	99.7	112.0	96.1
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts and in Manufacturing as at May 1, 1927.							
	100.	8.0	28.4	42.0	12.7	8.9	57.1

Table 2.- Index Numbers of Employment by Principal Cities.

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
May 1, 1923	88.8	-	88.1	94.8	92.6	-	86.3	91.8
May 1, 1924	92.3	-	85.6	98.3	86.4	-	83.0	102.2
Jan.1, 1925	82.5	93.1	82.2	87.1	77.0	-	81.4	98.3
Feb.1	85.3	101.3	83.0	86.8	77.3	-	84.2	97.4
Mar.1	86.7	93.2	81.8	86.6	80.1	-	82.7	101.8
Apr.1	88.5	98.4	85.1	87.5	80.3	-	83.7	102.5
May 1	91.7	91.9	86.9	91.8	82.4	-	85.4	104.0
June1	95.6	95.7	86.7	100.1	83.9	85.2	85.5	103.1
July1	95.7	98.9	87.6	100.5	86.0	87.1	85.6	106.5
Aug.1	97.0	98.8	87.7	100.2	84.8	59.0	87.7	111.4
Sept.1	97.3	97.4	88.5	98.5	86.9	85.6	88.0	113.9
Oct.1	99.4	100.3	89.8	101.8	88.3	94.8	89.4	113.9
Nov.1	99.3	99.4	89.7	96.8	87.7	92.9	92.5	112.0
Dec.1	97.0	94.4	90.9	90.4	88.7	93.3	91.5	110.7
Jan.1, 1926	88.0	89.9	86.1	87.7	85.0	57.1	89.3	105.8
Feb.1	88.3	90.6	86.5	87.0	86.9	96.1	89.8	109.4
Mar.1	89.6	92.3	87.1	85.3	88.5	100.5	90.8	107.6
Apr.1	93.1	94.9	87.7	86.5	90.3	102.8	90.7	112.6
May 1	96.0	100.4	89.8	91.5	94.0	108.5	92.7	116.8
June1	103.1	89.3	90.2	99.4	96.0	111.5	96.9	115.2
July1	104.5	101.6	90.7	101.2	97.6	110.3	98.3	115.3
Aug.1	104.8	104.2	91.1	99.3	98.8	107.7	98.7	123.8
Sept.1	104.6	103.5	92.3	98.6	100.3	109.2	101.6	124.2
Oct.1	104.3	105.1	93.1	99.5	99.7	103.7	104.9	119.7
Nov.1	103.3	103.2	93.6	97.3	98.4	97.2	103.7	117.4
Dec.1	100.6	101.2	93.9	93.8	96.6	99.1	105.4	117.1
Jan.1, 1927	92.5	100.9	90.2	87.3	93.1	57.7	99.3	107.3
Feb.1	93.3	97.2	89.9	89.2	93.1	96.8	97.5	111.3
Mar.1	94.6	98.8	90.1	90.1	94.2	103.2	97.1	114.6
Apr.1	96.8	101.5	92.7	92.1	96.3	77.4	96.3	114.9
May 1	100.6	104.1	95.3	101.9	97.4	99.5	97.2	117.2
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at May 1, 1927.								
	13.8	1.2	12.3	1.3	3.6	1.3	3.3	3.1

The relative weight shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of employees reported in Canada on the date under review. Table 1.- Index Numbers of all Employment by Economic Areas and of Dominion Employment in Manufacturing.

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	All manu- facturing
May 1, 1921	84.1	87.5	80.8	83.6	86.6	90.1	80.2
May 1, 1922	83.3	83.0	81.2	82.4	85.4	91.3	79.0
May 1, 1923	91.4	90.0	90.3	91.6	90.4	97.5	90.5
May 1, 1924	91.8	88.1	94.1	89.8	89.4	102.9	87.7
Jan. 1, 1925	83.9	78.5	85.0	81.4	88.1	92.9	75.5
Feb. 1	86.1	79.1	89.1	83.4	88.4	95.1	79.3
Mar. 1	87.0	81.7	89.6	85.0	85.0	98.1	81.9
Apr. 1	87.2	83.4	89.8	84.9	84.1	100.1	84.3
May 1	90.8	86.6	94.2	87.7	88.0	105.1	86.6
June 1	94.5	90.3	100.6	89.8	93.1	106.5	88.3
July 1	96.8	90.4	101.1	91.8	95.9	108.0	89.1
Aug. 1	96.3	92.2	101.1	90.8	97.3	112.2	88.5
Sept. 1	96.6	88.4	101.3	92.7	96.0	114.2	89.4
Oct. 1	98.3	88.1	102.7	94.3	99.8	114.8	91.3
Nov. 1	97.1	85.5	101.1	93.7	99.1	111.5	89.2
Dec. 1	95.3	83.5	98.5	92.6	97.5	109.0	88.1
Jan. 1, 1926	89.6	84.4	90.7	86.3	95.1	100.5	83.2
Feb. 1	90.7	85.1	92.6	88.1	90.7	103.6	85.9
Mar. 1	91.5	88.7	94.0	89.2	88.6	103.3	87.7
Apr. 1	91.4	84.7	95.7	88.0	88.2	108.3	89.3
May 1	94.3	83.8	99.0	90.4	92.5	113.5	91.3
June 1	101.0	87.9	108.8	95.2	103.5	116.6	93.9
July 1	103.7	91.1	112.8	97.0	107.3	118.1	95.3
Aug. 1	104.2	94.5	113.5	96.7	106.5	120.8	95.8
Sept. 1	104.9	96.7	113.1	97.9	106.9	121.8	96.9
Oct. 1	105.2	94.2	113.1	98.7	110.0	119.2	96.7
Nov. 1	102.8	86.6	110.6	97.4	107.7	116.0	94.9
Dec. 1	101.1	85.1	107.7	96.8	105.4	112.7	93.8
Jan. 1, 1927	94.8	90.8	98.2	90.9	100.6	98.8	87.5
Feb. 1	95.4	87.5	99.9	92.3	97.2	102.5	90.7
Mar. 1	96.3	86.8	100.9	94.0	95.9	104.8	92.2
Apr. 1	96.2	87.2	99.2	94.3	94.8	108.3	93.8
May 1	100.6	89.6	105.5	98.1	99.7	112.0	96.1
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts and in Manufacturing as at May 1, 1927.							
	100.	8.0	28.4	42.0	12.7	8.9	57.1

Table 2.- Index Numbers of Employment by Principal Cities.

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
May 1, 1923	88.8	-	88.1	94.8	92.6	-	86.3	91.8
May 1, 1924	92.3	-	85.6	98.3	86.4	-	83.0	102.2
Jan. 1, 1925	82.5	93.1	82.2	87.1	77.0	-	81.4	98.3
Feb. 1	85.3	101.3	83.0	86.8	77.3	-	84.2	97.4
Mar. 1	86.7	93.2	81.8	86.6	80.1	-	82.7	101.8
Apr. 1	88.5	98.4	85.1	87.5	80.3	-	83.7	102.5
May 1	91.7	91.9	86.9	91.8	82.4	-	85.4	104.0
June 1	95.6	95.7	86.7	100.1	83.9	85.2	85.5	103.1
July 1	95.7	98.9	87.6	100.5	86.0	87.1	85.6	106.5
Aug. 1	97.0	98.8	87.7	100.2	84.8	59.0	87.7	111.4
Sept. 1	97.3	97.4	88.5	98.5	86.9	85.6	88.0	113.9
Oct. 1	99.4	100.3	89.8	101.8	88.3	94.8	89.4	113.9
Nov. 1	99.3	99.4	89.7	96.8	87.7	92.9	92.5	112.0
Dec. 1	97.0	94.4	90.9	90.4	88.7	93.3	91.5	110.7
Jan. 1, 1926	88.0	89.9	86.1	87.7	85.0	57.1	89.3	105.8
Feb. 1	88.3	90.6	86.5	87.0	86.9	96.1	89.8	109.4
Mar. 1	89.6	92.3	87.1	85.3	88.5	100.5	90.8	107.6
Apr. 1	93.1	94.9	87.7	86.5	90.3	102.8	90.7	112.6
May 1	96.0	100.4	89.8	91.5	94.0	108.5	92.7	116.8
June 1	103.1	89.3	90.2	99.4	96.0	111.5	96.9	115.2
July 1	104.5	101.6	90.7	101.2	97.6	110.3	98.3	115.3
Aug. 1	104.8	104.2	91.1	99.3	98.8	107.7	98.7	123.8
Sept. 1	104.6	103.5	92.3	98.6	100.3	109.2	101.6	124.2
Oct. 1	104.3	105.1	93.1	99.5	99.7	103.7	104.9	119.7
Nov. 1	103.3	103.2	93.6	97.3	98.4	97.2	103.7	117.4
Dec. 1	100.6	101.2	93.9	93.8	96.6	99.1	105.4	117.1
Jan. 1, 1927	92.5	100.9	90.2	87.3	93.1	57.7	99.3	107.3
Feb. 1	93.3	97.2	89.9	89.2	93.1	96.8	97.5	111.3
Mar. 1	94.6	98.8	90.1	90.1	94.2	103.2	97.1	114.6
Apr. 1	96.8	101.5	92.7	92.1	96.3	77.4	96.3	114.9
May 1	100.6	104.1	95.3	101.9	97.4	99.5	97.2	117.2
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at May 1, 1927.								
	13.8	1.2	12.3	1.3	3.6	1.3	3.3	3.1

Industries	1/Relative Weight	May 1 1927	April 1 1927	May 1 1926	May 1 1925	May 1 1924	May 1 1923
Manufacturing	57.1	96.1	93.8	91.3	86.6	87.7	90.5
Animal products - edible	1.9	99.2	91.7	94.7	92.2	86.5	83.8
Fur and products	.1	79.6	81.7	82.4	77.0	81.3	88.7
Leather and products	2.0	73.6	80.8	76.5	70.5	79.4	79.1
Lumber and products	5.8	98.7	83.7	94.7	97.7	91.6	95.5
Rough and dressed lumber	3.6	110.0	89.7	105.5	113.9	104.2	104.0
Furniture	1.0	90.2	91.6	85.7	76.0	77.2	82.8
Other lumber products	1.2	80.3	84.1	77.8	79.2	74.5	85.9
Musical instruments	.4	69.2	72.5	68.5	58.8	60.6	71.6
Plant products - edible	3.1	93.0	92.2	90.0	89.4	88.9	88.3
Pulp and paper products	6.9	112.5	111.5	105.3	99.6	98.7	101.1
Pulp and paper	3.6	124.3	122.8	114.9	105.1	102.4	107.4
Paper products	.8	96.6	97.0	90.9	88.0	88.4	90.9
Printing and publishing	2.5	103.5	103.2	98.9	97.2	97.9	97.1
Rubber products	1.7	97.3	95.1	82.6	83.2	76.1	84.3
Textile products	9.2	98.4	97.4	93.2	89.4	85.6	92.5
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.5	116.7	113.6	107.4	103.0	95.0	106.4
Hosiery and knit goods	1.8	104.3	107.2	102.7	90.9	89.2	96.6
Garments and personal furnishings	2.7	75.4	77.1	73.6	73.2	73.4	77.6
Other textile products	1.2	114.0	103.1	102.6	101.9	94.6	98.5
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	1.5	103.6	100.5	103.2	96.2	96.4	92.2
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	107.7	111.2	88.2	95.3	103.6	91.7
Chemicals and allied products	.8	87.6	85.9	85.1	83.8	87.4	92.5
Clay, glass and stone products	1.1	97.0	93.0	98.0	82.7	90.0	94.5
Electric current	1.5	130.9	125.5	120.1	129.1	119.9	111.9
Electrical apparatus	1.2	130.0	131.7	115.9	110.4	113.4	103.8
Iron and steel products	16.1	86.1	84.7	83.0	75.0	81.2	85.4
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.7	70.4	68.8	62.9	62.2	72.1	77.5
Machinery (Other than vehicles)	1.3	83.4	84.4	75.4	68.4	72.6	73.6
Agricultural implements	1.2	90.8	93.8	81.8	56.4	59.1	64.0
Land vehicles	7.3	100.2	95.8	101.1	92.9	101.3	103.6
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.4	32.2	33.9	31.4	33.2	34.6	33.2
Heating appliances	.6	89.2	85.8	88.4	82.0	82.9	95.3
Iron and steel fabrication (n.c.s.)	.8	100.0	102.5	95.7	72.8	92.8	89.6
Foundry and machine shop products	.7	90.6	93.3	83.2	75.7	83.9	89.4
Other iron and steel products	2.1	82.5	82.8	77.8	71.5	74.1	80.4
Non-ferrous metal products	2.0	109.1	108.1	95.3	80.0	85.4	87.0
Mineral products	1.2	106.5	104.9	107.1	105.4	103.8	100.2
Miscellaneous	.5	92.7	92.8	88.2	85.9	87.7	96.4
Logging	2.3	45.8	47.5	40.3	47.4	54.5	48.0
Mining	5.3	99.0	98.5	88.9	94.3	103.3	96.7
Coal	3.1	83.8	85.5	74.4	78.3	92.0	92.0
Metallic ores	1.4	159.2	154.1	140.4	154.8	147.7	112.9
Non-Metallic Minerals (Other than coal)	.8	103.1	96.8	97.0	87.6	95.9	96.4
Communication	3.0	120.4	118.7	115.8	109.3	108.2	99.7
Telegraphs	.6	123.5	119.9	112.8	105.8	106.2	98.6
Telephones	2.4	119.6	118.4	116.5	110.2	108.7	100.0
Transportation	13.3	109.1	104.2	102.8	100.3	105.3	101.7
Street railways and cartage	2.4	116.9	111.6	110.9	110.9	113.8	112.2
Steam railways	9.2	98.9	97.6	94.4	91.4	97.3	95.6
Shipping and stevedoring	1.7	203.7	160.0	176.7	174.4	173.1	143.8
Construction and maintenance	9.8	154.7	118.1	134.6	125.6	111.2	101.6
Building	4.0	154.5	141.8	144.8	112.0	95.8	77.9
Highway	1.0	1053.6	549.8	935.9	908.7	546.2	711.9
Railway	4.8	126.6	98.7	109.1	114.3	109.8	109.8
Services	1.8	121.4	118.5	114.6	109.9	108.0	97.1
Hotels and restaurants	.9	118.2	114.4	114.6	112.0	109.8	95.3
Professional	.2	119.5	119.3	117.1	113.6	112.3	96.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.7	126.5	123.7	113.9	105.7	104.2	99.8
Trade	7.4	105.7	103.1	97.1	95.0	91.9	91.7
Retail	4.9	108.2	105.6	96.3	95.1	90.1	90.1
Wholesale	2.5	100.0	98.4	95.0	91.3	95.0	94.5
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	100.6	96.2	94.3	90.8	91.6	91.4

1/ The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

Table 4.- Index Numbers of Employment by Economic Areas and Industries (Jan. 1920=100)

Areas and Industries	1/Relative May 1					
	Weight	1927	1927	1926	1925	1924
Maritime Provinces-Manufacturing	37.3	77.3	72.7	75.6	77.9	79.9
Lumber products	4.6	70.8	59.0	73.6	92.8	73.3
Pulp and Paper	3.8	122.1	111.6	116.3	111.0	112.3
Textile products	5.7	93.4	97.8	96.9	96.1	95.6
Iron and steel	12.9	61.3	62.8	60.3	58.2	69.4
Other manufactures	10.3	87.0	75.3	82.6	86.8	86.0
Logging	1.4	32.9	30.3	4.0	24.1	36.1
Mining	24.2	102.9	102.0	88.6	96.3	111.4
Communication	3.0	86.1	84.5	84.1	86.2	92.1
Transportation	21.3	108.9	112.4	104.5	97.8	90.3
Construction	6.4	96.0	84.2	96.1	105.6	80.7
Services	.7	97.8	92.9	94.0	92.9	91.9
Trade	5.7	112.8	110.8	109.4	110.3	109.4
Maritime Provinces - All Industries	100.0	89.6	87.2	83.8	86.6	88.1
Quebec						
Manufacturing	62.8	97.2	94.5	92.7	88.2	89.4
Lumber products	3.9	110.4	91.0	92.4	105.0	98.4
Pulp and paper	8.8	111.7	108.0	107.0	100.4	96.7
Textile products	14.4	108.0	103.6	99.4	94.9	90.6
Iron and steel	13.8	81.7	81.1	82.9	74.8	83.3
Other manufactures	21.9	95.3	95.1	91.2	87.2	89.2
Logging	2.8	51.5	34.6	45.3	61.3	52.0
Mining	1.8	108.6	103.6	99.4	72.8	85.0
Communication	2.9	158.5	155.6	145.2	144.9	130.6
Transportation	11.9	116.3	107.0	111.7	108.4	119.6
Construction	10.8	205.6	166.7	173.3	145.1	122.5
Services	1.7	147.3	139.2	137.6	135.0	128.3
Trade	5.3	112.5	110.9	100.4	102.3	92.2
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	105.5	99.2	99.0	94.2	94.1
Ontario						
Manufacturing	67.4	94.9	93.0	89.1	83.9	86.3
Lumber products	6.0	96.1	85.3	88.7	92.0	93.5
Pulp and paper	7.6	110.6	111.5	102.6	99.0	100.1
Textile products	10.2	89.4	91.0	87.1	83.8	80.1
Iron and steel	21.1	92.0	89.5	86.1	75.8	82.7
Other manufactures	22.5	95.2	93.9	89.4	85.3	86.8
Logging	1.4	29.5	42.8	18.3	30.5	31.5
Mining	2.8	144.2	141.3	125.9	136.9	140.2
Communication	2.8	120.4	119.3	116.7	105.1	111.5
Transportation	9.7	109.0	101.8	101.0	103.8	105.1
Construction	8.0	150.7	109.6	115.8	121.2	119.1
Services	1.6	125.0	124.1	120.9	116.0	115.0
Trade	6.3	99.4	95.9	95.6	93.6	93.3
Ontario - All Industries	100.0	98.1	94.3	90.4	87.7	89.8
Prairie Provinces-						
Manufacturing	32.6	104.0	102.7	99.8	96.7	95.8
Lumber products	2.3	82.2	72.2	84.3	74.5	61.6
Pulp and paper	3.1	114.7	121.5	102.0	95.6	98.5
Textile products	1.9	112.0	115.0	102.8	97.2	93.1
Iron and steel	14.7	102.9	101.2	100.5	97.4	98.8
Other manufactures	10.6	107.7	105.4	102.1	103.0	101.1
Logging	.4	12.2	39.8	10.4	12.4	36.0
Mining	6.3	55.4	68.5	53.2	54.3	69.1
Communication	3.6	39.4	38.6	89.4	87.3	83.8
Transportation	23.5	101.5	98.8	92.1	87.0	95.6
Construction	15.3	150.9	102.4	143.3	129.6	107.0
Services	2.3	107.6	101.6	93.5	87.9	89.2
Trade	16.0	96.9	96.7	87.0	82.6	82.0
Prairie Provinces - All Industries	100.0	99.7	94.8	92.5	88.0	89.4
British Columbia -						
Manufacturing	42.5	112.2	110.7	121.5	100.5	91.7
Lumber products	16.9	110.2	108.5	117.6	111.4	98.4
Pulp and paper	5.9	121.5	121.5	110.8	97.9	91.8
Textile products	1.2	127.3	137.8	127.6	111.4	104.4
Iron and steel	4.6	54.2	55.2	54.6	50.9	51.3
Other manufactures	13.9	167.8	162.4	157.5	137.6	122.8
Logging	8.6	104.7	99.1	121.5	95.9	126.4
Mining	10.2	91.4	90.9	93.9	109.7	109.9
Communication	3.4	148.0	144.7	146.0	130.6	120.5
Transportation	13.4	111.5	106.5	111.2	106.3	115.8
Construction	10.2	116.1	93.7	128.6	110.3	96.6
Services	3.3	102.1	104.1	99.9	93.5	91.0
Trade	8.4	146.3	141.2	127.8	122.9	110.9
British Columbia - All Industries	100.0	112.0	108.3	113.5	103.1	102.9

1/Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns.

Table 5.- Index Numbers of Employment by Cities and Principal Industries (Jan. 1920=100)

City and Industry	1/Relative Weight	May 1 1927	April 1 1927	May 1 1926	May 1 1925	May 1 1924
Montreal - Manufacturing	69.1	89.2	88.1	87.1	82.2	86.7
Plant Products - edible	4.8	93.0	93.7	96.7	95.7	90.7
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.7	97.6	96.3	94.3	94.2	93.5
Textiles	13.1	86.3	84.6	82.8	80.7	83.5
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	5.9	93.3	89.5	96.3	92.3	96.4
Iron and steel	17.6	80.9	79.5	81.4	68.9	82.5
Other manufactures	23.0	95.0	94.8	89.0	86.8	87.8
Communication	4.8	169.8	165.8	155.9	158.9	138.9
Transportation	7.1	155.6	113.7	133.6	139.1	130.9
Construction	6.0	165.3	148.7	157.6	133.8	103.1
Trade	10.2	113.7	111.5	100.3	102.9	92.0
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	100.6	96.8	96.0	91.7	92.3
Quebec - Manufacturing	60.1	86.6	87.0	83.1	79.7	-
Leather products	21.8	90.2	92.8	87.4	81.0	-
Other manufactures	38.3	84.7	83.9	80.5	78.9	-
Transportation	11.3	154.9	127.5	175.6	126.6	-
Construction	16.3	223.9	234.7	230.7	221.4	-
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	104.1	101.5	100.4	91.9	-
Toronto - Manufacturing	65.9	88.8	88.1	83.8	80.8	79.9
Plant products - edible	5.7	89.0	88.5	84.6	84.7	82.4
Printing and publishing	9.5	99.1	99.2	92.3	91.1	92.7
Textiles	12.1	76.0	77.4	73.1	75.7	70.9
Iron and steel	11.1	92.6	92.0	84.4	74.8	75.1
Other manufactures	27.5	90.8	88.7	86.5	82.1	82.3
Communication	4.9	135.4	134.6	129.7	118.7	125.6
Transportation	5.1	104.9	99.1	104.4	109.0	114.3
Construction	4.2	153.4	114.5	109.1	111.9	73.5
Trade	16.9	99.7	94.8	96.8	94.2	93.6
Toronto - All industries	100.0	95.3	92.7	89.8	86.9	85.6
Ottawa - Manufacturing	62.5	102.5	92.4	89.5	86.4	94.3
Lumber products	12.7	112.4	63.0	62.5	58.9	108.3
Pulp and paper	23.4	91.1	91.9	94.3	93.6	89.0
Other manufactures	26.4	109.9	106.9	97.4	92.1	93.1
Construction	5.5	113.9	66.9	116.7	122.5	102.3
Trade	13.9	93.1	92.7	85.8	88.7	89.5
Ottawa - All industries	100.0	101.9	92.1	91.5	91.8	98.3
Hamilton - Manufacturing	85.5	94.1	94.7	92.3	79.8	83.7
Textiles	20.0	103.9	104.6	106.9	100.1	88.6
Electrical apparatus	10.1	110.7	113.5	101.3	93.5	108.3
Iron and steel	34.4	85.4	87.0	83.0	62.9	72.9
Other manufactures	21.0	94.5	92.5	92.6	87.0	89.4
Construction	4.2	170.6	104.3	131.8	90.7	95.7
Trade	3.3	99.7	100.1	96.9	101.3	96.9
Hamilton - All industries	100.0	97.4	96.3	94.0	82.4	86.4
Windsor - Manufacturing	83.0	95.5	70.5	107.5	-	-
Iron and steel	66.4	100.9	67.0	119.5	-	-
Other manufactures	16.6	82.1	80.9	74.1	-	-
Construction	5.0	79.0	79.1	65.9	-	-
Windsor - All industries	100.0	99.5	77.4	108.5	-	-
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	38.6	103.2	102.6	100.8	93.5	89.2
Animal products - edible	4.4	123.6	129.5	122.8	124.4	112.2
Plant products - edible	4.5	83.7	84.6	87.1	82.3	89.5
Printing and publishing	7.3	93.8	95.4	91.7	85.4	87.3
Textiles	5.7	108.0	107.9	100.2	96.1	93.0
Other manufactures	16.7	108.4	104.6	105.4	93.8	84.2
Transportation	7.2	98.0	98.8	95.0	95.5	98.5
Construction	3.3	73.4	52.3	120.6	49.6	21.8
Trade	44.0	97.5	98.1	85.5	81.6	79.4
Winnipeg - All industries	100.0	97.2	96.3	92.7	85.4	83.0
Vancouver - Manufacturing	41.4	93.1	91.6	91.8	88.4	83.6
Lumber products	14.5	116.4	113.2	122.7	118.3	121.4
Other manufactures	26.9	84.1	82.7	79.1	76.4	68.8
Communication	8.3	156.1	156.1	158.0	141.2	129.0
Transportation	17.0	140.7	135.9	145.3	132.2	154.7
Construction	6.9	160.6	155.7	211.2	80.2	94.5
Services	4.8	103.4	108.8	101.8	93.6	91.5
Trade	21.5	148.9	143.0	129.1	122.5	109.7
Vancouver - All industries	100.0	117.2	114.9	116.8	104.0	102.2

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns.

C A N A D A
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE
JUNE
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
1927

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

NOTE:- STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY
TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOY-
MENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS
OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR
GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF
LABOUR, CANADA.

+ + +

Published by authority of the Hon. James Malcolm, M. P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce

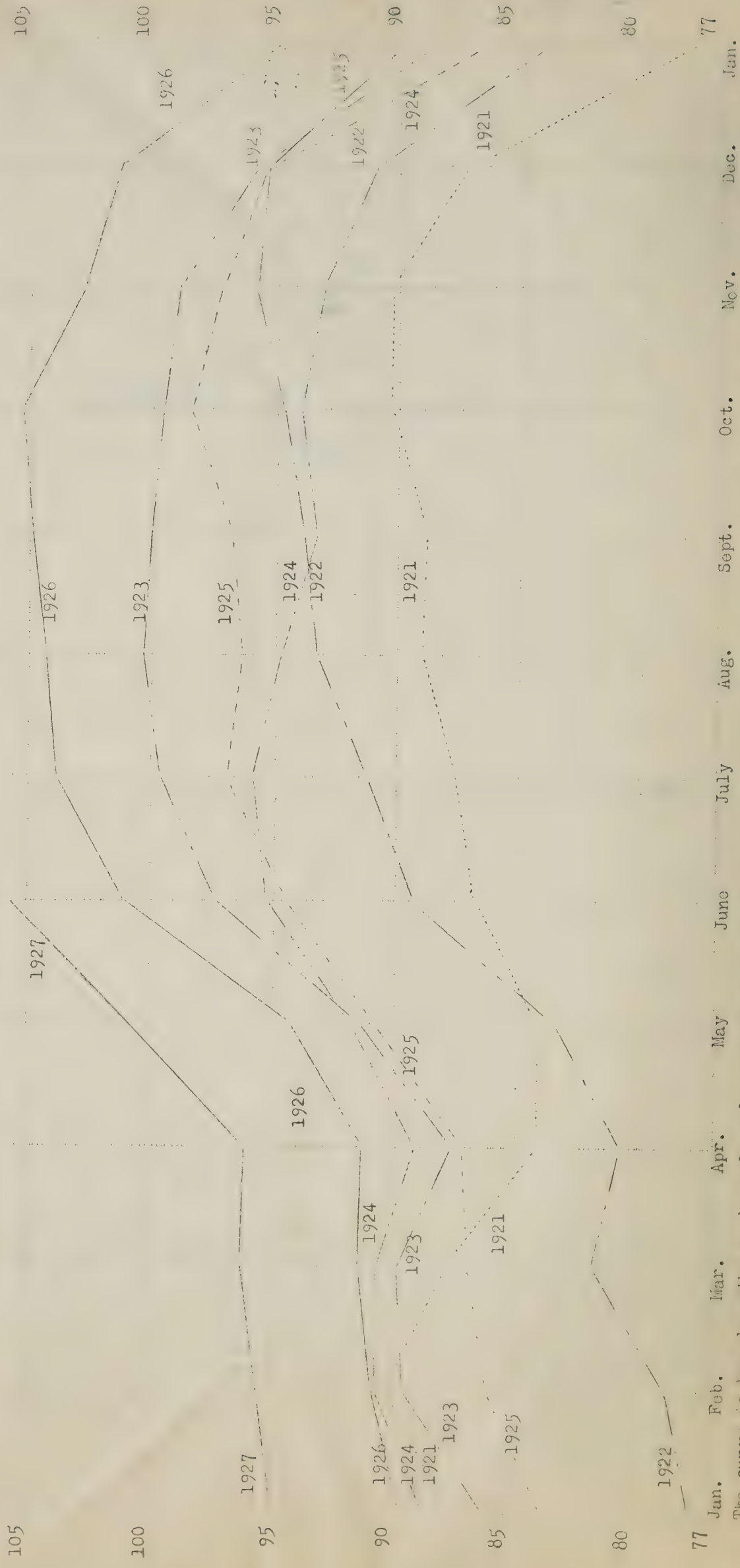
OTTAWA

1927

72-002

The
Farm
Employment Situation
1927

Chart 1.- EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS - 1921-1927.



The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the number of employees they reported in January, 1920, as 100.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

OTTAWA - CANADA

Issued June 23rd, 1927.

THE JUNE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

Dominion Statistician:	R. H. Coats, B.A., F. S. S. (Hon.), F. R. S. C.
Chief, General Statistics:	S. A. Cudmore, M.A., F. S. S.

Employment at the beginning of June showed a further pronounced gain that made the situation more favourable than in any other month since 1920. Statements were tabulated from 6,150 firms employing 876,768 workers, as compared with 832,872 on May 1; this increase of 43,896 persons, or 5.3 p.c., brought the index number to 105.9, as compared with 105.2 on Oct. 1, 1926, the previous high level in the last seven years. In the preceding month, the index stood at 100.6 and on June 1, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, it was 101.0, 94.5, 95.2, 97.3, 89.2 and 86.6, respectively.

Unusually large advances for the time of year were recorded in manufacturing, while construction, transportation, mining, logging, and services also showed important increases.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Expansion was noted in the five economic areas, Quebec firms adding the largest number of extra employees to their staffs.

MARITIME PROVINCES.- Further improvement was noted in the Maritime Provinces, according to statistics received from 559 employers with a combined working force of 68,666 persons, as compared with 66,428 in the preceding month. Although this gain was rather smaller than that reported on June 1 of last year, the index then was several points lower. Manufacturing (particularly of lumber, fish and pulp and paper products), and construction registered heightened activity, while logging and transportation were seasonally slack.

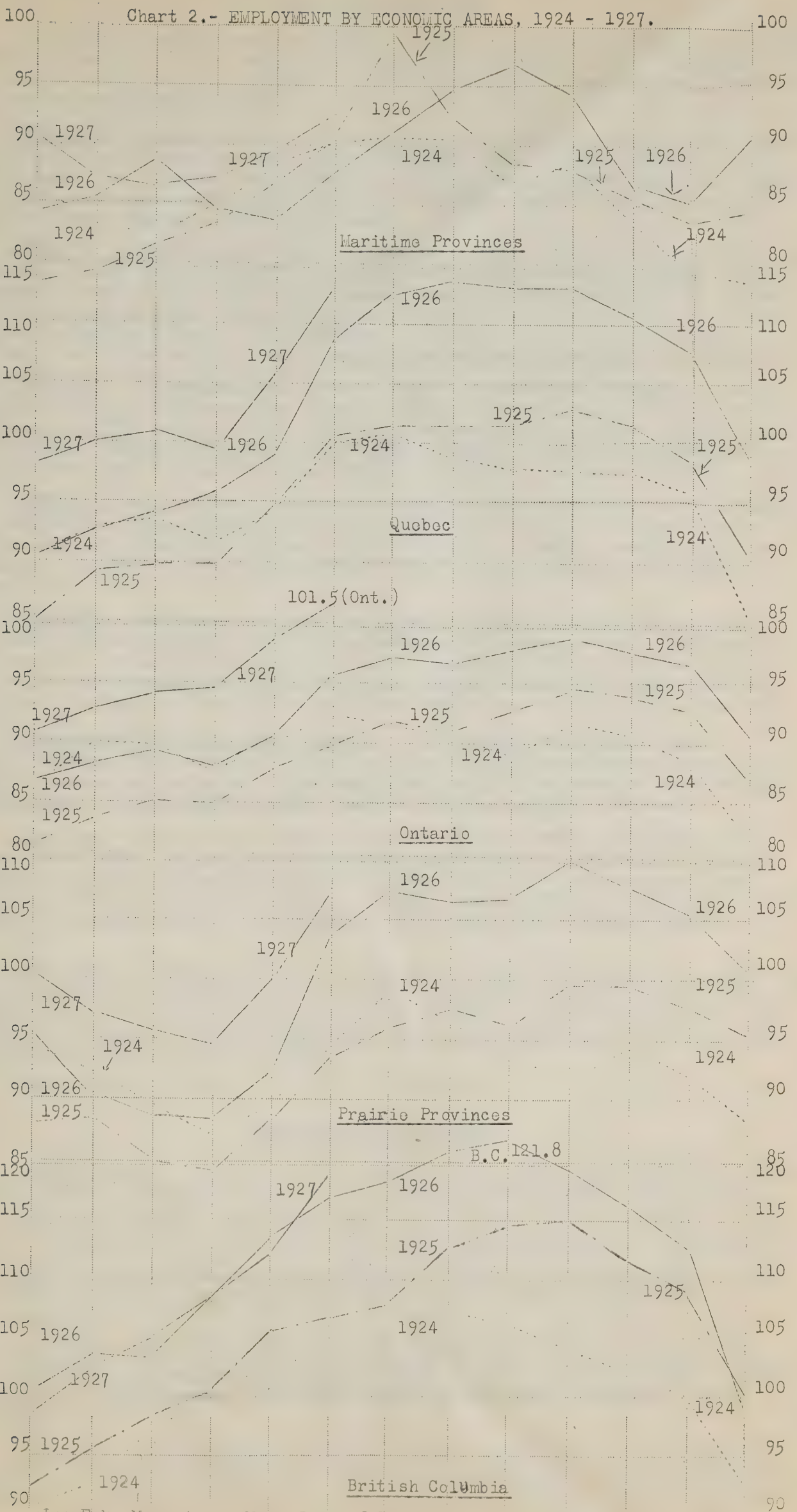
QUEBEC.- Transportation, construction, manufacturing and logging reported pronounced increases in personnel, while smaller gains were shown in mining and trade; the gain in logging was due to river driving operations. Employment was in considerably greater volume than on the corresponding date in any of the last six years, the index being four points higher than on June 1, 1926, although important advances were then indicated. Statements were tabulated from 1,337 firms employing 252,183 workers, or 16,471 more than in their last report.

ONTARIO.- The situation in Ontario was better than in any other month of the years since 1920, the index standing at 101.5, as compared with 95.2 at the beginning of June, 1926, when the trend was also upward. The payrolls of the 2,803 co-operating establishments aggregated 362,586 persons; on May 1, they had 350,094 employees. Construction, manufacturing, transportation and mining registered the greatest expansion, while logging and trade were seasonally quiet.

PRAIRIE PROVINCES.- Construction, transportation, manufacturing and services reported the most marked improvement in the Prairie Provinces, where the 778 firms whose statistics were tabulated employed 114,036 persons, as against 106,058 in the preceding month. More extensive increases were indicated on June 1, 1926, but the index then was several points lower.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.- An aggregate payroll of 79,297 workers was registered by the 673 reporting employers, who had 74,590 at the beginning of May. This increase of over 4,700 employees was the largest noted on June 1 in any year since the record was instituted in 1920; employment was in slightly greater volume than in the early summer of the last seven years. As in the other provinces, construction, manufacturing and transportation recorded the most noteworthy expansion on the date under review, but a favourable tendency was generally in evidence.

Tables 1 and 4 give index numbers by economic areas, while Chart 2 shows the course of employment in these areas since 1924.



Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. Jan.
 Curves are based upon number of workers indicated by reporting firms at first of month, as compared with number they employed in Jan. 1920 = 100.

2.
EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES

The trend of employment was decidedly upward in seven of the eight cities for which separate compilations are made; Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver showed considerable gains, while moderate declines were noted in Windsor and the other Border Cities.

MONTREAL.- Improvement on a smaller scale than on June 1, 1926, was noted in Montreal, where the 722 co-operating firms reported 117,957 persons, an increase of 2,946 over their May 1 staffs. Transportation, construction and trade reported the greatest increases, but manufacturing as a whole was slightly slacker. The index was the same as on the corresponding date of last year.

QUEBEC.- Continued gains were registered in Quebec City, chiefly in the construction and transportation industries, while manufacturing showed a falling off. Statements were tabulated from 90 establishments employing 10,223 workers, as against 9,622 in the preceding month. Considerable declines were indicated on June 1, of last year, when the index was lower. Employment at the beginning of June was in greater volume than in any other month of the record, which for this city goes back to 1924.

TORONTO.- The situation in Toronto continued to be more favourable than in any other month of the five years for which statistics are available, according to returns furnished by 797 employers with 104,259 persons on their payrolls, compared with 102,707 on May 1. Manufactures were rather busier, while considerable improvement was shown in construction. The gain exceeded that noted in the same month of 1926.

OTTAWA.- Manufacturing, construction and transportation recorded heightened activity in Ottawa, where employment was at a higher level than at the beginning of June of last year, although the advance then was larger. A combined working force of 11,268 persons, or 395 more than in their last report, was employed by the 136 co-operating firms.

HAMILTON.- Additions to staffs on practically the same scale as on the corresponding date in 1926 were reported in Hamilton; 205 employers had 30,516 workers on their paylists, as compared with 29,852 at the beginning of May. Most of the expansion took place in manufacturing, notably in iron and steel plants, but other industries were also busier. Conditions were much better than on June 1 of a year ago.

WINDSOR AND THE OTHER BORDER CITIES.- Curtailment was registered in automobile factories in the Border Cities, but construction showed more activity. The 93 firms furnishing data reported 11,061 employees, or 132 less than in the preceding month. Employment was in smaller volume than on the same date of last year.

WINNIPEG.- An aggregate working force of 27,501 persons was registered by the 279 employers whose statistics were received and who had 26,954 employees on May 1. Although this gain was less extensive than that noted at the beginning of June, 1926, the index was several points higher. The greatest improvement took place in construction, but manufacturing was also busier, while there was a moderate reduction in trade.

VANCOUVER.- Construction and transportation reported the bulk of the gain in Vancouver, where manufacturing was rather slacker, chiefly in lumber and iron and steel works. Statements were tabulated from 235 employers with 26,070 workers in their employ, or 544 more than on May 1. Contractions were indicated on June 1 of a year ago, when the situation was not so favourable.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 5.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

MANUFACTURING.- Statements were tabulated from 3,916 manufacturers employing 488,242 operatives, as compared with 474,731 in the preceding month. This increase was more extensive than that reported on June 1 in most years of the record, while the index was lower in each of the last six years. Lumber mills registered the greatest gains, of a seasonal nature, while important advances were also made in fish preserving, pulp and paper, vegetable food, building material, rubber, electric current and some other industries. On the other hand, iron and steel and textile plants were seasonally slacker.

LOGGING.- Employment in logging camps showed an increase, which, however, was smaller than on the corresponding date in 1926, when the index was slightly higher. Returns were received from 222 firms employing 20,323 workers, or 954 more than in the preceding month.

MINING.- Coal mines were seasonally slacker, but metallic and non-metallic mineral mines afforded more employment; 208 operators reported an aggregate working force of 45,155 persons, as against 44,166 in their last returns. The gains noted at

the beginning of June of a year ago were somewhat greater, but employment then was at a lower level.

TRANSPORTATION.- The trend of employment was upward in all branches of the transportation group, according to data from 274 employers with 115,043 workers on their payrolls, or 4,441 more than on May 1. Although this increase was smaller than on the corresponding date in 1926, the index was higher than in the early summer of any other year since the record was begun in 1920.

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE.- Further additions to staffs were shown in this division, in which 591 contractors reported 104,535 employees, as compared with 81,112 in the preceding month. The volume of employment was greater than on June 1 in any other year of the record. All branches of the industry registered heightened activity, but the track departments of the railways showed the largest gains.

SERVICES.- Hotels and restaurants increased their staffs, as is usual in the early summer, while there were only small changes in other branches of this group. Statements were compiled from 176 firms employing 15,629 persons, as compared with 15,172 on May 1. The index was higher than at the beginning of June in any other year of the record.

TRADE.- Improvement in retail stores was partly offset by declines in wholesale establishments; 576 trading firms reported 62,734 employees, or 76 more than in their last return. This gain was slightly larger than that noted on June 1, 1926, when the number of persons reported in this group was considerably smaller.

Index numbers by industries are given in Table 3.

EMPLOYMENT IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

The following notes on employment in the British Isles are taken from the latest available statistics of the British Ministry of Labour. The extracts respecting conditions in the United States are taken from the latest official reports received.

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.- Employment during April, although declining somewhat over the Easter Holidays, showed renewed improvement by the end of the month; among the 12,000,000 workers insured against unemployment under the Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed, including both temporarily and wholly unemployed, was 9.4 on Apr. 25, 1927, compared with 9.9 on Mar. 21, and 9.1 on Apr. 26, 1926. Recent press reports state that 985,500 work-people were unemployed in the last week of May, as compared with 1,045,000 in the last week of April.

UNITED STATES.

MASSACHUSETTS.- Employment in manufactures in Massachusetts again declined during May, but the decrease was smaller than in the corresponding month of last year. The 1,036 identical establishments reporting employed 233,061 persons as compared with 237,072 in April. The largest reductions were in boots and shoes, cotton, woollen and worsted goods.

ILLINOIS.- A further falling-off of 0.6 p.c. in factory employment was reported during May in Illinois; the situation was less favourable than in May of any other year since 1921. Iron foundries, building materials, men's clothing and a few other groups reported improvement, while meat-packing, metal, wood products and some other industries reported curtailment.

WISCONSIN.- From Mar. 15 to Apr. 15 employment in factories in Wisconsin showed a decline, chiefly in the metal, leather, textile and woodworking establishments. Construction and trade, on the other hand, increased to a considerable extent.

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Note: Number employed by the reporting firms in Jan. 1920 is taken as 100 in every case. The "relative weight" shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of employees reported in Canada on the date under review. Table 1.-Index Numbers of all Employment by Economic Areas and of Dominion Employment in Manufacturing.

	Canada	Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Provinces	Columbia	facturing
June 1, 1921	86.6	89.5	83.4	84.9	91.1	93.3	81.1
June 1, 1922	89.2	90.3	100.6	89.8	93.1	106.5	84.2
June 1, 1923	97.3	93.9	99.1	96.8	95.5	100.4	93.5
June 1, 1924	95.2	90.0	99.9	92.1	94.1	103.4	88.4
Jan. 1, 1925	83.9	78.5	85.0	81.4	88.1	92.9	75.5
Feb. 1	86.1	79.1	89.1	83.4	88.4	95.1	79.3
Mar. 1	87.0	81.7	89.6	85.0	85.0	98.1	81.9
Apr. 1	87.2	83.4	89.8	84.9	84.1	100.1	84.3
May 1	90.8	86.6	94.2	87.7	88.0	105.1	86.6
June 1	94.5	90.3	100.6	89.8	93.1	106.5	88.3
July 1	96.8	99.4	101.1	91.8	95.9	108.0	89.1
Aug. 1	96.3	92.2	101.1	90.8	97.3	112.2	88.5
Sept. 1	96.6	88.4	101.3	92.7	96.0	114.2	89.4
Oct. 1	98.3	88.1	102.7	94.3	99.8	114.8	91.3
Nov. 1	97.1	85.5	101.1	93.7	99.1	111.5	89.2
Dec. 1	95.3	83.5	98.5	92.6	97.5	109.0	88.1
Jan. 1, 1926	89.6	84.4	90.7	86.3	95.1	100.5	83.2
Feb. 1	90.7	85.1	92.6	88.1	90.7	103.6	85.9
Mar. 1	91.5	88.7	94.0	89.2	88.6	103.3	87.7
Apr. 1	91.4	84.7	95.7	88.0	88.2	108.3	89.3
May 1	94.3	83.8	99.0	90.4	92.5	113.5	91.3
June 1	101.0	87.9	108.8	95.2	103.5	116.6	93.9
July 1	103.7	91.1	112.8	97.0	107.3	118.1	95.3
Aug. 1	104.2	94.5	113.5	96.7	106.5	120.8	95.8
Sept. 1	104.9	96.7	113.1	97.9	106.9	121.8	96.9
Oct. 1	105.2	94.2	113.1	98.7	110.0	119.2	96.7
Nov. 1	102.8	86.6	110.6	97.4	107.7	116.0	94.9
Dec. 1	101.1	85.1	107.7	96.8	105.4	112.7	93.8
Jan. 1, 1927	94.8	90.8	98.2	90.9	100.6	98.8	87.5
Feb. 1	95.4	87.5	99.9	92.3	97.2	102.5	90.7
Mar. 1	96.3	86.8	100.9	94.0	95.9	104.8	92.2
Apr. 1	96.2	87.2	99.2	94.3	94.8	108.3	93.8
May 1	100.6	89.6	105.5	98.1	99.7	112.0	96.1
June 1	105.9	92.2	112.8	101.5	107.2	118.9	98.8
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts and in Manufacturing as at June 1, 1927.	100.0	7.8	28.8	41.4	13.0	9.0	55.7

Table 2.- Index Numbers of Employment by Principal Cities.								
	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
June 1, 1923	95.4	-	89.9	109.6	94.6	-	87.1	94.7
June 1, 1924	96.2	-	85.2	101.6	83.1	-	83.6	99.7
Jan. 1, 1925	82.5	93.1	82.2	87.1	77.0	-	81.4	98.3
Feb. 1	85.3	101.3	83.0	86.8	77.3	-	84.2	97.4
Mar. 1	86.7	93.2	81.8	86.6	80.1	-	82.7	101.8
Apr. 1	88.5	98.4	85.1	87.5	80.3	-	83.7	102.5
May 1	91.7	91.9	86.9	91.8	82.4	-	85.4	104.0
June 1	95.6	95.7	86.7	100.1	83.9	85.2	85.5	103.1
July 1	95.7	98.9	87.6	100.5	86.0	87.1	85.6	106.5
Aug. 1	97.0	98.8	87.7	100.2	84.8	59.0	87.7	111.4
Sept. 1	97.3	97.4	88.5	98.5	86.9	85.6	88.0	113.9
Oct. 1	99.4	100.3	89.8	101.8	88.3	94.8	89.4	113.9
Nov. 1	99.3	99.4	89.7	96.8	87.7	92.9	92.5	112.0
Dec. 1	97.0	94.4	90.9	90.4	88.7	93.3	91.5	110.7
Jan. 1, 1926	88.0	89.9	86.1	87.7	85.0	57.1	89.3	105.8
Feb. 1	88.3	90.6	86.5	87.0	86.9	96.1	89.8	109.4
Mar. 1	89.6	92.3	87.1	85.3	88.5	100.5	90.8	107.6
Apr. 1	93.1	94.9	87.7	86.5	90.3	102.8	90.7	112.6
May 1	96.0	100.4	89.8	91.5	94.0	108.5	92.7	116.8
June 1	103.1	89.3	90.2	99.4	96.0	111.5	96.9	115.2
July 1	104.5	101.6	90.7	101.2	97.6	110.3	98.3	115.3
Aug. 1	104.8	104.2	91.1	99.3	98.8	107.7	98.7	123.8
Sept. 1	104.6	103.5	92.3	98.6	100.3	109.2	101.6	124.2
Oct. 1	104.3	105.1	93.1	99.5	99.7	103.7	104.9	119.7
Nov. 1	103.3	103.2	93.6	97.3	98.4	97.2	103.7	117.4
Dec. 1	100.6	101.2	93.9	93.8	96.6	99.1	105.4	117.1
Jan. 1, 1927	92.5	100.9	90.2	87.3	93.1	57.7	99.3	107.3
Feb. 1	93.3	97.2	89.9	89.2	93.1	96.8	97.5	111.3
Mar. 1	94.6	98.8	90.1	90.1	94.2	103.2	97.1	114.6
Apr. 1	96.8	101.5	92.7	92.1	96.3	77.4	96.3	114.9
May 1	100.6	104.1	95.3	101.9	97.4	99.5	97.2	117.2
June 1	103.1	109.7	96.8	104.7	100.2	98.9	99.0	119.8
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at June 1, 1927.	13.5	1.2	11.9	1.3	3.5	1.3	3.1	3.0

Table 3.- Index Numbers of Employment in Canada by Industries (Jan. 1920 = 100)

Industries	1/Relative Weight	June 1 1927	May 1 1927	June 1 1926	June 1 1925	June 1 1924	June 1 1923
Manufacturing	55.7	98.8	96.1	93.9	88.3	88.4	93.5
Animal products - edible	2.1	112.1	99.2	105.8	101.3	97.0	95.0
Fur and products	.1	83.0	79.6	86.1	78.8	80.9	90.4
Leather and products	1.9	78.7	78.6	72.4	70.3	76.5	78.1
Lumber and products	6.3	111.9	98.7	110.8	109.1	106.6	112.4
Rough and dressed lumber	4.2	132.5	110.0	134.5	135.8	130.8	134.6
Furniture	1.0	89.2	90.2	85.1	76.1	76.3	79.8
Other lumber products	1.1	82.9	80.3	78.6	72.7	75.3	86.3
Musical instruments	.4	69.8	69.2	68.9	56.6	57.2	68.4
Plant products - edible	3.0	97.0	93.0	92.3	89.8	88.6	90.0
Pulp and paper products	6.8	117.2	112.5	108.4	100.9	100.6	104.4
Pulp and paper	3.6	135.1	124.8	121.1	107.5	106.7	114.7
Paper products	.8	95.2	96.6	90.5	89.9	86.7	91.2
Printing and publishing	2.4	103.8	103.5	99.7	97.9	98.0	96.7
Rubber products	1.6	99.5	97.3	85.0	84.9	75.6	84.3
Textile products	8.6	98.0	98.4	91.9	87.9	82.5	90.6
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.3	117.4	116.7	107.3	101.4	88.9	104.0
Hosiery and knit goods	1.7	104.8	104.3	102.2	91.1	86.8	96.2
Garments and personal furnishings	2.5	73.6	75.4	71.6	71.3	72.2	75.5
Other textile products	1.1	114.0	114.0	98.6	98.7	94.0	96.3
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	1.4	105.8	103.6	99.9	99.7	96.0	95.9
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	95.8	107.7	100.0	95.8	105.2	98.6
Chemicals and allied products	.8	89.1	87.6	86.5	80.1	86.4	91.6
Clay, glass and stone products	1.2	105.7	97.0	103.6	88.9	92.5	100.3
Electric current	1.5	134.4	130.9	125.8	117.4	129.1	118.2
Electrical apparatus	1.2	130.0	130.0	117.0	109.7	111.5	103.0
Iron and steel products	15.1	85.5	86.1	84.1	75.0	79.2	86.7
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.6	68.6	70.4	64.0	62.0	69.3	81.8
Machinery (Other than vehicles)	1.3	83.2	83.4	74.9	71.0	70.1	75.1
Agricultural implements	1.1	90.1	90.8	82.7	57.1	57.9	66.4
Land vehicles	6.8	98.7	100.2	102.0	91.6	98.6	104.6
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.4	34.3	32.2	34.6	38.0	32.2	29.3
Heating appliances	.6	88.9	89.2	88.7	82.4	81.6	95.2
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.7	105.2	100.0	97.1	73.7	85.9	91.7
Foundry and machine shop products	.6	88.0	90.6	83.6	74.2	76.4	92.1
Other iron and steel products	2.0	82.5	82.5	84.1	70.3	72.5	81.1
Non-ferrous metal products	1.9	110.9	109.1	92.6	79.8	84.2	91.1
Mineral products	1.2	109.5	106.5	106.5	109.9	107.5	104.1
Miscellaneous	.5	94.4	92.7	88.3	84.6	85.4	94.6
Logging	2.3	48.1	45.8	53.4	51.3	53.6	52.5
Mining	5.1	100.9	99.0	92.3	94.5	103.7	101.6
Coal	2.9	83.0	83.8	77.1	77.0	89.8	93.8
Metallic ores	1.4	164.3	159.2	140.9	151.6	155.7	126.2
Non-Metallic Minerals (Other than coal)	.8	114.0	103.1	107.2	100.2	99.6	105.3
Communications	2.9	120.6	120.4	116.9	110.1	109.8	102.2
Telegraphs	.6	125.1	123.5	120.1	110.9	108.2	102.4
Telephones	2.3	119.4	119.6	116.1	109.9	110.2	102.1
Transportation	* 13.1	113.5	109.1	110.6	105.2	110.1	109.0
Street railways and cartage	2.3	118.4	116.9	114.3	111.9	114.7	116.1
Steam railways	9.0	102.0	98.9	97.5	94.2	99.2	98.3
Shipping and stevedoring	1.8	229.1	203.7	248.7	211.1	219.3	211.2
Construction and maintenance	11.9	197.8	154.7	186.7	155.9	147.3	140.2
Building	4.2	179.4	164.5	166.7	122.7	118.9	100.1
Highway	* 1.9	1922.8	1053.6	1466.7	1547.0	937.9	1956.6
Railway	5.8	161.0	126.6	126.9	139.4	143.8	146.6
Services	1.8	126.0	121.4	120.8	116.4	113.8	108.8
Hotels and restaurants	.9	125.2	118.2	124.5	124.0	121.4	117.3
Professional	.2	124.0	119.5	115.9	115.7	111.5	98.1
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.7	127.6	126.5	117.2	105.8	104.3	100.2
Trade	7.2	105.7	105.3	97.5	93.8	92.5	91.9
Retail	4.8	108.4	108.2	97.3	94.2	91.1	90.2
Wholesale	2.4	100.7	100.0	97.7	93.1	95.2	95.1
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	105.9	100.6	101.0	94.5	95.2	97.3

1/ The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

Table 4.-Index Numbers of Employment by Economic Areas and Industries (Jan. 1920=100)

Areas and Industries	1/Relative Weight	June 1 1927	May 1 1927	June 1 1926	June 1 1925	June 1 1924
<u>Maritime Provinces</u> -Manufacturing	41.6	88.2	77.3	83.0	85.2	88.2
Lumber	7.6	115.0	70.8	115.2	122.7	122.6
Pulp and Paper	4.4	143.8	122.1	118.9	116.4	115.2
Textile products	5.5	99.3	98.4	95.6	94.1	94.2
Iron and steel	12.2	60.5	61.3	56.7	57.4	67.9
Other manufactures	11.9	100.7	87.0	96.6	99.0	92.3
Logging	.5	12.7	32.9	7.4	16.5	15.9
Mining	23.2	101.8	102.9	93.3	97.7	108.8
Communications	3.0	89.2	86.1	85.2	89.0	93.7
Transportation	14.2	75.5	108.9	93.5	71.7	72.1
Construction	11.3	171.9	96.0	121.9	190.1	120.3
Services	.7	97.5	97.8	102.8	93.4	95.8
Trade	5.5	111.2	112.8	110.0	112.3	109.8
<u>Maritime Provinces</u> - All Industries	100.0	92.2	89.6	87.9	90.3	90.0
<u>Quebec</u> Manufacturing	60.0	99.5	97.2	94.9	89.9	90.6
Lumber products	4.3	126.1	110.4	112.3	114.5	118.1
Pulp and paper	8.7	119.6	111.7	114.1	103.7	100.8
Textile products	13.2	106.4	108.0	97.6	95.5	88.7
Iron and steel	12.8	81.5	81.7	84.6	75.0	82.8
Other manufactures	21.0	97.7	95.3	91.4	88.5	89.5
Logging	3.5	69.7	51.5	83.2	74.8	65.3
Mining	1.9	122.1	108.8	108.3	81.5	87.7
Communications	2.7	157.6	158.5	146.9	144.7	135.8
Transportation	13.4	139.7	116.3	136.3	136.5	141.6
Construction	11.8	236.3	205.6	234.1	168.7	151.6
Services	1.6	146.3	147.3	147.3	141.6	134.6
Trade	5.1	115.7	112.5	105.6	100.2	94.6
<u>Quebec</u> - All Industries	100.0	112.8	105.5	108.8	100.6	99.9
<u>Ontario</u> Manufacturing	66.3	96.7	94.9	91.7	84.9	85.7
Lumber products	6.5	107.0	96.1	108.5	105.9	107.4
Pulp and paper	7.5	112.2	110.6	103.3	99.1	102.1
Textile products	9.9	90.6	89.8	86.7	80.8	76.6
Iron and steel	20.2	91.8	92.0	87.5	75.5	78.4
Other manufactures	22.2	97.2	95.2	90.2	86.4	86.7
Logging	1.1	23.4	29.5	25.6	31.9	34.2
Mining	2.8	149.0	144.2	126.4	138.8	143.9
Communications	2.7	120.6	120.4	116.5	104.0	111.5
Transportation	9.7	113.7	109.0	107.9	105.8	110.8
Construction	9.7	189.0	150.7	158.0	144.2	160.4
Services	1.6	127.7	125.0	120.8	116.3	113.6
Trade	6.1	98.9	99.4	93.5	93.5	94.0
<u>Ontario</u> - All Industries	100.0	101.5	98.1	95.2	89.8	92.1
<u>Prairie Provinces</u> - Manufacturing	30.4	105.1	104.0	101.5	97.4	95.8
Lumber products	2.5	97.7	82.2	85.7	83.4	78.0
Pulp and paper	3.0	116.3	114.7	100.5	94.0	97.8
Textile products	1.6	104.0	112.0	91.2	93.0	79.8
Iron and steel	13.1	99.3	102.9	102.1	96.3	95.8
Other manufactures	10.2	112.6	107.7	107.3	104.5	103.6
Logging	.4	11.3	12.2	9.8	8.3	13.1
Mining	5.9	66.0	55.4	58.8	53.6	67.9
Communications	3.4	90.0	89.4	92.1	89.0	86.4
Transportation	22.7	106.0	101.5	96.1	91.1	98.4
Construction	19.4	209.0	150.9	231.3	170.1	150.9
Services	2.5	124.5	107.6	110.6	110.0	112.0
Trade	15.3	97.4	96.9	87.1	80.5	81.5
<u>Prairie Provinces</u> - All Industries	100.0	107.2	99.7	103.5	93.1	94.1
<u>British Columbia</u> - Manufacturing	41.8	117.4	112.2	111.8	102.7	91.9
Lumber products	16.3	112.8	110.2	119.1	111.9	97.0
Pulp and paper	5.6	124.1	121.5	113.7	95.3	83.1
Textile products	1.1	122.9	127.3	118.1	107.8	99.4
Iron and steel	4.1	51.9	54.2	53.5	57.4	51.1
Other manufactures	14.7	186.9	167.8	156.9	141.5	134.8
Logging	8.5	109.7	104.7	119.0	100.1	115.5
Mining	9.7	92.6	91.4	94.2	104.6	109.0
Communications	3.1	145.1	148.0	148.6	134.0	122.1
Transportation	13.3	117.7	111.5	115.1	105.1	108.8
Construction	12.4	148.8	116.1	152.5	119.4	116.0
Services	3.2	105.6	102.1	102.8	98.4	94.3
Trade	8.0	146.1	146.3	129.4	119.6	112.3
<u>British Columbia</u> - All Industries	100.0	118.9	112.0	116.6	106.5	103.4

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns.

Table 5.-Index Numbers of Employment by Cities and Principal Industries (Jan. 1920=100)

Cities and Industries	¹ Relative Weight	June 1 1927	May 1 1927	June 1 1926	June 1 1925	June 1 1924
Montreal - Manufacturing	67.3	89.2	89.2	88.6	82.8	85.7
Plant products - edible	5.0	98.7	93.0	97.6	99.4	94.9
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.6	96.8	97.6	94.7	93.1	91.6
Textiles	12.5	84.9	86.3	81.6	80.9	80.2
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	5.8	93.7	93.3	90.1	92.5	91.8
Iron and steel	17.0	80.1	80.9	83.9	69.1	81.3
Other manufactures	22.4	95.3	95.0	90.1	88.0	88.4
Communications	4.6	167.9	169.8	157.1	156.0	145.2
Transportation	9.2	205.3	155.6	233.6	203.2	203.1
Construction	5.9	164.5	165.3	175.9	149.3	117.9
Trade	10.2	116.5	113.7	105.8	100.4	94.6
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	103.1	100.6	103.1	95.6	96.2
Quebec - Manufacturing	55.2	84.5	86.6	69.0	81.1	-
Leather products	18.6	83.6	90.2	42.2	85.0	-
Other manufactures	36.6	85.0	84.7	83.9	78.9	-
Transportation	13.4	193.1	154.9	173.3	153.4	-
Construction	20.0	269.6	223.9	237.3	218.3	-
Quebec - All industries	100.0	109.7	104.1	89.3	95.7	-
Toronto - Manufacturing	65.2	89.2	88.8	84.1	80.4	79.0
Plant products - edible	5.7	90.0	89.0	84.9	82.9	81.5
Printing and publishing	9.3	98.9	99.1	94.5	91.7	92.3
Textiles	12.1	76.4	76.0	71.9	72.1	69.2
Iron and steel	10.8	91.1	92.6	85.2	74.7	73.2
Other manufactures	27.3	92.0	90.8	85.6	82.9	82.2
Communications	4.7	133.0	135.4	130.6	113.6	124.7
Transportation	5.0	104.6	104.9	105.8	108.5	113.0
Construction	5.5	202.4	153.4	135.1	127.3	87.6
Trade	16.6	99.1	99.7	93.8	94.1	93.5
Toronto - All industries	100.0	96.8	95.3	90.2	86.7	85.2
Ottawa - Manufacturing	61.3	103.0	102.5	97.0	97.6	96.8
Lumber products	12.3	112.0	112.4	125.4	115.8	113.5
Pulp and paper	22.6	90.5	91.1	85.6	92.4	91.9
Other manufactures	26.4	112.2	109.9	95.8	94.5	94.0
Construction	7.2	149.5	113.9	176.1	165.4	131.3
Trade	13.4	93.4	93.1	86.3	85.2	89.0
Ottawa - All industries	100.0	104.7	101.9	99.4	100.1	101.6
Hamilton - Manufacturing	85.6	96.4	94.1	93.5	80.8	80.0
Textiles	19.4	103.3	103.9	105.2	98.3	79.1
Electrical apparatus	9.8	110.0	110.7	104.0	94.3	105.1
Iron and steel	35.3	89.7	85.4	85.7	63.4	68.9
Other manufactures	21.1	96.8	94.5	93.4	91.7	90.7
Construction	4.1	220.6	170.6	172.8	117.9	110.9
Trade	3.5	102.1	99.7	98.9	105.0	106.9
Hamilton - All industries	100.0	100.2	97.4	96.0	83.9	83.1
Windsor - Manufacturing	81.0	92.5	95.5	109.2	-	-
Iron and steel	62.1	94.9	100.9	121.2	-	-
Other manufactures	18.9	85.4	82.1	75.2	-	-
Construction	6.7	105.4	79.0	87.9	-	-
Windsor - All industries	100.0	98.9	99.5	111.5	85.2	-
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	38.3	104.9	103.2	101.6	95.7	92.6
Animal products - edible	4.4	128.4	123.6	127.5	128.4	120.0
Plant products - edible	4.6	86.4	83.7	81.1	83.7	90.2
Printing and publishing	7.4	95.8	93.8	89.1	86.0	86.7
Textiles	5.2	99.0	108.0	100.6	91.4	89.6
Other manufactures	16.7	112.9	108.4	109.8	99.0	91.7
Transportation	7.0	96.3	98.0	96.5	95.5	100.7
Construction	4.6	109.4	73.4	207.2	67.4	38.0
Trade	43.1	96.5	97.5	85.3	78.0	78.2
Winnipeg - All industries	100.0	99.0	97.2	96.9	85.5	83.6
Vancouver - Manufacturing	40.0	91.8	93.1	87.1	87.8	83.8
Lumber products	13.1	107.5	116.4	115.8	119.2	118.2
Other manufactures	26.9	85.7	84.1	75.5	75.0	70.1
Communications	7.8	151.0	156.1	160.4	143.4	131.0
Transportation	18.2	156.2	140.7	98.8	124.5	128.2
Construction	7.7	179.7	160.6	201.9	88.6	105.7
Services	4.9	109.8	103.4	105.7	102.0	94.4
Trade	21.2	149.1	148.9	128.9	118.8	110.5
Vancouver - All industries	100.0	119.8	117.2	115.2	103.1	99.7

¹ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city, to the number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns.

77-002

C A N A D A
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE
JULY
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
1927

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

NOTE:- STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY
TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOY-
MENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS
OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR
GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF
LABOUR, CANADA.

+ + +

Published by authority of the Hon. James Malcolm, M. P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce

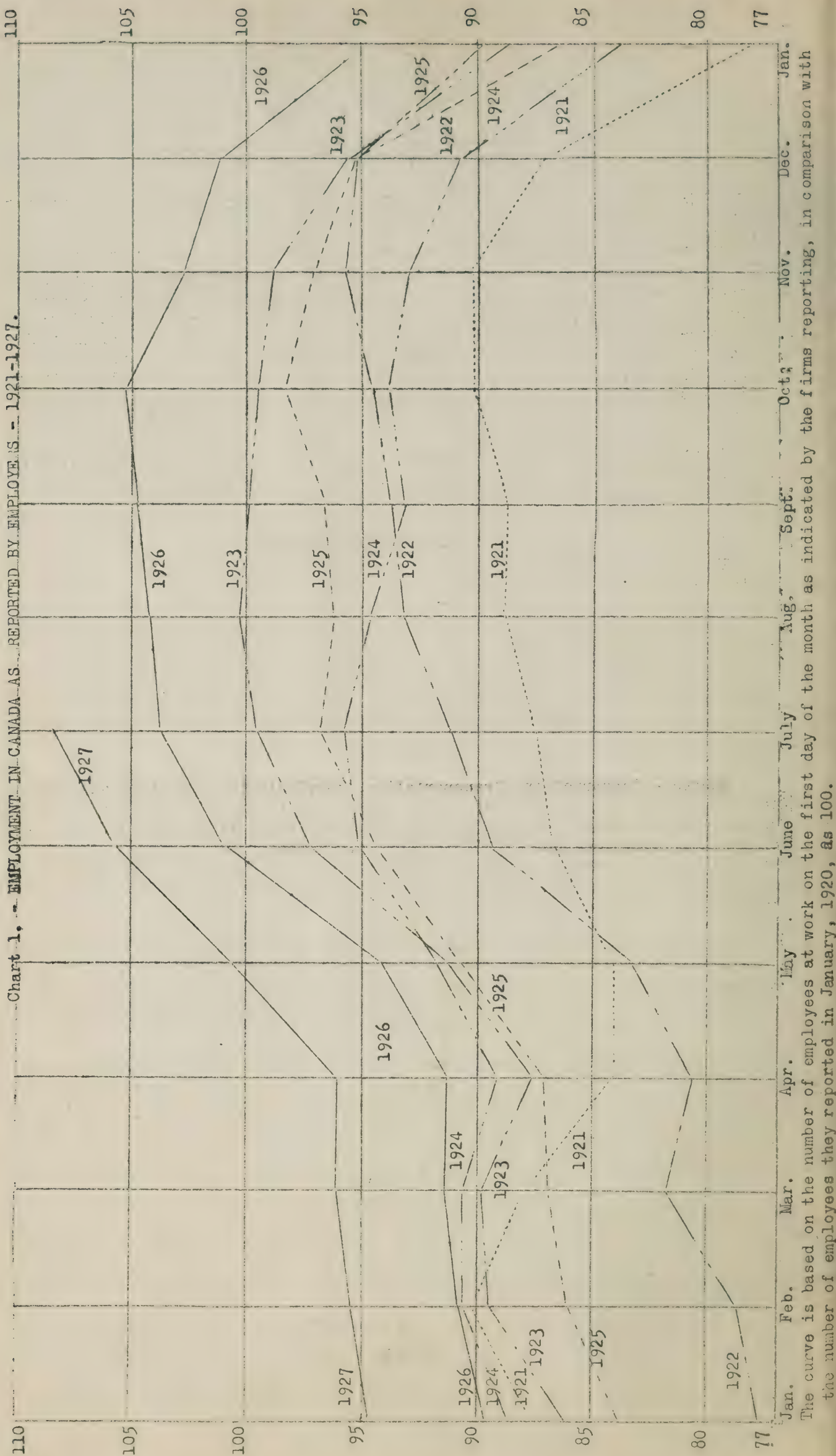
* * *

OTTAWA
1927

*Bank of Nova
Scotia*

Recd. late Aug. (?)

Chart 1. - EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS - 1921-1927.



The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the number of employees they reported in January, 1920, as 100.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA

Issued July 25, 1927.

THE JULY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

Dominion Statistician: R.H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S. (Hon.). F.R.S.C.
Chief, General Statistics: S.A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.

There were further pronounced increases in employment at the beginning of July, according to statements tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 6,137 firms employing 896,956 workers, or 21,866 more than on June 1. This increase, which was rather larger than on July 1 of any other year of the record, brought the index number to 108.4, as compared with 105.9 in the preceding month, and with 103.7, 96.8, 95.9, 99.5, 91.1 and 87.5 at the beginning of July in 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922, and 1921, respectively. The situation continues to be decidedly more favourable than in any other month of the years since 1920, as may be seen from Chart 1 on the opposite page.

General improvement was registered in all industries except logging, which showed seasonal curtailment. The largest gains were reported in construction, in which they were greater than on July 1 of any other year of the record.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS

The trend was favourable in all provinces, the most noteworthy expansion taking place in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec.

Maritime Provinces - Statements were tabulated from 546 firms employing 74,454 workers, as against 68,310 in the preceding month. This increase of over 6,100 persons brought employment to a higher level than in any other month of the last three years, the index standing at 100.5, as compared with 91.1 on July 1, 1926. Construction recorded the most pronounced improvement, but there were also gains in logging, mining, services and some other groups. Manufacturing and transportation, on the other hand, were slacker.

Quebec - Construction, transportation, manufacturing, services and trade reported the largest additions to staffs in Quebec, while logging was seasonally slack, as river-driving finished. The forces of the 1,354 co-operating employers aggregated 257,789 persons, compared with 252,384 on June 1. Although this advance involved fewer workers than that registered on the corresponding date of last year, the index then was rather lower; employment at the beginning of July, 1927, was, in fact, at the highest level so far recorded.

Ontario - Continued, but smaller expansion was noted in Ontario, where the 2,791 firms whose statistics were tabulated reported 364,642 employees, or 3,220 more than on June 1. Manufacturing and logging registered between-season dullness, while considerable gains were shown in construction, transportation, mining and trade. Larger increases were indicated on July 1, 1926, but the index then was over five points lower.

Prairie Provinces - The greatest gains in this area were in construction, manufacturing, transportation, services and communications, while logging (in which the movement was seasonal) showed a decline. Data were compiled from 775 employers with an aggregate staff of 118,556 workers, as against 113,998 in their last report. This increase of 4,558 workers exceeded that registered on July 1, 1926, while the level of employment was higher than on the same date in any other year of the record.

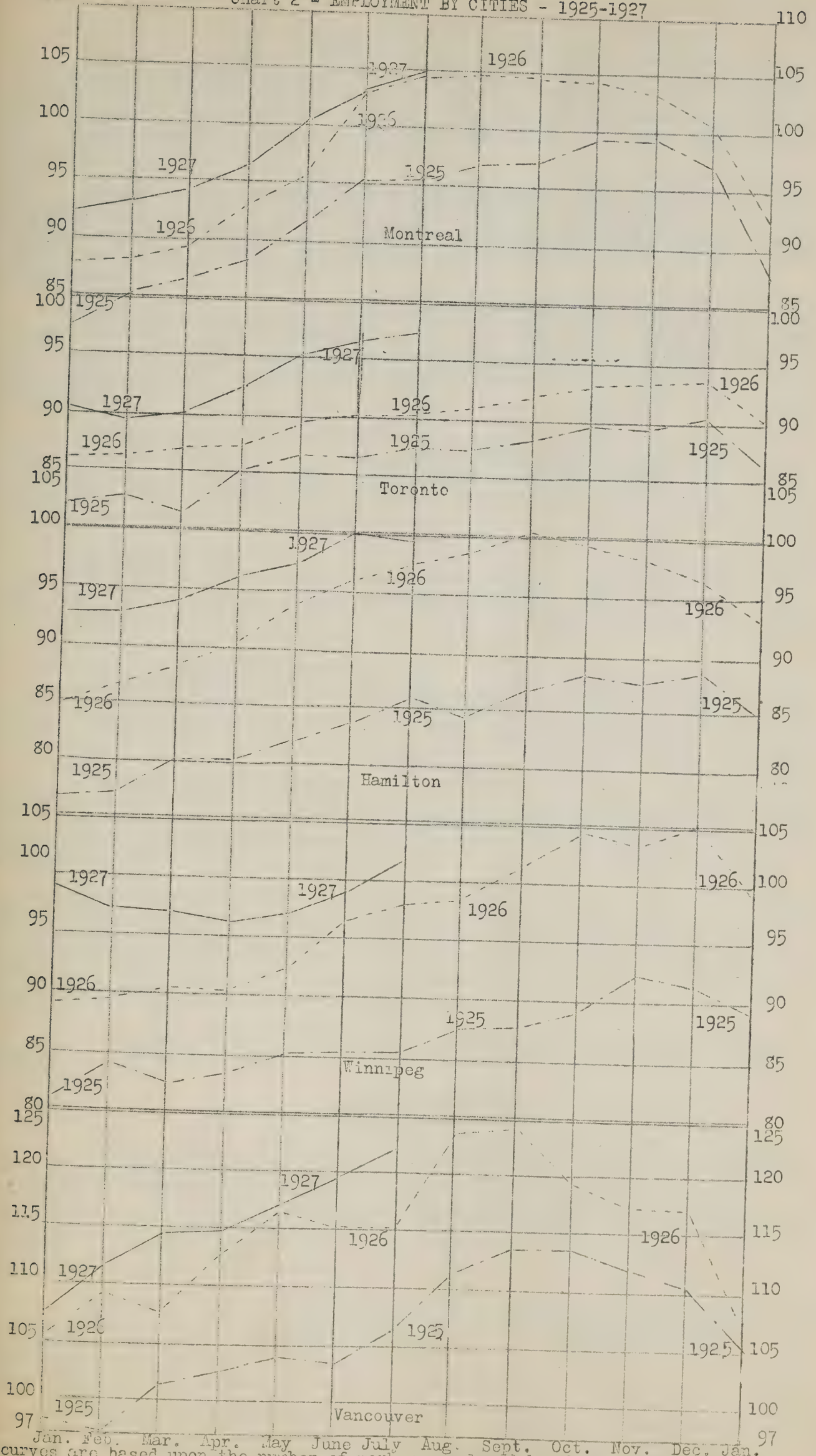
British Columbia - The advances in British Columbia were the largest ever reported on July 1, and the index, at 122.9, was at its maximum since the record was instituted in 1920. A total working force of 85,515 persons was employed by the 671 firms whose data were received and who had 78,976 workers in the preceding month. Manufacturing, particularly canneries and lumber mills, construction and services recorded the most marked gains, while logging afforded less employment.

Tables 1 and 4 give index numbers by economic areas.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES

Of the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made, only two - Hamilton and Windsor (with the Other Border Cities) showed reduced activity, while in Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Winnipeg and Vancouver, the trend was decidedly favourable.

Chart 2 - EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES - 1925-1927



Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. Jan.
 The curves are based upon the number of workers employed by the reporting firms at the first of the month, compared with the number they employed in Jan. 1920 as 100.

Montreal - Employment in Montreal continued to advance, particularly in the manufacturing, transportation, construction and trade groups. A combined working force of 120,201 persons was indicated by the 722 co-operating employers, who had 118,191 on June 1. The gains noted on July, 1926, were not so extensive, and the index then was considerably lower, as it was on the same date in every other year of the record.

Quebec. - Further improvement brought the index number in Quebec to 112.7, the highest point reached since the record for this city was commenced in 1922. Statements were tabulated from 95 firms employing 10,615 employees, compared with 10,276 in the preceding month. Manufactures and construction registered practically all the gain.

Toronto. - Manufacturing, notably in food and printing establishments, construction and trade reported increased activity. The 800 firms furnishing data enlarged their staffs by 928 employees to 105,003 at the beginning of July. Much smaller gains were noted on the corresponding date of last year, when employment was in less volume.

Ottawa. - Statistics were received from 136 employers with 11,610 persons on their paylists, compared with 11,267 in the preceding month. Most of the expansion took place in construction, but manufactures were also busier. The additions to payroll exceeded those indicated on July 1, 1926, and the index continued to be several points higher than it was last summer.

Hamilton. - There were minor losses in personnel in Hamilton, but employment continued at a higher level than on the same date of last year; 147 workers were released from the forces of 201 firms furnishing information, bringing them to 30,251 on the date under review. Construction was busier, but manufacturing was seasonally dull.

Windsor and the Other Border Cities. - Further curtailment in employment in automobile plants in the Border Cities caused a reduction of 1,808 persons in the staffs of the 90 reporting employers, who had 9,202 in their employ on the date under review. The index was lower than on July 1, 1926, when smaller declines were reported.

Winnipeg. - Manufacturing, construction, transportation and communications registered advances that brought employment to a higher level than at the beginning of July of any other year of the record. An aggregate working force of 28,347 employees was reported by the 279 co-operating firms; this was 738 more than on June 1. The improvement registered on the corresponding date of a year ago was less extensive.

Vancouver. - The trend of employment in Vancouver continued to be favourable, according to data from 236 establishments employing 26,750 workers, as against 26,143 in the preceding month. The greatest gains were in manufacturing, but communications and some other industries also reported improvement. A small decline was noted by the firms making returns for July 1, 1926, when the index stood at 115.3 as compared with 122.8 on the date under review.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 5, on pages 4 and 7, while Chart 2 shows the course of employment since 1925 in several of the leading industrial cities.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES

Manufacturing. - Fish, fruit and vegetable canneries, lumber, pulp and paper, rubber, building material, electric current, mineral products, boot and shoe and electrical apparatus factories registered heightened activity, but seasonal curtailment was shown in textile and iron and steel plants. The 3,892 co-operating manufacturers employed 487,723 operatives, as against 487,145 in the preceding month. Although more pronounced gains were indicated in this division on July 1, 1926, the index then was several points lower.

Logging. - The conclusion of river-driving operations in many logging camps, chiefly in Quebec, caused a seasonal falling off in employment, 3,924 persons being released from the staffs of the 221 reporting firms, who employed 16,414 on July 1. This decline involved approximately the same number of workers as that noted on the corresponding date of a year ago, when the index was rather higher.

Mining - Returns were tabulated from 209 mine operators with 45,684 employees, as compared with 45,234 in their last report. Small gains were reported in all branches of the industry. The situation was more favourable than at the beginning of July, 1926, although slightly larger increases were then recorded.

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Communications. - Further additions to staffs exceeding those shown on the same date of last year, were registered in this group, in which 593 extra persons were employed by the 186 companies and branches making returns. They had 25,687 on their payrolls, a larger number than has ever before been indicated in this record.

Transportation. - Local, steam railway and water transportation shared in the upward movement evidenced on July 1, when 270 employers reported a combined working force of 117,264 persons, as against 114,994 on June 1. This gain was larger than at the beginning of July in most years of the record, in all of which the index was lower.

Construction and Maintenance. - Unusually large increases for the time of year were registered at the beginning of July in the construction industries, in which the employment was more active than in any other month since 1920. Data were received from 627 contractors whose payrolls aggregated 124,624 workers, or 20,235 more than at the beginning of June. Highway construction absorbed more than half of these additionally employed men.

Services. - Continued and greater expansion was shown in the service group, according to returns from 172 employers with 16,618 persons on their staffs, as compared with 15,470 in the preceding month. The opening of the summer-hotel season caused most of the gains, which exceeded those reported on July 1 of any other year of the record, while employment was at the highest level so far reached.

Trade. - Improvement on a larger scale than in most years since 1920 was registered in trade, in which both wholesale and retail establishments afforded heightened employment. Statements were tabulated from 560 firms having 62,942 persons in their employ, or 516 more than at the beginning of June.

Index numbers by industries are given in Table 2.

EMPLOYMENT IN OTHER COUNTRIES

The following notes on employment in the British Isles are taken from the latest available statistics of the British Ministry of Labour. The extracts respecting conditions in the United States are taken from the latest official reports received.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland. - Employment during May showed continued improvement in almost every industry; among the workpeople, numbering approximately 12,000,000, insured against unemployment under the Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed (including both temporarily and wholly unemployed), was 8.8 on May 23, 1927, as compared with 9.4 on April 25, 1927, and 14.3 on May 24, 1926. Recent press reports state that 1,053,000 workers were unemployed in the first week of July, as compared with 985,500 during the last week of May.

UNITED STATES

New York. - On the whole, there was little change in the number of workers reported by some 1,600 manufacturers in New York State during June. The canning and other food, men's clothing, shoe, railroad equipment and repair industries reported improvement, while the paper, many of the metal and some other industries showed curtailment.

Massachusetts. - Returns from 1,030 identical establishments showed that their payrolls aggregated 223,570 in June as compared with 233,154 in May. This decrease is smaller than that registered in the same month of last year. Boot and shoe and automobile factories registered the largest losses.

Illinois. - Factory employment declined 0.3 p.c. in Illinois during June as a result of general reductions in the metal and chemical industries, while meat packing, men's clothing and printing establishments reported increased activity.

Wisconsin. - Employment in Wisconsin showed a reduction during May as compared with April, the index declining from 124.7 in the preceding month to 122.4 in the middle of May; the metal, wood, paper and food groups showed curtailment, while there were gains in building material, rubber and light and power plants.

Note: Number employed by the reporting firms in Jan. 1920=100 in every case. The "relative weight" shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of employees reported in Canada on the date under review. Table 1.-Index Numbers of all Employment by Economic Areas, and of Dominion Employment in Manufacturing.

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	All manu- facturing
July 1, 1921	87.5	89.0	87.2	84.2	94.7	92.6	80.9
July 1, 1922	91.1	92.6	88.0	89.2	99.7	99.2	84.2
July 1, 1923	99.5	101.0	100.5	97.2	101.4	103.9	93.6
July 1, 1924	95.9	90.6	100.6	91.4	99.1	105.8	87.7
Jan. 1, 1925	83.9	78.5	85.0	81.4	88.1	92.9	75.5
Feb. 1	86.1	79.1	89.1	83.4	88.4	95.1	79.3
Mar. 1	87.0	81.7	89.6	85.0	85.0	98.1	81.9
Apr. 1	87.2	83.4	89.8	84.9	84.1	100.1	84.3
May 1	90.8	86.6	94.2	87.7	88.0	105.1	86.6
June 1	94.5	90.3	100.6	89.8	93.1	106.5	88.3
July 1	96.8	99.4	101.1	91.8	95.9	108.0	89.1
Aug. 1	96.3	92.2	101.1	90.8	97.3	112.2	88.5
Sept. 1	96.6	88.4	101.3	92.7	96.0	114.2	89.4
Oct. 1	98.3	88.1	102.7	94.3	99.8	114.8	91.3
Nov. 1	97.1	85.5	101.1	93.7	99.1	111.5	89.2
Dec. 1	95.3	83.5	98.5	92.6	97.5	109.0	88.1
Jan. 1, 1926	89.6	84.4	90.7	86.3	95.1	100.5	83.2
Feb. 1	90.7	85.1	92.6	88.1	90.7	103.6	85.9
Mar. 1	91.5	88.7	94.0	89.2	88.6	103.3	87.7
Apr. 1	91.4	84.7	95.7	88.0	88.2	108.3	89.3
May 1	94.3	83.8	99.0	90.4	92.5	113.5	91.3
June 1	101.0	87.9	108.8	95.2	103.5	116.6	93.9
July 1	103.7	91.1	112.8	97.0	107.3	118.1	95.3
Aug. 1	104.2	94.5	113.5	96.7	106.5	120.8	95.8
Sept. 1	104.9	96.7	113.1	97.9	106.9	121.8	96.9
Oct. 1	105.2	94.2	113.1	98.7	110.0	119.2	96.7
Nov. 1	102.8	86.6	110.6	97.4	107.7	116.0	94.9
Dec. 1	101.1	85.1	107.7	96.8	105.4	112.7	93.8
Jan. 1, 1927	94.8	90.8	98.2	90.9	100.5	98.8	87.5
Feb. 1	95.4	87.5	99.9	92.3	97.2	102.5	90.7
Mar. 1	96.3	86.8	100.9	94.0	95.9	104.8	92.2
Apr. 1	96.2	87.2	99.2	94.3	94.8	108.3	93.8
May 1	100.6	89.6	105.5	98.1	99.7	112.0	96.1
June 1	105.9	92.2	112.8	101.5	107.2	118.9	98.8
July 1	108.4	100.5	115.0	102.3	111.5	122.9	98.7
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts and in Manufacturing as at July 1, 1927							
	100.0	8.3	28.7	40.7	13.2	9.1	54.4

Table 2.-Index Numbers of Employment by Principal Cities.

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
July 1, 1923	95.9	-	89.5	110.2	91.4	-	87.7	100.3
July 1, 1924	94.8	-	83.9	102.3	81.7	-	85.6	99.0
Jan. 1, 1925	82.5	93.1	82.2	87.1	77.0	-	81.4	98.3
Feb. 1	85.3	101.3	83.0	86.8	77.3	-	84.2	97.4
Mar. 1	86.7	93.2	81.8	86.6	80.1	-	82.7	101.8
Apr. 1	88.5	98.4	85.1	87.5	80.3	-	83.7	102.5
May 1	91.7	91.9	86.9	91.8	82.4	-	85.4	104.0
June 1	95.6	95.7	86.7	100.1	83.9	85.2	85.5	103.1
July 1	95.7	98.9	87.6	100.5	86.0	87.1	85.6	106.5
Aug. 1	97.0	98.8	87.7	100.2	84.8	59.0	87.7	111.4
Sept. 1	97.3	97.4	88.5	98.5	86.9	85.6	88.0	113.9
Oct. 1	99.4	100.3	89.8	101.8	88.3	84.8	89.4	113.8
Nov. 1	99.3	99.4	89.7	96.8	87.7	82.9	92.5	112.0
Dec. 1	97.0	94.4	90.9	90.4	89.7	93.3	91.5	110.7
Jan. 1, 1926	88.0	89.9	86.1	87.7	85.0	57.1	89.3	105.8
Feb. 1	88.3	90.6	86.5	87.0	86.9	96.1	89.8	109.4
Mar. 1	89.6	92.3	87.1	85.3	88.5	100.5	90.8	107.6
Apr. 1	93.1	94.9	87.7	86.5	90.3	102.8	90.7	112.6
May 1	96.0	100.4	89.8	91.5	94.0	108.5	92.7	116.8
June 1	103.1	89.3	90.2	99.4	96.0	111.5	96.9	115.2
July 1	104.5	101.6	90.7	101.2	97.6	110.3	98.3	115.3
Aug. 1	104.8	104.2	91.1	99.3	98.8	107.7	98.7	125.8
Sept. 1	104.6	103.5	92.3	98.6	100.3	109.2	101.6	124.2
Oct. 1	104.3	105.1	93.1	99.5	99.7	103.7	104.9	119.7
Nov. 1	103.3	103.2	93.6	97.3	98.4	97.2	103.7	117.4
Dec. 1	100.6	101.2	93.9	93.8	96.6	99.1	105.4	117.1
Jan. 1, 1927	92.5	100.9	90.2	87.3	93.1	87.7	89.3	107.3
Feb. 1	93.3	97.2	89.9	89.2	93.1	85.8	87.5	111.3
Mar. 1	94.6	98.8	90.1	90.1	94.2	103.2	97.1	114.6
Apr. 1	96.8	101.5	92.7	92.1	96.3	77.4	96.3	114.9
May 1	100.6	104.1	95.3	101.9	97.4	99.5	97.2	117.2
June 1	103.1	109.7	96.8	104.7	100.2	88.9	99.0	119.8
July 1	104.9	112.7	97.5	108.2	99.9	83.0	102.0	122.6
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at July 1, 1927								
	13.4	1.2	11.7	1.3	3.4	1.0	3.2	3.0

Table 3.- Index Numbers of Employment in Canada by Industries (Jan. 1920 = 100)

Industries	1/Relative Weight	July 1 1927	June 1 1927	July 1 1926	July 1 1925	July 1 1924	July 1 1923
Manufacturing	54.4	98.7	98.8	95.3	89.1	87.7	93.6
Animal Products - edible	2.1	117.9	112.1	107.3	105.4	101.3	94.9
Fur and products	.1	86.9	83.0	88.4	81.9	81.1	91.8
Leather and products	1.9	79.1	78.7	76.3	69.8	74.7	78.2
Lumber and products	6.4	116.4	111.9	118.1	116.2	111.9	121.0
Rough and dressed lumber	4.3	141.0	132.5	147.3	148.0	142.8	151.0
Furniture	1.0	89.7	89.2	84.8	79.0	71.6	76.8
Other lumber products	1.1	82.5	82.9	79.4	73.1	74.4	85.1
Musical instruments	.3	70.1	69.8	69.4	56.3	55.7	65.0
Plant products - edible	3.1	98.9	97.0	96.0	97.0	91.2	94.9
Pulp and paper products	6.7	116.9	117.2	110.0	102.1	99.9	104.9
Pulp and paper	3.5	133.2	135.1	124.0	110.5	106.8	115.8
Paper products	.8	96.1	96.2	91.3	85.9	84.6	90.6
Printing and publishing	2.4	105.2	103.8	99.9	97.6	96.9	96.9
Rubber products	1.6	100.4	99.5	85.0	86.9	71.0	77.9
Textile products	8.3	96.3	98.0	92.2	87.7	81.1	87.3
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.3	117.0	117.4	105.5	100.6	84.7	97.8
Hosiery and knit goods	1.6	101.4	104.8	103.4	91.0	87.9	94.4
Garments and personal furnishings	2.4	73.0	73.6	73.2	72.1	72.1	74.3
Other textile products	1.0	107.2	114.0	98.8	97.0	89.5	91.7
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	1.4	104.1	105.8	98.0	100.6	98.5	100.2
Wood distillates and extracts	.0	110.2	95.8	101.2	89.1	108.2	101.9
Chemicals and allied products	.7	87.0	89.1	83.8	79.7	83.7	89.2
Clay, glass and stone products	1.2	109.8	105.7	106.4	93.2	94.1	102.7
Electric current	1.5	140.5	134.4	131.9	135.2	129.1	123.0
Electrical apparatus	1.2	131.7	130.0	119.5	109.6	108.3	103.8
Iron and steel products	14.3	83.1	83.5	85.5	72.9	76.0	85.0
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.5	65.1	68.6	61.6	52.2	57.8	77.5
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.2	82.7	83.2	76.0	70.9	68.1	76.6
Agricultural implements	1.0	87.6	90.1	90.1	59.2	55.2	65.0
Land vehicles	6.3	94.4	98.7	100.1	88.8	98.8	103.2
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.4	33.4	34.3	31.1	34.8	39.7	27.4
Heating appliances	.6	89.5	88.9	88.0	82.8	75.4	91.9
Iron and steel fabrication (n.o.s.)	.7	108.0	105.2	98.3	75.8	80.9	93.5
Foundry and machine shop products	.6	85.2	88.0	83.8	73.0	59.5	88.9
Other iron and steel products	2.0	82.4	82.5	80.2	72.3	68.0	79.6
Non-ferrous metal products	1.9	111.3	110.9	96.6	79.7	84.0	90.8
Mineral products	1.2	112.1	109.5	107.8	110.8	106.8	107.6
Miscellaneous	.5	91.2	94.4	86.2	82.3	83.2	90.2
Logging	1.8	38.9	48.1	44.3	38.2	43.1	48.4
Mining	5.1	101.9	100.9	95.4	97.2	99.9	101.6
Coal	2.9	83.3	83.0	79.0	77.5	85.2	92.8
Metallic ores	1.4	166.1	164.3	151.2	157.3	154.1	127.9
Non-Metallic Minerals (other than coal)	.8	117.8	114.0	109.0	109.6	95.2	107.3
Communications	2.9	123.4	120.6	118.2	112.6	111.7	103.4
Telegraphs	.6	129.8	125.1	123.6	115.4	108.7	104.6
Telephones	2.3	121.8	119.4	116.8	111.9	112.5	103.1
Transportation	13.1	115.9	113.5	111.4	106.2	110.0	112.2
Street railways and cartage	2.3	119.5	118.4	117.9	111.3	114.6	116.8
Steam railways	9.0	104.3	102.0	99.3	96.9	101.6	102.4
Shipping and stevedoring	1.8	235.1	229.1	232.5	198.6	192.9	209.5
Construction and maintenance	13.9	235.1	197.8	216.8	187.5	175.8	169.1
Building	4.5	193.0	179.4	183.8	135.4	130.4	127.5
Highway	3.3	3400.6	1922.8	2398.9	2873.4	1763.2	2766.5
Railway	6.1	174.9	161.0	175.9	149.2	159.9	163.2
Services	1.8	135.4	126.0	126.0	122.9	122.5	115.1
Hotels and restaurants	1.0	143.3	125.2	134.5	135.6	136.9	128.7
Professional	.2	124.2	124.0	112.0	112.8	111.4	102.3
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.6	128.2	127.6	118.5	107.8	106.1	100.6
Trade	7.0	106.8	105.7	98.4	93.8	92.1	92.3
Retail	4.7	109.4	108.4	97.6	94.3	89.9	90.1
Wholesale	2.3	101.6	100.7	100.0	92.8	96.2	96.2
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	108.4	105.9	103.7	96.8	95.9	99.5

1/ The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

Table 4.-Index Numbers of Employment by Economic Areas and Industries (Jan. 1920=100)

Areas and Industries		1/Relative Weight	July 1 1927	June 1 1927	July 1 1926	July 1 1925	July 1 1924
<u>Maritime Provinces</u> -Manufacturing		37.0	85.8	88.2	84.4	85.3	89.2
	Lumber	7.8	129.9	115.0	143.6	138.7	140.7
	Pulp and Paper	3.4	127.8	143.8	124.8	122.1	120.2
	Textile Products	5.1	100.4	99.3	91.4	96.0	84.1
	Iron and steel	10.8	57.5	60.5	53.4	53.2	66.6
	Other manufactures	9.9	93.0	100.7	94.0	94.2	93.3
	Logging	.9	24.6	12.7	26.9	14.1	22.6
	Mining	21.8	103.4	101.8	96.5	97.2	103.5
	Communications	2.9	92.1	89.2	89.7	89.7	93.0
	Transportation	12.9	74.6	75.5	70.1	69.1	68.8
	Construction	18.5	306.5	171.9	205.8	351.5	145.3
	Services	.8	140.9	97.5	126.4	116.2	137.0
	Trade	5.2	114.4	111.2	110.7	111.6	107.4
<u>Maritime Provinces</u> -All Industries		100.0	100.5	92.2	91.1	99.4	90.6
<u>Quebec</u> -Manufacturing		59.4	100.4	99.5	97.0	90.6	91.9
	Lumber products	4.4	137.1	126.1	130.5	134.7	142.5
	Pulp and paper	8.8	120.6	119.6	114.9	104.2	101.6
	Textile products	12.9	106.2	106.4	97.2	93.7	87.2
	Iron and steel	12.6	81.7	81.5	83.9	72.6	83.4
	Other manufactures	20.7	98.5	97.7	95.0	90.0	89.6
	Logging	2.2	45.1	69.7	55.9	46.1	43.0
	Mining	1.8	121.2	122.1	110.8	88.5	69.8
	Communications	2.7	159.4	157.6	148.2	146.4	135.2
	Transportation	13.6	145.8	139.7	145.2	137.2	138.9
	Construction	13.5	274.1	236.3	282.7	190.8	177.8
	Services	1.7	154.6	146.3	157.5	146.2	140.4
	Trade	5.1	117.7	115.7	107.7	100.1	94.1
<u>Quebec</u> - All industries		100.0	115.0	112.8	112.8	101.1	100.6
<u>Ontario</u> -Manufacturing		64.9	95.3	96.7	92.5	86.1	83.0
	Lumber products	6.5	109.3	107.0	111.6	109.2	108.0
	Pulp and paper	7.5	112.1	112.2	105.5	100.5	99.7
	Textile products	9.5	87.4	90.6	87.6	82.0	76.0
	Iron and steel	19.1	87.2	91.8	87.3	73.9	72.2
	Other manufactures	22.3	98.3	97.2	91.2	89.7	85.3
	Logging	1.9	19.4	23.4	21.0	25.2	29.9
	Mining	2.9	152.4	149.0	135.6	142.8	145.0
	Communications	2.7	122.4	120.6	115.3	107.5	113.3
	Transportation	9.7	115.0	113.7	111.3	107.6	113.4
	Construction	11.2	220.7	189.0	177.5	165.5	179.3
	Services	1.6	129.3	127.7	122.7	119.0	117.3
	Trade	6.1	99.8	98.9	93.7	93.5	93.9
<u>Ontario</u> - All industries		100.0	102.3	101.5	97.0	91.8	91.4
<u>Prairie Provinces</u> -Manufacturing		30.1	108.1	105.1	103.6	97.2	97.2
	Lumber products	2.6	102.3	97.7	89.5	83.9	83.3
	Pulp and paper	2.9	117.7	116.3	100.0	94.4	95.8
	Textile products	1.6	107.2	104.0	99.5	89.8	77.3
	Iron and steel	12.8	101.0	99.3	103.1	95.6	97.2
	Other manufactures	10.2	117.7	112.6	110.5	105.8	105.7
	Logging	.2	6.3	11.3	10.7	6.5	10.8
	Mining	5.6	65.7	66.0	69.0	56.4	63.7
	Communications	3.5	95.9	90.0	96.6	90.8	91.1
	Transportation	22.3	108.2	106.0	98.9	93.7	99.5
	Construction	20.8	230.6	209.0	250.6	187.8	198.7
	Services	2.8	146.4	124.5	111.6	123.0	126.8
	Trade	14.7	97.7	97.4	87.8	79.3	80.8
<u>Prairie Provinces</u> - All industries		100.0	111.5	107.2	107.3	95.9	99.1
<u>British Columbia</u> -Manufacturing		42.6	123.7	117.4	114.1	103.6	93.1
	Lumber products	16.2	116.0	112.8	119.7	114.9	92.8
	Pulp and paper	5.4	123.9	124.1	114.7	96.2	83.9
	Textile products	.9	116.4	122.9	119.7	102.1	103.4
	Iron and steel	4.1	52.7	51.9	52.8	50.5	48.7
	Other manufactures	16.0	209.8	186.9	165.9	148.7	154.9
	Logging	7.9	106.3	109.7	111.1	85.5	99.1
	Mining	9.5	92.8	92.6	95.1	109.4	110.1
	Communications	3.1	148.4	145.1	149.2	137.5	124.1
	Transportation	13.0	118.8	117.7	114.8	105.1	107.7
	Construction	13.0	159.7	148.8	161.0	132.6	147.3
	Services	3.2	112.1	105.6	107.4	107.0	103.4
	Trade	7.7	146.8	146.1	151.8	133.3	112.8
<u>British Columbia</u> - All industries		100.0	122.9	118.9	118.1	108.0	105.8

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns.

Table 5. -Index Numbers of Employment by Cities and Principal Industries (Jan. 1920 = 100)

Cities and Industries.	1. Relative Weight	July 1 1927	June 1 1927	July 1 1928	July 1 1929	July 1 1924
Montreal - Manufacturing	66.7	89.7	89.2	89.3	82.2	84.8
Plant products - edible	4.7	94.3	98.7	101.5	100.0	96.0
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.6	94.6	96.8	93.5	91.9	90.2
Textiles	12.5	86.5	84.9	80.8	79.8	79.1
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	5.5	91.0	93.7	89.2	94.0	95.0
Iron and steel	16.8	80.4	80.1	82.9	66.1	79.7
Other manufactures	22.6	97.7	95.3	96.8	88.9	86.6
Communications	4.5	169.2	167.9	155.9	157.9	143.2
Transportation	9.6	218.1	205.3	226.5	202.1	184.1
Construction	6.2	180.0	164.5	200.8	166.0	123.3
Trade	10.2	118.3	116.5	107.8	100.1	87.7
Montreal - All industries	100.0	104.9	103.1	104.5	95.7	94.8
Quebec - Manufacturing	55.0	85.9	84.5	81.7	81.7	-
Leather products	19.3	86.9	83.6	76.0	55.5	-
Other manufactures	35.7	85.4	85.0	84.4	79.5	-
Transportation	12.2	185.1	193.1	200.9	168.1	-
Construction	21.7	299.0	269.6	260.6	239.2	-
Quebec - All industries	100.0	112.7	109.7	101.6	98.9	-
Toronto - Manufacturing	65.0	89.4	89.2	84.7	81.9	77.9
Plant products - edible	5.8	91.5	90.0	86.8	88.6	82.2
Printing and publishing	9.4	100.0	98.9	95.5	93.2	91.1
Textiles	11.7	74.7	76.4	74.4	72.6	70.1
Iron and steel	10.7	91.1	91.1	84.9	77.5	68.2
Other manufactures	27.4	92.9	92.0	86.4	83.8	80.8
Communications	4.8	135.1	133.0	128.4	118.9	128.0
Transportation	5.0	104.8	104.6	106.3	105.5	115.3
Construction	5.7	214.3	202.4	139.8	121.7	98.7
Trade	16.6	99.9	99.1	93.4	93.8	93.8
Toronto - All industries	100.0	97.5	96.8	90.7	87.6	83.9
Ottawa - Manufacturing	60.4	104.8	103.0	97.8	96.9	97.1
Lumber products	12.8	121.6	112.0	128.0	118.4	128.7
Pulp and paper	21.7	89.6	90.5	85.1	89.2	86.2
Other manufactures	25.9	113.0	112.2	97.0	94.8	93.9
Construction	9.4	187.1	149.5	189.1	170.9	171.2
Trade	12.9	94.3	93.4	86.2	85.6	89.3
Ottawa - All industries	100.0	108.2	104.7	101.2	100.5	102.3
Hamilton - Manufacturing	84.7	95.0	96.4	95.5	81.9	78.2
Textiles	18.5	97.8	103.3	105.3	99.4	79.0
Electrical apparatus	9.9	110.0	110.0	107.0	93.6	102.0
Iron and steel	34.7	88.1	89.7	89.5	63.8	66.9
Other manufactures	21.6	98.9	96.8	93.0	94.6	88.5
Construction	4.8	256.9	220.6	158.6	180.5	120.0
Trade	3.5	104.2	102.1	99.3	102.1	109.6
Hamilton - All industries	100.0	99.9	100.2	97.6	86.0	81.7
Windsor - Manufacturing	74.4	71.5	92.5	105.6	81.1	-
Iron and steel	52.1	66.4	94.9	117.2	82.2	-
Other manufactures	22.3	87.0	85.4	71.6	77.9	-
Construction	10.0	131.7	105.4	105.6	92.6	-
Windsor - All industries	100.0	83.0	98.9	110.3	87.1	-
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	38.5	108.1	104.9	102.7	95.0	93.8
Animal products - edible	4.5	134.4	128.4	131.9	128.4	116.8
Plant products - edible	4.6	86.4	86.4	84.0	86.3	89.6
Printing and publishing	7.3	97.8	95.8	88.1	85.3	85.2
Textiles	5.1	100.5	99.0	97.0	88.2	87.7
Other manufactures	17.0	117.8	112.9	112.1	98.2	97.1
Transportation	7.3	104.4	96.3	95.9	95.6	103.1
Construction	5.7	129.5	109.4	117.7	85.8	60.1
Trade	11.5	96.7	96.5	86.0	76.6	77.7
Winnipeg - All industries	100.0	102.0	99.0	98.3	85.6	85.6
Vancouver - Manufacturing	40.7	95.6	91.8	88.2	89.3	79.0
Lumber products	13.7	109.9	107.5	119.3	126.7	99.3
Other manufactures	27.6	90.0	85.7	75.5	73.7	70.8
Communications	8.2	158.5	151.0	160.9	147.4	133.8
Transportation	18.1	156.6	156.2	145.8	126.4	129.7
Construction	7.4	182.6	179.7	197.6	118.9	127.6
Services	5.0	115.0	102.8	106.4	98.8	99.7
Trade	20.4	143.8	146.1	131.7	123.0	110.4
Vancouver - All industries	100.0	122.6	119.8	115.3	106.5	99.0

Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city, to the number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns.

72-002

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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE
AUGUST
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
1927

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

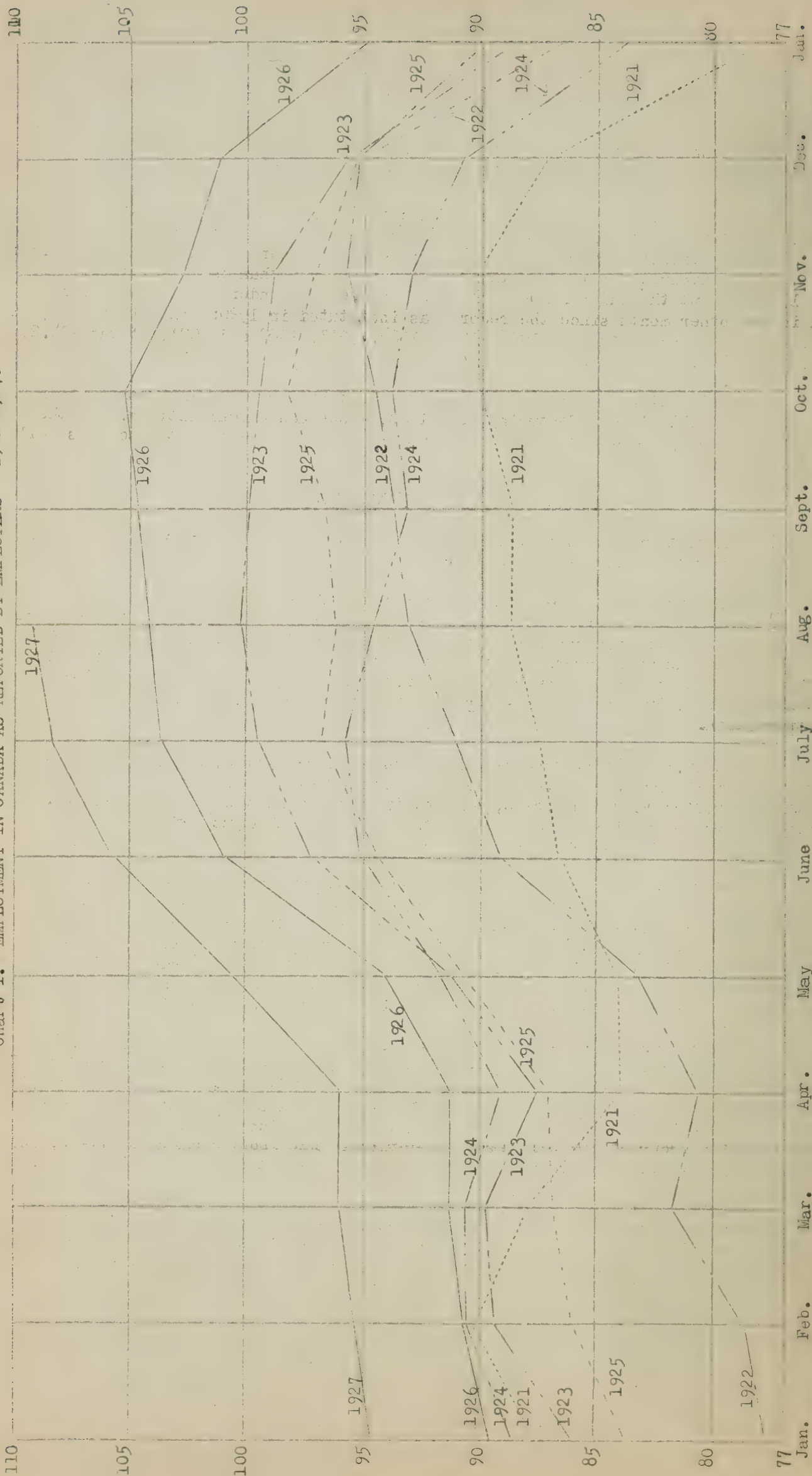
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TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOY-
MENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS
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GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF
LABOUR, CANADA.

Published by authority of the Hon. James Malcolm, M. P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce

♦ ♦ ♦
OTTAWA

1927

Chart 1.- EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS - 1921-1927.



The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting in comparison with the number of employees they reported in January, 1920, as 100.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA, CANADA.

Issued Aug. 25, 1927.

THE AUGUST EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

Dominion Statistician: R.H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S. (Hon.), F.R.S.C.
Chief, General Statistics: S.A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.

Employment at the beginning of August showed a further, moderate increase, according to statements tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 6,211 firms, whose payrolls aggregated 903,060 persons, as compared with 898,766 on July 1. This advance involved a rather smaller number of workers than that registered on Aug. 1, 1926, but the index number, at 109.2 on the date under review, was higher than in any other month since the record was instituted in 1920; on July 1, 1927, it stood at 108.4, and on Aug. 1, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, it was 104.2, 96.3, 94.7, 100.2, 93.1 and 88.9, respectively.

Construction and mining reported the most pronounced gains, but the tendency was also favourable in manufacturing, services, trade and communications. On the other hand, transportation released some employees, and logging continued seasonally quiet.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS

Somewhat greater activity was shown in all provinces except Quebec, where the situation was practically unchanged.

Maritime Provinces.— Statements were tabulated from 565 firms in the Maritime Provinces employing 75,062 persons, as compared with 74,983 in the preceding month. This increase was considerably smaller than that indicated on Aug. 1, 1926, when the index was much lower. Manufacturing was decidedly slacker, chiefly owing to the completion of the season's work in fish canneries, and logging was also seasonally quiet, but the trend of employment was upward in construction, mining and transportation.

Quebec.— Little general change was shown in Quebec, according to returns from 1,367 employers with 257,878 workers; manufacturing, construction, services and trade reported larger payrolls, but logging and transportation were slacker. Employment was in greater volume than at the beginning of August of a year ago, although moderate improvement was then indicated.

Ontario.— There was a small advance in employment in this province on Aug. 1, when the 2,800 co-operating firms increased their staffs by 515 to 365,431 persons. The fluctuations in personnel reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics were generally insignificant, the greatest changes being gains in transportation, construction and trade. Slight curtailment of operations was recorded on the corresponding date of last year; the index number then was nearly six points lower than at the beginning of August, 1927, when it reached 102.6, the highest since 1920.

Prairie Provinces.— In contrast with the declines noted on Aug. 1, 1926, there was on the date under review a considerable increase in the payrolls of the 799 employers whose statistics were tabulated and who reported 122,090 workers, or 3,150 more than at the beginning of July. The most pronounced improvement was shown in construction, but manufacturing, trade and mining were also more active, while transportation recorded the only large reductions. The index number, at 114.8, was over eight points higher than on the corresponding date in 1926.

British Columbia.— Continued gains were registered in British Columbia, chiefly in manufacturing, logging, mining, construction and services. Returns were compiled from 682 firms employing 82,599 persons, as against 81,738 in the preceding month. Rather more extensive increases were indicated at the beginning of August of last year, but the situation then was not so favourable.

Tables 1 and 4 give index numbers by economic areas.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES

Employment in Quebec, Hamilton, Ottawa, Windsor (including the Other Border Cities) and Winnipeg advanced, while the tendency was unfavourable in Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver.

Montreal.- For the first time since the beginning of this year, employment in Montreal showed a decline, which, however, was expected to be largely temporary in character; 715 firms reported 119,421 employees, or 456 less than on July 1. Construction and trade registered decided improvement, but manufacturing and transportation released workers. The index was the same as the beginning of August, 1926, when a slight advance was indicated.

Quebec.- Further but smaller gains were noted in Quebec City, mainly in the manufacturing and transportation industries. Statements were received from 97 employers whose staffs aggregated 10,812 workers, compared with 10,662 in the preceding month. Although this increase involved fewer workers than that noted on Aug. 1 of a year ago, the situation then was not so good.

Toronto.- Employment in Toronto remained practically unchanged, according to data from 786 employers of 104,634 persons, but it continued at a higher level than on the corresponding date of other years of the record. Manufacturing, especially of electrical goods, showed seasonal dullness, while transportation and construction recorded heightened activity.

Ottawa.- The trend of employment in Ottawa continued to be upward, 207 workers having been taken on by the 132 co-operating firms, who employed 11,740 on Aug. 1. The largest gains were in manufactures, particularly in lumber mills, although construction was also busier. Small losses were indicated at the beginning of August, 1926, and the index then was much lower.

Hamilton.- Additions to staffs on a decidedly larger scale than on the same date of last summer were made in Hamilton, where 202 employers reported 30,757 persons on their paylists, as against 30,112 in their last returns. Manufacturing registered general improvement, and construction also afforded more employment. Activity was greater than on Aug. 1 of any other year of the record.

Windsor and the Other Border Cities.- Partial recovery from the losses noted in the preceding month was made in the Border Cities, but employment was not so brisk as at the beginning of August of last year. Statistics were received from 92 firms employing 9,514 workers, or 293 more than on July 1. Automobile works and construction registered slightly greater working forces, while only small general changes took place in other industries.

Winnipeg.- Continued advances were shown in Winnipeg, according to 283 firms who had 28,849 employees, as compared with 28,513 at the beginning of July. There were general increases in manufactures, construction and trade. The improvement evidenced on the corresponding date of last year was less pronounced and the index then was lower.

Vancouver.- Manufacturing and transportation reported curtailment of operations, while construction was somewhat more active. Returns were compiled from 237 employers whose staffs aggregated 26,386 persons, compared with 26,800 in the preceding month. Marked expansion was indicated on Aug. 1, 1926, when the level of employment was rather higher.

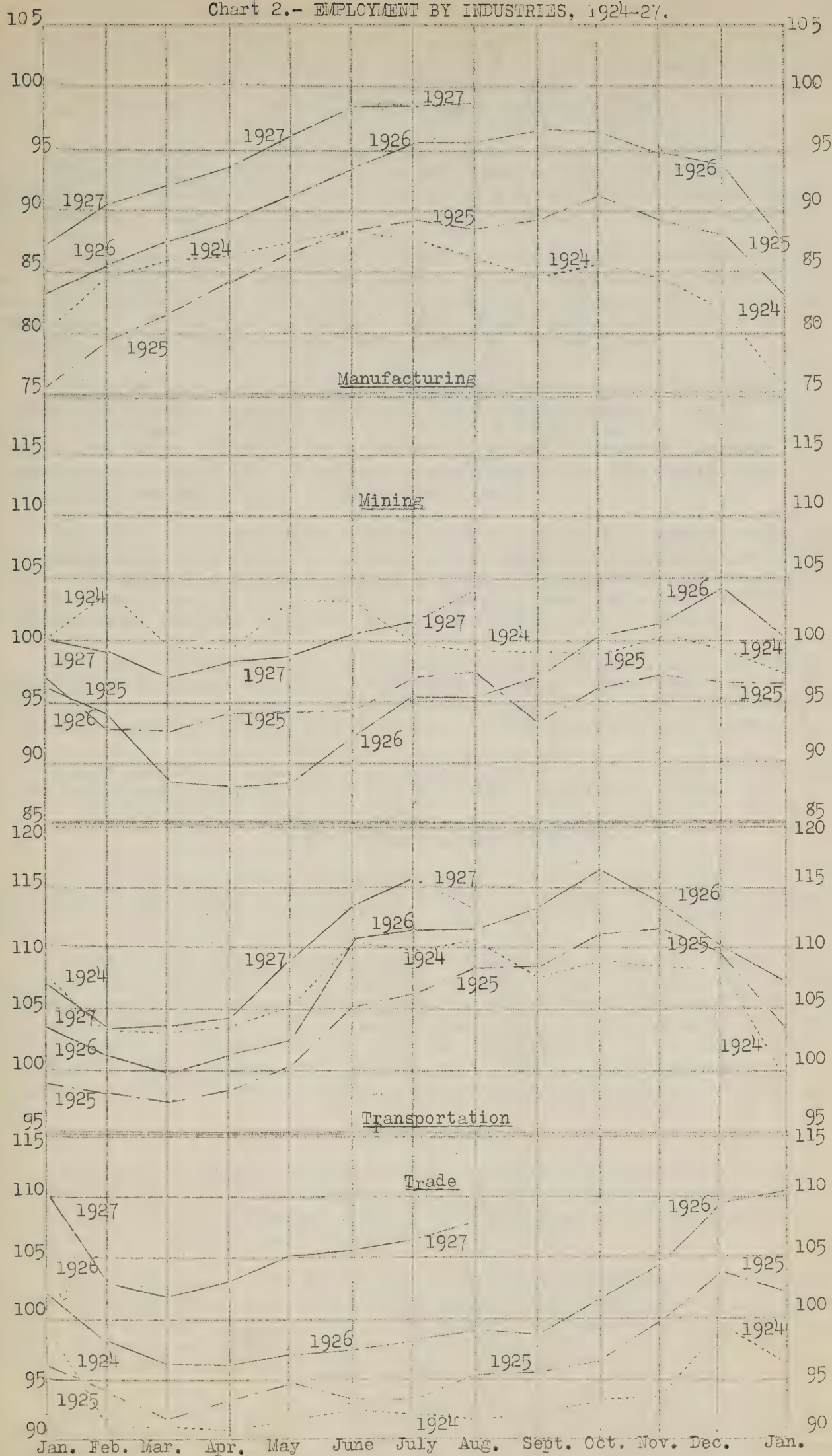
Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 5.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES

Manufacturing.- Further, moderate gains were made in manufacturing works, 3,908 of which reported 488,448 operatives on their payrolls, as compared with 488,094 on July 1. The most marked increases were in fruit and vegetable canning, lumber, tobacco, distilled and malt liquor, pulp and paper, building material and electric current plants, while fish-preserving, electrical appliance, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal factories showed reductions. Rather greater advances were registered on the same date of last year, but the index then was some three points lower.

Logging.- Seasonal dullness continued to affect employment in logging camps, especially in Eastern Canada. Statements were tabulated from 219 firms employing 15,948 men, or 672 more than in the preceding month. Much greater losses were reported on Aug. 1, 1926, when employment was in rather smaller volume.

Chart 2.- EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1924-27.



Curves are based upon number of workers reported at first of month by firms making returns, as compared with the number they employed in Jan. 1920, as 100.

Mining.— Continued expansion on a larger scale than on the corresponding date of last summer was indicated in mining, most of the gain taking place in coal and metallic ore mines. An aggregate working force of 46,924 persons was employed by the 213 reporting operators, who had 45,785 employees on July 1. Employment was more active than at the beginning of August of any other year since 1920.

Communications.— There was another moderate advance in employment in communications on Aug. 1, the 188 companies and branches whose statistics were received having 25,826 workers in their employ, as against 25,725 in the preceding month. The number engaged in this group was at its maximum for the last eight years.

Transportation.— Employment in steam railway and water transportation showed a falling off, while street and electric railway operation was slightly busier. Returns were tabulated from 277 employers whose payrolls aggregated 115,125 persons, compared with 117,323 at the beginning of July. Slight gains were noted on the corresponding date in 1926, when the index number was rather lower.

Construction and Maintenance.— Continued improvement was registered in this group; the increase was more extensive than is usual on Aug. 1, and the index number, at 244.8, was at its peak for the record. Railway track work afforded less employment, but building and highway construction showed considerable advances. A combined working force of 130,282 persons was employed by the 673 contractors furnishing data, who had 125,762 in their last report.

Services.— Summer hotels reported further additions to staffs, while only slight changes were noted in other branches of the group; 169 firms employed 16,828 persons, or 360 more than at the beginning of July. Although this increase was rather smaller than that noted on Aug. 1, 1926, the situation then was not so favourable, in fact, employment on the date of review was at its maximum for this record.

Trade.— Activity in retail and wholesale establishments again increased, according to 564 employers who added 690 workers to their staffs, bringing them to 63,679 on the date under review. The advances recorded at the beginning of August of last year were somewhat smaller, and the index then was several points lower.

Index numbers by industries are given in Table 3, while Chart 2 shows the course of employment since 1924 in some of the leading industrial groups.

EMPLOYMENT IN OTHER COUNTRIES

The following notes on employment in the British Isles are taken from the latest available statistics of the British Ministry of Labour. The extracts respecting conditions in the United States are taken from the latest official reports received.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland.— Employment during June showed little change on the whole as compared with May. Among the workers (numbering approximately 12,000,000) insured against unemployment under the Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed, both temporarily and wholly, in all industries, was 8.9 on June 20, 1927, as compared with 8.8 on May 23, 1927, and 14.6 on June 21, 1926. Recent press reports state that 1,119,800 workers were unemployed in the first week of August, as compared with 1,053,000 in the first week of July.

UNITED STATES

New York.— Factory employment in New York State declined nearly 2 p.c. between June 15 and July 15, the decrease being partly seasonal in character for vacations, inventories and repairs. The food and shoe groups reported improvement, but the metal, textile and other industries were slacker.

Massachusetts.— There was also a reduction in employment in Massachusetts' factories, according to returns from 1,025 establishments employing 222,158 persons in July, as compared with 227,579 in June. The largest decreases were in cotton, electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies, knitting, printing, rubber, stove and woollen factories, while boot and shoe and motor plants were busier.

Illinois.— Employment in Illinois manufactures declined 3.6 p.c. during July, largely owing to vacations and the completion of several large contracts. The metal industries registered the largest losses, while there were slight increases in meat-packing and clothing factories. Building continued active.

Note: Number employed by the reporting firms in Jan. 1920-100 in every case. The "relative weight" shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of employees reported in Canada on the date under review. Table 1.-Index Numbers of all Employment by Economic Areas, and of Dominion Employment in Manufacturing.

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	All manu- facturing
Aug. 1, 1921	88.9	91.8	87.8	85.0	97.5	96.3	81.3
Aug. 1, 1922	93.1	94.0	90.3	90.8	101.5	99.8	85.8
Aug. 1, 1923	100.2	97.8	101.9	97.1	104.3	107.2	93.5
Aug. 1, 1924	94.7	90.2	98.7	90.3	96.4	107.1	86.2
Jan. 1, 1925	83.9	78.5	85.0	81.4	83.1	92.9	75.5
Feb. 1	86.1	79.1	89.1	83.4	88.4	95.1	79.3
Mar. 1	87.0	81.7	89.5	85.0	85.0	98.1	81.9
Apr. 1	87.2	83.4	89.8	84.9	84.1	100.1	84.3
May 1	90.8	86.6	94.2	87.7	88.0	105.1	86.6
June 1	94.5	90.3	100.6	89.8	93.1	106.5	88.3
July 1	96.8	99.4	101.1	91.8	95.9	108.0	89.1
Aug. 1	96.3	92.2	101.1	90.8	97.3	112.2	88.5
Sept. 1	96.6	88.4	101.3	92.7	96.0	114.2	89.4
Oct. 1	98.3	88.1	102.7	94.3	99.3	114.6	91.3
Nov. 1	97.1	85.5	101.1	93.7	99.1	111.5	89.2
Dec. 1	95.3	83.5	98.5	92.6	97.5	109.0	88.1
Jan. 1, 1926	89.6	84.4	90.7	86.3	95.1	100.5	83.2
Feb. 1	90.7	85.1	92.6	88.1	90.7	103.6	85.9
Mar. 1	91.5	88.7	94.0	89.2	88.6	103.3	87.7
Apr. 1	91.4	84.7	95.7	88.0	88.2	103.3	89.3
May 1	94.3	83.8	99.0	90.4	92.5	113.5	91.3
June 1	101.0	87.9	108.8	95.2	103.5	116.6	93.9
July 1	103.7	91.1	112.8	97.0	107.3	118.1	95.3
Aug. 1	104.2	94.5	113.5	96.7	106.5	120.8	95.8
Sept. 1	104.9	96.7	113.1	97.9	106.9	121.8	96.9
Oct. 1	105.2	94.2	113.1	98.7	110.0	119.2	96.7
Nov. 1	102.8	86.6	110.6	97.4	107.7	116.0	94.9
Dec. 1	101.1	85.1	107.7	96.8	105.4	112.7	93.8
Jan. 1, 1927	94.8	90.8	98.2	90.9	100.6	98.8	87.5
Feb. 1	95.4	87.5	99.9	92.3	97.2	102.5	90.7
Mar. 1	96.3	86.8	100.9	94.0	95.9	104.8	92.2
Apr. 1	96.2	87.2	99.2	94.3	94.8	108.3	93.8
May 1	100.6	89.6	105.5	98.1	99.7	112.0	96.1
June 1	105.9	92.2	112.8	101.5	107.2	118.9	98.8
July 1	108.4	100.5	115.0	102.3	111.5	122.9	98.7
Aug. 1	109.2	100.9	115.2	102.6	114.8	124.0	98.9
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts and in Manufacturing as at Aug. 1, 1927							
	100.0	8.3	28.7	40.7	13.2	9.1	54.0

Table 2.-Index Numbers of Employment by Principal Cities.

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Aug. 1, 1923	97.3	-	89.1	109.3	93.3	-	91.0	103.6
Aug. 1, 1924	95.1	96.9	83.9	101.6	80.9	-	85.5	102.3
Jan. 1, 1925	82.5	93.1	82.2	87.1	77.0	-	81.4	98.3
Feb. 1	85.3	101.3	83.0	86.8	77.3	-	84.2	97.4
Mar. 1	86.7	95.2	81.8	86.6	80.1	-	82.7	101.8
Apr. 1	86.5	98.4	85.1	87.5	80.3	-	83.7	102.5
May 1	91.7	92.9	86.9	91.8	82.4	-	85.4	104.0
June 1	95.6	95.7	86.7	100.1	82.9	85.2	85.5	107.1
July 1	95.7	98.5	87.6	100.5	85.0	87.1	85.6	106.5
Aug. 1	97.0	98.8	87.7	100.2	84.8	89.0	87.7	111.4
Sept. 1	97.3	97.4	83.5	98.5	86.9	85.6	88.0	113.9
Oct. 1	99.4	100.3	89.8	101.8	88.3	94.8	89.4	113.9
Nov. 1	99.3	99.4	89.7	96.8	87.7	92.9	92.5	112.0
Dec. 1	97.0	94.4	90.9	90.4	83.7	92.3	91.5	110.7
Jan. 1, 1926	88.0	89.2	86.1	87.7	85.0	87.1	89.3	105.8
Feb. 1	88.3	90.6	86.5	87.0	86.9	96.1	89.8	109.4
Mar. 1	89.6	92.3	87.1	85.3	88.5	100.5	90.8	107.6
Apr. 1	93.1	94.9	87.7	86.5	90.3	102.8	90.7	112.6
May 1	96.0	100.4	89.8	91.5	94.0	108.5	92.7	116.8
June 1	103.1	99.7	90.2	99.4	96.0	111.5	96.9	115.2
July 1	104.5	101.6	90.7	101.2	97.6	110.5	98.3	115.3
Aug. 1	104.8	104.2	91.1	99.3	98.8	107.7	98.7	123.8
Sept. 1	104.6	107.5	92.7	98.6	100.3	109.2	101.6	124.2
Oct. 1	104.3	105.1	93.1	93.5	99.7	103.7	104.9	119.7
Nov. 1	103.3	103.2	83.6	91.2	98.4	97.2	103.7	117.4
Dec. 1	100.6	101.2	83.8	93.3	96.5	99.1	105.4	117.1
Jan. 1, 1927	92.5	100.0	90.2	87.3	93.1	97.7	99.3	107.3
Feb. 1	93.7	97.2	89.9	89.2	93.1	96.8	97.5	111.3
Mar. 1	94.6	98.8	90.1	90.1	94.2	103.2	97.3	114.6
Apr. 1	96.8	101.3	92.7	82.1	96.3	113.4	96.3	114.9
May 1	100.0	104.1	95.4	101.6	97.4	99.5	97.2	117.2
June 1	103.1	109.7	96.4	104.7	100.2	98.9	99.0	119.8
July 1	104.9	112.4	97.2	108.2	99.9	85.0	102.0	122.6
Aug. 1	104.8	115.4	97.0	110.5	101.7	86.1	103.6	120.8
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Aug. 1, 1927.								
	13.2	1.2	11.0	1.5	3.4	1.1	3.2	2.9

Table 3.-Index Numbers of Employment in Canada by Industries (Jan. 1920 = 100)

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Aug. 1 1927	July 1 1927	Aug. 1 1926	Aug. 1 1925	Aug. 1 1924	Aug. 1 1923
Manufacturing	54.0	98.9	98.7	95.8	88.5	86.2	93.5
Animal Products - edible	2.1	117.1	117.9	105.2	105.7	98.4	94.5
Fur and products	.1	77.5	86.9	80.5	73.8	87.5	83.4
Leather and products	1.9	79.0	79.1	76.3	70.4	74.9	76.5
Lumber and products	6.5	118.0	116.4	119.4	116.5	111.0	123.0
Rough and dressed lumber	4.4	144.6	141.0	151.2	149.2	142.1	156.9
Furniture	.9	89.4	89.7	83.9	75.2	69.6	70.8
Other lumber products	1.2	80.9	82.5	76.5	74.5	73.8	84.9
Musical instruments	.3	68.1	70.1	71.9	55.1	57.8	66.5
Plant products - edible	3.2	105.4	98.9	106.3	99.8	98.9	97.7
Pulp and paper products	6.7	117.5	116.9	111.1	101.5	99.9	105.5
Pulp and paper	3.6	134.8	133.2	125.4	109.7	107.3	117.1
Paper products	.7	96.3	96.1	91.8	84.9	82.6	89.5
Printing and publishing	2.4	104.8	105.2	100.7	97.4	97.0	97.2
Rubber products	1.6	100.9	100.4	87.2	89.0	68.1	65.7
Textile products	8.2	96.2	96.3	92.5	87.9	78.9	87.2
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.2	116.0	117.0	105.3	101.8	85.4	100.5
Hosiery and knit goods	1.6	102.3	101.4	102.7	90.7	78.6	93.1
Garments and personal furnishings	2.3	71.5	73.0	75.8	72.4	70.8	72.2
Other textile products	1.1	112.2	107.2	94.4	94.5	87.0	92.2
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	1.4	107.4	104.1	101.2	102.5	98.6	100.5
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	103.7	110.2	89.4	71.5	107.6	101.3
Chemicals and allied products	.7	86.7	87.0	83.5	78.4	81.4	86.9
Clay, glass and stone products	1.2	111.3	109.8	109.7	91.0	91.8	102.1
Electric current	1.5	141.7	140.5	134.1	139.7	132.0	125.1
Electrical apparatus	1.1	125.7	131.7	119.2	109.8	106.0	101.3
Iron and steel products	14.1	82.1	83.1	81.7	69.5	72.5	84.8
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.5	65.2	65.1	58.2	47.1	56.8	75.7
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.2	85.3	82.7	76.3	70.4	66.4	78.0
Agricultural implements	1.0	87.9	87.6	85.5	57.7	49.5	61.8
Land vehicles	6.2	92.5	94.4	98.1	83.2	92.0	103.1
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.4	31.3	33.4	33.4	30.3	31.6	24.9
Heating appliances	.6	90.4	89.5	85.8	80.8	79.1	94.6
Iron and steel fabrication(n.o.s.)	.7	106.4	108.0	95.6	74.2	79.5	97.5
Foundry and machine shop products	.6	81.6	85.2	79.0	72.2	68.9	87.4
Other iron and steel products	1.9	81.5	82.4	79.6	72.4	67.2	80.2
Non-ferrous metal products	1.8	108.5	111.3	99.8	82.9	80.2	90.4
Mineral products	1.1	113.9	112.1	106.0	112.8	108.1	105.0
Miscellaneous	.4	89.2	91.2	84.9	82.5	76.4	87.9
Logging	1.8	37.8	38.9	35.0	33.5	36.2	42.2
Mining	5.2	104.6	101.9	95.4	97.6	99.4	101.0
Coal	3.0	85.7	83.3	77.4	78.5	82.9	90.7
Metallic ores	1.4	172.7	166.1	154.5	154.9	159.2	132.4
Non-metallic minerals(other than coal)	.8	117.8	117.8	114.8	111.4	95.2	106.9
Communications	2.9	124.1	123.4	119.5	116.1	113.9	105.2
Telegraphs	.6	131.6	129.8	127.5	123.8	111.1	109.4
Telephones	2.3	122.2	121.8	117.4	114.1	114.7	104.1
Transportation	12.8	113.7	115.9	111.6	108.5	110.8	113.4
Street railways and cartage	2.3	120.5	119.5	117.4	111.5	115.9	119.6
Steam railways	8.8	102.6	104.3	100.4	98.2	100.8	103.2
Shipping and stevedoring	1.7	219.8	235.1	223.7	215.8	211.6	201.3
Construction and maintenance	14.4	244.8	235.1	223.4	180.3	173.1	183.7
Building	4.8	207.1	193.0	194.0	144.6	137.5	143.2
Highway	3.8	3728.8	3400.6	2976.1	2382.9	1946.9	3548.3
Railway	5.8	168.1	174.9	164.8	141.6	144.6	171.6
Services	1.9	138.6	135.4	133.8	126.3	122.4	118.7
Hotels and restaurants	1.1	149.0	143.3	148.1	142.7	137.6	135.1
Professional	.2	118.2	124.2	112.1	110.0	110.4	108.7
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.6	130.3	128.2	120.5	107.6	104.3	100.5
Trade	7.0	108.2	106.8	99.0	95.1	91.7	91.7
Retail	4.7	110.8	109.4	97.7	95.2	89.4	89.2
Wholesale	2.3	103.4	101.6	101.4	94.8	96.1	96.4
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	109.2	108.4	104.2	96.3	94.7	100.2

1/ The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by firms making returns on the date under review.

Table 4.-Index Numbers of Employment by Economic Areas and Industries (Jan. 1920=100).

Areas and Industries		1/Relative Weight	Aug. 1 1927	July 1 1927	Aug. 1 1926	Aug. 1 1925	Aug. 1 1924
<u>Maritime Provinces</u> -Manufacturing		35.9	83.0	85.8	82.6	79.8	84.0
	Lumber	7.7	128.4	129.9	143.2	131.4	138.8
	Pulp and Paper	3.5	126.9	127.8	121.8	123.2	116.9
	Textile Products	5.0	98.0	100.4	92.5	91.9	74.4
	Iron and steel	10.5	56.7	57.5	55.0	46.3	61.5
	Other manufactures	9.2	84.6	93.0	84.4	89.9	86.3
	Logging	.4	11.3	24.6	10.1	11.4	8.4
	Mining	22.1	105.7	103.4	95.9	97.6	98.1
	Communications	2.9	93.4	92.1	90.1	93.8	95.7
	Transportation	13.0	75.7	74.6	73.6	69.4	72.7
	Construction	19.8	331.0	306.5	273.9	265.2	190.3
	Services	.8	146.6	140.9	145.3	142.2	146.7
	Trade	5.1	114.3	114.4	114.4	113.0	111.2
<u>Maritime Provinces</u> - All Industries		100.0	100.9	100.5	94.5	92.2	90.2
<u>Quebec</u>							
	Manufacturing	59.6	100.9	100.4	97.3	90.1	89.1
	Lumber products	4.5	135.0	133.1	134.2	133.6	142.5
	Pulp and paper	8.8	120.5	120.6	114.8	102.4	100.3
	Textile products	13.0	107.1	106.2	96.9	95.1	85.3
	Iron and steel	12.4	80.5	81.7	82.8	70.4	75.8
	Other manufactures	20.9	100.1	98.5	96.2	90.1	88.5
	Logging	2.1	42.8	45.1	42.8	34.1	36.4
	Mining	1.8	123.1	121.2	117.3	88.0	73.7
	Communications	2.7	157.9	159.4	154.0	151.8	140.4
	Transportation	13.0	139.4	145.8	143.4	140.3	141.0
	Construction	13.9	281.0	274.1	301.4	196.1	179.6
	Services	1.8	160.4	154.6	158.1	148.9	146.6
	Trade	5.1	119.9	117.7	108.6	101.7	92.9
<u>Quebec</u> - All industries		100.0	115.2	115.0	113.5	101.1	98.7
<u>Ontario</u>							
	Manufacturing	64.8	95.4	95.3	92.4	84.8	81.9
	Lumber products	6.6	109.8	109.3	113.1	110.0	105.8
	Pulp and paper	7.6	114.5	112.1	106.7	100.0	99.0
	Textile products	9.3	86.5	87.4	88.0	81.3	73.9
	Iron and steel	18.8	86.2	87.2	84.1	69.6	69.4
	Other manufactures	22.5	99.3	98.3	93.0	90.2	86.5
	Logging	.9	18.9	19.4	17.2	19.9	22.6
	Mining	2.9	152.9	152.4	138.2	145.0	148.8
	Communications	2.7	123.6	122.4	113.5	110.0	114.8
	Transportation	9.8	116.3	115.0	110.4	110.5	112.5
	Construction	11.3	221.7	220.7	177.8	163.3	180.4
	Services	1.5	128.9	129.3	125.7	120.6	117.1
	Trade	6.1	100.5	99.8	93.9	93.8	92.5
<u>Ontario</u> - All industries		100.0	102.6	102.3	96.7	90.8	90.3
<u>Prairie Provinces</u> -Manufacturing		29.6	109.7	108.1	105.4	99.6	98.9
	Lumber products	2.6	107.0	102.3	93.5	90.9	82.5
	Pulp and paper	2.7	113.0	117.7	99.9	93.6	93.3
	Textile products	1.6	108.7	107.2	105.8	92.4	84.0
	Iron and steel	12.6	101.7	101.0	102.7	97.1	99.2
	Other manufactures	10.1	121.0	117.7	114.6	108.9	108.0
	Logging	.3	8.0	6.3	4.8	4.9	7.5
	Mining	5.9	71.2	65.7	58.8	58.3	64.4
	Communications	3.4	97.0	95.9	98.7	93.6	92.0
	Transportation	20.9	104.2	108.2	101.1	94.6	98.8
	Construction	22.5	256.6	230.6	230.9	187.2	168.8
	Services	2.7	149.5	146.4	137.7	124.8	117.1
	Trade	14.7	100.3	97.7	87.6	81.4	80.6
<u>Prairie Provinces</u> - All industries		100.0	114.8	111.5	106.5	97.3	96.4
<u>British Columbia</u> -Manufacturing		42.3	123.9	123.7	122.0	110.1	97.7
	Lumber products	16.4	112.8	116.0	118.4	116.7	93.6
	Pulp and paper	5.3	120.6	123.9	124.0	101.1	98.9
	Textile products	1.1	120.2	116.4	118.0	112.6	102.0
	Iron and steel	3.7	49.3	52.7	52.8	47.0	50.9
	Other manufactures	15.8	208.0	209.8	199.1	179.3	163.6
	Logging	8.1	110.0	106.3	97.7	91.0	94.6
	Mining	2.6	95.3	92.8	94.0	107.6	111.6
	Communications	3.1	150.1	148.4	152.1	141.2	124.8
	Transportation	12.7	116.8	118.8	113.4	110.2	110.8
	Construction	13.1	132.3	159.7	165.0	134.6	137.3
	Services	3.4	118.5	112.1	113.9	108.5	104.2
	Trade	7.7	147.5	146.8	135.1	126.9	114.1
<u>British Columbia</u> - All industries		100.0	124.0	122.9	120.8	112.2	107.1

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns.

Table 5.- Index Numbers of Employment by Cities and Principal Industries (Jan. 1925=100)

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Aug. 1 1927	July 1 1927	Aug. 1 1926	Aug. 1 1925	Aug. 1 1924
<u>Montreal</u> - Manufacturing	66.6	89.5	89.7	89.3	81.8	83.7
Plant products - edible	5.1	102.8	94.3	101.6	99.6	100.2
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.5	93.3	94.6	93.7	92.0	90.6
Textiles	12.4	85.3	86.5	80.7	81.2	79.9
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	5.8	95.3	91.0	92.1	94.9	98.1
Iron and steel	16.3	77.7	80.4	81.5	63.1	72.0
Other manufactures	22.5	97.5	97.7	98.0	89.4	87.7
Communications	4.5	167.6	169.2	158.5	161.0	149.9
Transportation	8.7	196.9	218.1	211.9	205.8	196.9
Construction	7.1	201.4	180.0	216.1	195.6	136.1
Trade	10.2	120.9	118.3	108.8	102.2	92.1
Montreal - All industries	100.0	104.8	104.9	104.8	97.0	95.1
<u>Quebec</u> - Manufacturing	53.4	86.4	85.9	83.9	79.7	-
Leather products	19.6	90.4	86.9	79.7	85.5	-
Other manufactures	33.8	84.3	85.4	86.2	76.4	-
Transportation	13.4	203.8	185.1	192.6	189.4	-
Construction	22.3	301.5	299.0	276.0	227.8	-
Quebec - All industries	100.0	115.4	112.7	104.2	98.8	96.9
<u>Toronto</u> - Manufacturing	64.6	89.1	89.4	85.1	81.4	73.7
Plant products - edible	6.0	95.3	91.5	87.4	87.7	83.8
Printing and publishing	9.6	102.7	100.0	97.9	92.5	90.2
Textiles	11.5	73.7	74.7	76.5	71.3	67.1
Iron and steel	10.7	91.4	91.1	83.8	75.9	65.9
Other manufactures	26.8	90.7	92.9	85.5	84.2	73.2
Communications	4.8	134.8	135.1	123.5	122.2	130.1
Transportation	5.1	109.9	104.8	106.7	111.9	114.5
Construction	6.0	222.6	214.3	148.1	115.2	102.0
Trade	16.7	100.2	99.9	93.7	94.6	92.6
Toronto - All industries	100.0	97.6	97.5	91.1	87.7	83.9
<u>Ottawa</u> - Manufacturing	60.7	107.3	104.8	96.6	96.5	95.7
Lumber products	13.7	130.0	121.6	125.4	121.6	123.8
Pulp and paper	21.2	88.8	89.6	84.7	87.0	87.5
Other manufactures	25.8	116.7	113.0	95.7	94.5	90.9
Construction	9.5	192.5	187.1	171.9	187.4	165.1
Trade	12.9	96.9	94.3	84.4	84.7	89.0
Ottawa - All industries	100.0	110.5	108.2	99.3	100.2	101.6
<u>Hamilton</u> - Manufacturing	85.3	96.9	95.0	96.0	80.5	79.7
Textiles	18.7	100.6	97.8	105.8	97.9	78.6
Electrical apparatus	10.0	112.6	110.0	109.3	94.2	99.7
Iron and steel	34.5	88.6	88.1	87.4	61.7	61.5
Other manufactures	22.1	102.3	98.9	97.7	93.9	91.6
Construction	5.1	279.4	256.9	182.1	193.1	172.5
Trade	3.5	103.7	104.2	101.8	101.5	106.0
Hamilton - All industries	100.0	101.7	99.9	98.8	84.8	80.9
<u>Windsor</u> - Manufacturing	74.7	74.7	71.5	102.5	49.8	-
Iron and steel	54.1	71.0	66.4	112.1	40.3	-
Other manufactures	20.6	85.1	87.0	73.3	75.6	-
Construction	11.0	148.3	131.7	110.6	77.7	-
Windsor - All industries	100.0	86.1	83.0	107.7	59.0	-
<u>Winnipeg</u> - Manufacturing	38.4	109.4	108.1	107.2	96.3	92.7
Animal products - edible	4.5	137.7	134.4	135.3	136.3	123.5
Plant products - edible	4.4	84.4	86.4	86.2	86.6	91.4
Printing and publishing	6.9	92.7	97.8	90.2	84.0	81.7
Textiles	5.2	104.0	100.8	99.4	90.4	84.5
Other manufactures	17.4	122.7	117.3	119.8	99.2	95.0
Transportation	7.0	101.1	104.4	95.0	96.0	101.2
Construction	6.3	147.2	129.5	200.0	89.9	70.8
Trade	41.2	97.8	96.7	84.4	79.6	77.9
Winnipeg - All industries	100.0	103.6	102.0	98.7	87.7	85.5
<u>Vancouver</u> - Manufacturing	40.0	93.0	95.6	101.5	95.4	83.3
Lumber products	12.9	108.4	109.9	117.7	127.6	102.0
Other manufactures	27.1	87.1	90.0	95.3	82.2	75.3
Communications	8.3	158.8	158.5	164.4	151.8	135.9
Transportation	17.0	146.2	156.6	143.7	135.5	130.6
Construction	8.1	192.5	182.6	212.2	103.9	136.0
Services	5.2	115.5	115.0	110.9	104.5	95.4
Trade	21.3	150.7	148.8	136.1	126.5	113.2
Vancouver - All industries	100.0	120.8	122.6	123.8	111.4	102.3

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city, to the number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns.

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IN ECONOMICS
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GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE
SEPTEMBER
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
1927

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

NOTE:- STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY
TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOY-
MENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS
OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR
GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF
LABOUR, CANADA.

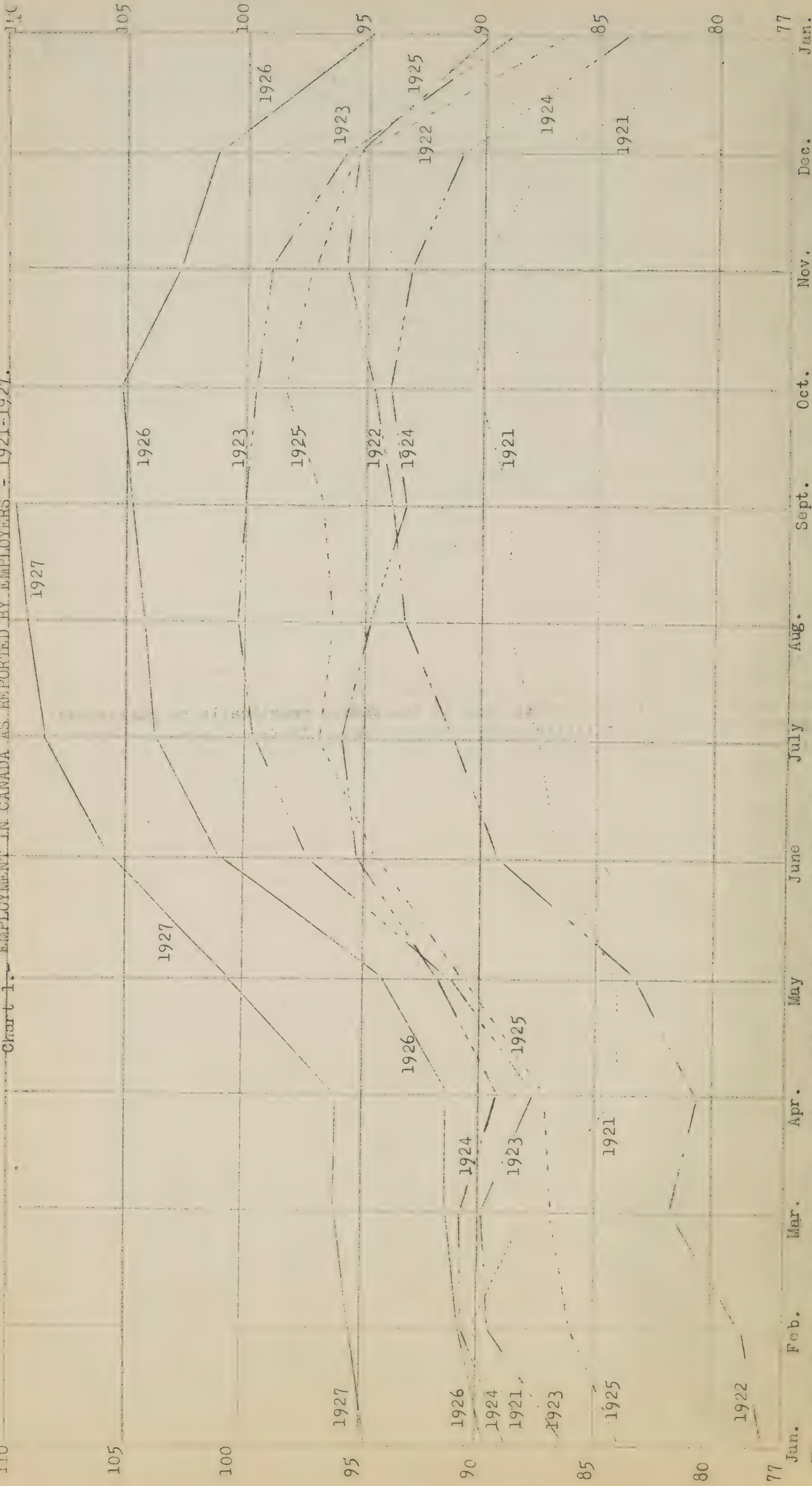
Published by authority of the Hon. James Malcolm, M. P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce

OTTAWA

1927

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Chart 1. EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS - 1921-1927.



The curve Es based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting in comparison with the number of employees they reported in January, 1920, as 100.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA, CANADA

Issued Sept. 23, 1927.

THE SEPTEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

Dominion Statistician: R.H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S., (Hon.) F.R.S.C.
Chief, General Statistics: S.A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.

There was continued improvement in the employment situation at the beginning of September, when the 6,079 firms reporting to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics showed a combined working force of 905,756 persons, as compared with 900,621 in the preceding month. This increase was rather larger than that noted on Sept. 1 of last year, and greatly exceeded the gain indicated on the same date in 1925. The index number, standing at 109.7, continued to be considerably higher than in any other month since the record was commenced in 1920. On Aug. 1, 1927, it was 109.2 and on Sept. 1, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, it stood at 104.9, 96.6, 93.1, 100.0, 93.7 and 88.7, respectively. If employment follows the trend usually indicated during the autumn, further expansion may be expected in the next report.

Logging and transportation showed the most pronounced gains, but there were also important advances in trade, services, building and mining. On the other hand, manufactures recorded a slight falling off.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS

Quebec, Ontario and the Prairie Provinces reported improvement in the situation, while employment in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia declined moderately.

Maritime Provinces.— As on Sept. 1 of most years of this record, there was a slackening in activity in the Maritime Provinces, chiefly in the mining, transportation and highway construction divisions; on the whole, practically no change was noted in manufacturing. Statistics were received from 532 firms, whose staffs aggregated 74,231 workers, compared with 74,955 in the preceding month. The index of employment was several points higher than on the corresponding date of last year.

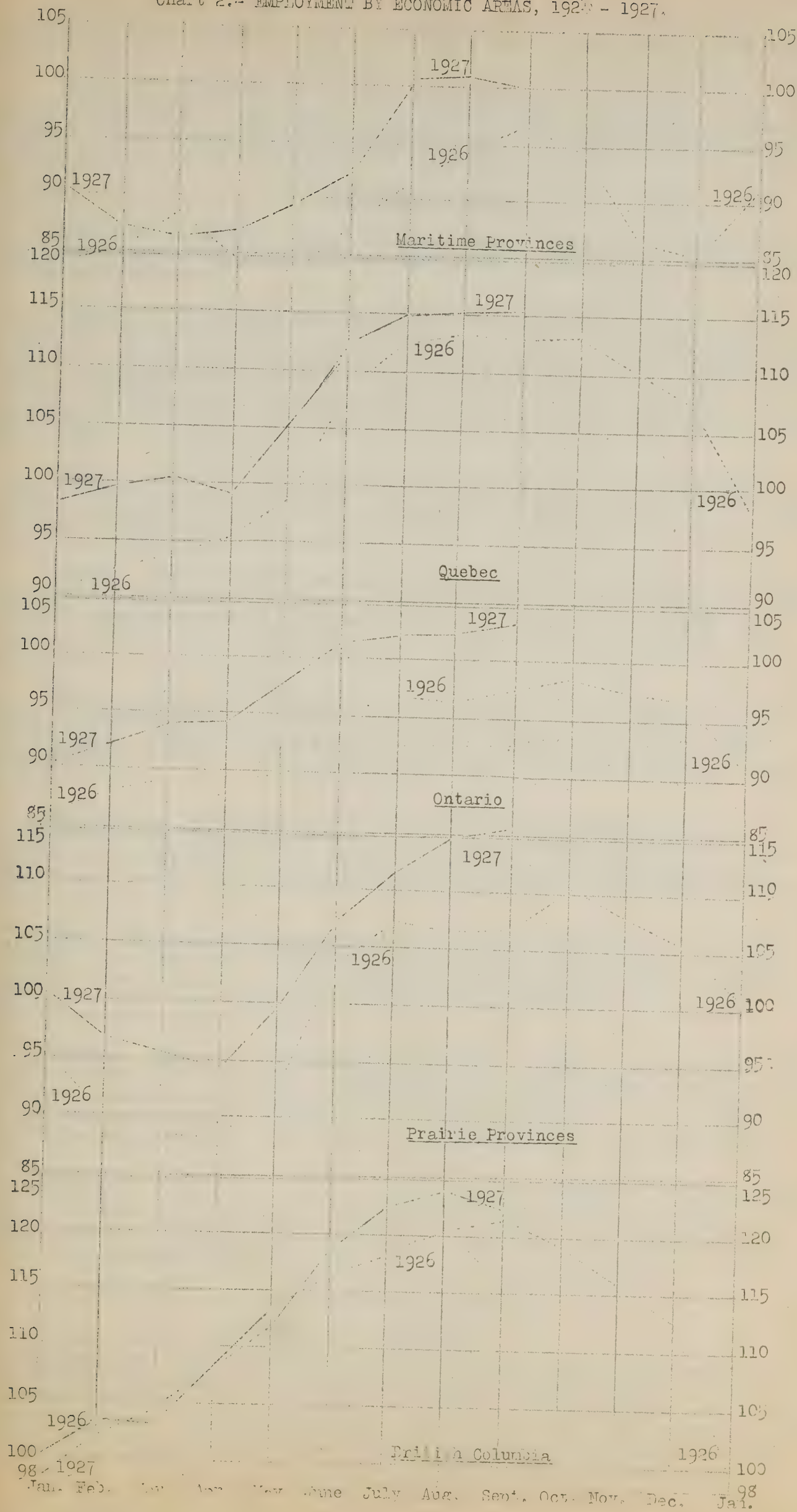
Quebec.— Further gains were noted in building and highway construction and in services, logging and mining, while manufactures showed no general change. Within the last named, there were gains in leather, rubber, textile and electric current plants, but lumber mills were seasonally quiet and employment in iron and steel works decreased. The working force of the 1,289 co-operating employers stood at 257,823 persons, as against 256,254 on Aug. 1. Contractions were registered at the beginning of September, 1926, when the index was lower.

Ontario.— Increases on practically the same scale as on Sept. 1 of a year ago were recorded in Ontario, where 2,800 firms enlarged their staffs by 4,191 employees to 369,461 on the date under review. Manufacturing as a whole employed fewer operatives, largely on account of losses in iron and steel and building material plants, while there were gains in the electrical apparatus, electric current, food and several other divisions. Logging camps reported considerable seasonal activity, and construction, services, trade, transportation and mining also showed improvement. The situation was decidedly more favourable than in the early autumn of 1926.

Prairie Provinces.— The trend of employment continued to be upward, the expansion being rather greater than on the same date of last year, when the index was much lower. Returns were tabulated from 776 employers of 122,406 workers, as compared with 121,599 at the beginning of August. Manufacturing, (especially the iron and steel, food, pulp and paper groups) mining, transportation and highway construction afforded heightened employment, but railway construction was seasonally lacker.

British Columbia.— For the first time since the beginning of this year, there was a reduction in employment in British Columbia; this took place chiefly in fish-reserving, sawmilling and non-ferrous metal factories, and in construction, while logging showed improvement. The working force of the 682 firms furnishing data declined from 82,543 persons on Aug. 1 to 81,835 at the beginning of September.

Chart 2.- EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS, 1926 - 1927.



Moderate gains were recorded on the corresponding date in 1926, but the index then was slightly lower.

Tables 1 and 4 give index numbers by economic areas, while Chart 2 shows the course of employment in these areas in recent months; the curves are based upon the number of workers indicated by the reporting firms at the beginning of the month as compared with the number they employed in Jan. 1920, as 100.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES

Employment in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Windsor and Winnipeg advanced; in Ottawa the situation was practically unchanged, while in Hamilton and Vancouver curtailment was registered.

Montreal.- In contrast with the downward movement noted on Sept. 1, 1926, there was an increase in Montreal on the date under review, 1,673 workers being added to the pay lists of the 668 co-operating firms, who employed 118,631. Manufactures, except iron and steel works, showed quite general improvement; construction, transportation and services were also considerably busier. The index was higher than at the beginning of September of any other year of the record, which for this city goes back to 1922.

Quebec.- Continued advances were indicated in Quebec, according to 91 employers of 11,004 persons, as compared with 10,702 in the preceding month. Most of the gain took place in construction and manufacturing. Employment was at its maximum for the last three years.

Toronto.- Manufacturing, services and trade registered heightened activity, bringing the index to the highest point reached in the six years' record for Toronto. Statements were received from 795 firms with 106,496 workers, or 1,887 more than on Aug. 1. Rather smaller increases had been indicated on the corresponding date of a year ago.

Ottawa.- The situation in Ottawa showed practically no change, slight increases in manufactures being offset by similar declines in construction. The 128 firms furnishing returns reported 11,648 employees, compared with 11,599 in the preceding month. On Sept. 1, 1926, the tendency was unfavourable and the index was many points lower.

Hamilton.- Iron and steel and building construction released help in Hamilton, while other industries showed little general change; 200 employers recorded 29,588 persons on their payroll, as against 30,699 on Aug. 1. Employment was in smaller volume than at the beginning of September of a year ago, when improvement was shown.

Windsor and the Other Border Cities.- Another moderate advance was noted in the Border Cities, where 94 co-operating firms reported 9,682 workers, as against 9,615 in the preceding month. Quarrying and transportation were rather more active. A minor decline had been indicated on the same date of last year, but the index number then was considerably higher.

Winnipeg.- Employment in Winnipeg continued to increase, the gains being on a larger scale than at the beginning of September, 1926, when the situation was not so favourable. Manufacturing, communications and trade registered most of the improvement. An aggregate working force of 29,721 persons was reported by the 277 employers whose returns were received, and who had 28,731 employees in the preceding month.

Vancouver.- There was a further falling off in activity in Vancouver, according to statements received from 240 firms employing 25,957 workers, as against 26,429 on Aug. 1. Reductions in personnel in lumber mills accounted for most of the contraction, although construction was also slacker. Employment was in smaller volume than on the corresponding date of a year ago.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 5.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES

Manufacturing.- Iron and steel, lumber, fish-canning and building material plants showed curtailment, partly seasonal in character, while vegetable food, electrical apparatus, electric current, boot and shoe, textile and some other industries reported greater activity. Statements were received from 3,822 manufacturers employing 486,342 operatives, or 705 fewer than on Aug. 1. Employment on Sept. 1, 1926, had advanced, but the index then was lower than on the date under review.

Logging.-The commencement of seasonal operations in logging camps caused a larger increase in employment than on Sept. 1 of 1926 or 1925, when the indexes were lower than on the date under review. The 218 co-operating firms employed 18,291 workers, compared with 15,870 in the preceding month.

Mining.- Coal mines released some employees, but metallic ores and non-metallic minerals showed improvement. The group as a whole afforded work to 261 more persons than on Aug. 1, according to the 214 operators furnishing data, who had 47,203 employees. More pronounced gains were indicated at the beginning of September of a year ago, when conditions were not so favourable.

Communications.- Further moderate gains were noted in this division, chiefly on telephones. Statistics were compiled from 186 companies and branches employing 25,923 workers, compared with 25,799 in their last report. Employment continued to be in greater volume than on the corresponding date of 1926.

Transportation.-Local and steam railway operations showed increased activity, but shipping and stevedoring was rather slacker. A combined force of 116,079 persons was registered by the 272 companies and divisions furnishing data, which had 115,043 on Aug. 1. The index was slightly higher than on the same date of last year, when rather larger gains were indicated.

Construction and Maintenance.-There was a further though smaller increase in employment in building, but highway and railway construction showed seasonal losses, which, however, were not so marked as those recorded on Sept. 1, 1926. The payrolls of the 656 contractors whose returns were tabulated aggregated 130,257 employees, or 434 more than in the preceding month. The situation continued to be better than in the same month of any other year of the record.

Services.- This group registered greater advances than are usually indicated at the beginning of September, the gains taking place mainly in the hotel and restaurant and personal service divisions. Employment on the date under review was at the highest level so far reached in this record. The 175 establishments furnishing returns reported 17,887 assistants, as against 17,113 on Aug. 1.

Trade.-The additions to staff on the date under review were larger than have usually been registered at the beginning of September; employment continued at a higher level than in the autumn of any other year of the record which was instituted in 1920. Returns were received from 536 retail and wholesale houses employing 63,774 persons, compared with 62,984 on Aug. 1. All the advance took place in wholesale trade, retailers releasing some employees.

Index numbers by industries are given in Table 3.

EMPLOYMENT IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

The following notes on employment in the British Isles are taken from the latest available statistics of the British Ministry of Labour. The extracts respecting conditions in the United States are taken from the latest official reports received.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland.- Employment during July showed, on the whole, a slight decline as compared with June; among the 12,000,000 workers insured against unemployment under the Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed was 9.3 on July 25, 1927, as compared with 8.9 on June 20, 1927, and 14.4 on July 26, 1926. Recent press reports state that 1,049,000 workers were unemployed in the last week of August, as compared with 1,027,000 in the last week of July.

UNITED STATES.

New York.- There was practically no change in the total number of employees on the payrolls of over 1,300 manufacturers in New York State, employing approximately 450,000 workers. There were important gains in men's clothing, shoe, furniture, piano, textile, women's clothing and headwear factories, but the food, non-ferrous metal, sheet metal and automobile industries showed curtailment.

Massachusetts.- The number of persons employed by 1,018 manufacturing establishments in Massachusetts during August was 227,258 as compared with 222,056 in July. Boot and shoe, knitting and rubber footwear plants reported improvement, while cotton and woollen factories released employees.

Illinois.- Employment in Illinois factories increased 1.4 per cent during August as compared with July. Textile, canning, beverage, confectionery, glass, printing and cool plants were slacker, but improvement was shown in clothing, brick, metal, fur, leather and some other industries. Construction and mining also afforded more employment.

Wisconsin.- There was a seasonal increase of 3.2 per cent in the number of persons on the payrolls of Wisconsin manufacturers during July as compared with June. The food, printing and publishing, metal and paper industries reported most of the improvement.

Note: Number employed by the reporting firms in Jan. 1920=100 in every case. The "Relative Weight" shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of employees reported in Canada on the date under review. Table 1.- Index Numbers of Employment by Economic Areas, and of Dominion Employment in Manufacturing.

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	All manu- facturing
Sept. 1, 1921	82.7	93.5	87.4	83.7	98.5	95.6	79.3
Sept. 1, 1922	93.7	90.3	91.6	91.9	101.2	102.0	86.5
Sept. 1, 1923	100.0	101.4	100.1	98.1	101.1	106.6	93.0
Sept. 1, 1924	93.1	86.6	97.8	88.9	93.9	106.0	84.5
Jan. 1, 1925	93.9	78.5	85.0	81.4	88.1	92.9	75.5
Feb. 1	86.1	79.1	89.1	83.4	88.4	95.1	79.3
Mar. 1	87.0	81.7	89.6	85.0	85.0	98.1	81.9
Apr. 1	87.2	83.4	89.3	84.9	84.1	100.1	84.3
May 1	90.8	86.6	94.2	87.7	88.0	105.1	86.6
June 1	94.5	90.3	100.6	89.8	93.1	106.5	88.3
July 1	96.8	99.4	101.1	91.8	95.9	108.0	89.1
Aug. 1	96.3	92.2	101.1	90.8	97.3	112.2	88.5
Sept. 1	96.6	88.4	101.3	92.7	96.0	114.2	89.4
Oct. 1	98.3	88.1	102.7	94.3	99.8	114.8	91.3
Nov. 1	97.1	85.5	101.1	93.7	99.1	111.5	89.2
Dec. 1	95.3	83.5	98.5	92.6	97.5	109.0	88.1
Jan. 1, 1926	89.6	84.4	90.7	86.3	95.1	100.5	83.2
Feb. 1	90.7	85.1	92.6	88.1	90.7	103.6	85.9
Mar. 1	91.5	88.7	95.0	89.2	88.6	103.3	87.7
Apr. 1	91.4	84.7	95.7	88.0	88.2	108.3	89.3
May 1	94.3	83.8	99.0	90.4	92.5	113.5	91.3
June 1	101.0	87.9	108.8	95.2	103.5	116.6	93.9
July 1	103.7	91.1	112.8	97.0	107.3	118.1	95.3
Aug. 1	104.2	94.5	113.5	96.7	106.5	120.8	95.8
Sept. 1	104.9	96.7	113.1	97.9	106.9	121.8	96.9
Oct. 1	105.2	94.2	113.1	98.7	110.0	119.2	96.7
Nov. 1	102.8	86.6	110.6	97.4	107.7	116.0	94.9
Dec. 1	101.1	85.1	107.7	96.8	105.4	112.7	93.8
Jan. 1, 1927	94.8	90.8	98.2	90.9	100.6	98.8	87.5
Feb. 1	95.4	87.5	99.9	92.3	97.2	102.5	90.7
Mar. 1	96.3	86.8	100.9	95.0	95.9	104.8	92.2
Apr. 1	96.2	87.2	99.2	94.5	94.8	108.3	93.8
May 1	100.6	89.6	105.5	98.1	99.7	112.0	96.1
June 1	105.9	92.2	112.8	101.5	107.2	118.9	98.8
July 1	108.4	100.5	115.0	102.3	111.5	122.9	98.7
Aug. 1	109.2	100.9	115.2	102.6	114.8	124.0	98.9
Sept. 1	109.7	100.0	115.9	103.8	115.2	122.5	98.7
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts and in Manufacturing as at Sept. 1, 1927.							
	100.0	8.2	28.5	40.8	15.5	9.0	53.7

Table 2.- Index Numbers of Employment by Principal Cities.

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Sept. 1, 1923	93.6		89.6	107.5	92.2	-	89.9	104.3
Sept. 1, 1924	92.0	96.4	85.3	100.6	79.4	-	86.4	104.0
Jan. 1, 1925	82.5	93.1	82.2	87.1	77.0	-	81.4	93.3
Feb. 1	85.3	101.3	83.0	86.8	77.3	-	84.2	97.4
Mar. 1	86.7	93.2	81.8	86.6	80.1	-	82.7	101.3
Apr. 1	83.5	98.4	85.1	87.5	80.3	-	83.7	102.5
May 1	91.7	91.9	86.9	91.8	82.4	-	85.4	104.0
June 1	95.6	95.7	86.7	100.1	83.9	85.2	85.5	103.1
July 1	95.7	98.9	87.6	100.5	85.0	87.1	85.6	106.5
Aug. 1	97.0	98.8	87.7	100.2	84.8	89.0	87.7	111.4
Sept. 1	97.3	97.4	88.5	98.5	86.9	85.6	87.0	113.9
Oct. 1	99.4	100.3	89.8	101.8	88.3	94.8	89.4	113.9
Nov. 1	99.3	99.4	89.7	96.8	87.7	92.9	92.5	112.0
Dec. 1	97.0	94.4	90.9	90.4	88.7	93.3	91.5	120.7
Jan. 1, 1926	88.0	89.9	86.1	87.7	85.0	87.1	89.3	105.8
Feb. 1	88.3	90.6	86.5	87.0	86.0	86.1	89.8	109.4
Mar. 1	89.6	92.3	87.1	85.3	88.5	100.5	90.8	107.6
Apr. 1	93.1	94.9	87.7	85.5	90.3	102.8	90.7	112.6
May 1	96.0	100.4	89.8	91.5	94.0	108.5	92.7	116.8
June 1	103.1	89.3	90.8	99.4	96.0	111.5	96.9	115.2
July 1	104.1	101.1	91.1	101.2	97.6	116.3	98.3	115.3
Aug. 1	104.6	103.5	92.3	98.6	98.8	107.7	98.7	123.3
Sept. 1	104.6	103.5	92.3	98.6	100.3	109.2	101.6	124.2
Oct. 1	104.6	103.5	92.3	98.6	99.7	108.7	104.9	119.7
Nov. 1	104.6	103.5	92.3	98.6	99.7	108.7	104.9	117.4
Dec. 1	104.6	103.5	92.3	98.6	99.7	108.7	104.9	117.4
Jan. 1, 1927	93.3	87.8	89.0	90.3	93.1	96.8	97.5	111.3
Feb. 1	94.1	88.8	90.4	92.1	94.2	97.1	97.1	114.6
Mar. 1	96.6	101.1	92.5	92.1	97.4	99.5	97.2	117.2
Apr. 1	100.6	104.1	95.3	101.9	97.4	99.5	97.2	117.2
May 1	103.1	109.7	96.8	104.1	100.2	99.9	99.0	119.3
June 1	104.1	113.4	97.5	108.2	103.7	103.0	102.0	120.6
July 1	104.1	113.6	97.5	110.5	103.1	106.5	107.4	120.3
Aug. 1	106.1							113.7
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Sept. 1, 1927.								
	13.1	1.2	17.8	1.7	3.3	1.1	3.7	2.9

Table 3.-Index Numbers of Employment in Canada by Industries (Jan. 1920 = 100)

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Sept.1 1927	Aug.1 1927	Sept.1 1926	Sept.1 1925	Sept.1 1924	Sept.1 1923
Manufacturing	53.7	98.7	95.9	96.9	89.4	84.5	93.0
Animal Products - edible	2.0	114.2	117.1	108.4	104.2	100.2	94.1
Fur and products	.1	85.1	77.5	85.9	84.0	87.3	90.5
Leather and products	1.9	81.5	79.0	78.5	72.3	73.7	76.3
Lumber and products	6.2	115.0	118.0	119.5	115.1	110.5	119.7
Rough and dressed lumber	4.3	139.9	144.6	150.8	145.5	143.5	153.1
Furniture	.9	89.4	89.4	83.1	77.3	66.3	68.8
Other lumber products	1.0	62.7	30.9	78.4	75.4	69.7	83.3
Musical instruments	.3	70.1	68.1	75.5	62.5	62.3	64.7
Plant products - edible	3.3	107.8	105.4	107.3	104.4	101.8	97.9
Pulp and paper products	6.6	117.9	117.5	113.8	102.9	100.5	104.5
Pulp and paper	3.5	134.2	134.8	131.2	111.4	107.4	116.8
Paper products	.7	99.1	96.3	92.5	88.8	87.6	88.0
Printing and publishing	2.4	105.2	104.8	100.4	97.6	96.6	95.5
Rubber products	1.6	101.2	100.9	87.0	89.9	67.3	70.8
Textile products	8.2	97.0	96.2	92.5	88.0	79.9	85.0
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.3	118.9	116.0	105.9	100.9	84.7	91.6
Hosiery and knit goods	1.5	99.9	102.3	102.8	92.4	82.3	93.0
Garments and personal furnishings	2.3	72.9	71.5	74.0	72.3	72.6	73.7
Other textile products	1.1	109.3	112.2	98.3	94.6	86.2	92.2
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	1.4	109.3	107.4	102.2	103.9	99.3	88.2
Wood distillates and extracts	.0	104.2	103.7	84.1	73.6	105.8	111.1
Chemicals and allied products	.7	87.6	86.7	84.1	79.6	82.3	87.0
Clay, glass and stone products	1.2	107.2	111.3	109.5	90.0	89.7	102.4
Electric current	1.5	147.7	141.7	134.0	138.3	133.2	125.3
Electrical apparatus	1.2	133.6	125.7	125.4	109.2	107.2	104.7
Iron and steel products	13.8	80.8	82.1	82.4	71.0	65.7	86.0
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.4	64.9	65.2	62.2	49.8	42.2	78.4
Machinery (Other than vehicles)	1.2	84.5	85.3	75.9	71.2	65.4	79.1
Agricultural implements	.9	77.4	87.9	79.6	57.2	39.5	61.6
Land vehicles	6.0	90.5	92.5	98.4	86.1	82.3	105.9
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.3	28.6	31.3	30.5	30.0	28.1	27.2
Heating appliances	.6	91.9	90.4	89.8	83.8	82.0	92.9
Iron and steel fabrication (n.o.s.)	.8	110.5	106.4	99.7	75.7	74.0	100.8
Foundry and machine shop products	.6	30.4	81.6	81.4	73.4	64.2	85.5
Other iron and steel products	2.0	83.5	81.5	81.6	71.1	67.1	76.8
Non-ferrous metal products	1.8	108.5	108.5	102.8	83.8	78.0	91.0
Mineral products	1.1	112.0	113.9	108.1	110.9	108.0	103.5
Miscellaneous	.4	89.3	89.2	85.5	82.5	82.6	86.5
Logging	2.0	43.4	37.8	37.0	38.5	43.7	43.1
Mining	5.2	105.1	104.6	97.2	93.7	99.1	104.0
Coal	2.9	85.2	85.7	80.6	73.0	84.8	94.6
Metallic ores	1.5	175.5	172.7	154.7	157.0	148.1	132.7
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	.8	120.0	117.8	111.3	107.1	99.9	108.8
Communications	2.9	124.8	124.1	120.1	114.8	113.1	106.4
Telegraphs	.6	132.3	131.6	126.5	119.1	113.8	111.4
Telephones	2.3	122.8	122.2	118.4	113.6	112.9	105.1
Transportation	12.8	114.7	113.7	113.4	108.7	107.8	113.4
Street railways and cartage	2.3	123.2	120.5	118.4	115.1	114.9	121.6
Steam railways	8.8	103.6	102.6	102.4	98.4	98.5	107.0
Shipping and stevedoring	1.7	216.7	219.8	224.9	208.3	195.6	163.9
Construction and maintenance	14.4	245.2	244.8	217.6	175.5	165.3	130.9
Building	5.0	215.3	207.1	199.4	147.2	140.9	147.2
Highway	3.7	3673.1	3728.8	2893.2	2523.4	1945.6	3667.2
Railway	5.7	163.9	168.1	153.9	130.1	132.0	163.2
Services	2.0	143.6	138.6	132.2	125.9	121.7	120.3
Hotels and restaurants	1.1	155.4	149.0	144.1	142.7	136.2	137.1
Professional	.2	116.5	118.2	116.9	108.9	101.0	111.4
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.7	135.2	130.3	120.4	106.6	105.3	100.7
Trade	7.0	109.3	108.2	98.9	95.6	92.1	92.0
Retail	4.6	110.0	110.8	97.8	94.9	89.7	89.8
Wholesale	2.4	107.9	103.4	101.0	96.8	96.6	96.1
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	109.7	109.2	104.9	96.6	93.1	100.0

The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by firms making returns on the date under review.

[The page contains extremely faint, illegible text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side. The text is organized into several paragraphs and possibly a list or table structure, but the characters are too light to transcribe accurately.]

Table 4.- Index Numbers of Employment by Economic Areas and Industries (Jan. 1920=100).

Areas and Industries	1/Relative						
	Weight	1927	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923
Maritime Provinces-Manufacturing	36.3	83.3	83.0	85.2	78.6	79.0	95.7
Lumber	7.5	128.4	128.4	142.8	126.1	137.7	149.1
Pulp and Paper	3.6	131.0	126.9	123.7	120.7	112.5	121.6
Textile Products	5.2	100.0	98.0	95.2	90.4	86.5	102.0
Iron and steel	10.6	56.3	56.7	58.2	48.0	47.2	79.0
Other manufactures	9.4	85.8	84.6	87.8	86.8	86.2	82.9
Logging	.5	12.9	11.3	12.4	7.9	9.3	12.6
Mining	21.8	103.0	105.7	99.4	87.2	100.5	110.3
Communications	2.9	93.2	93.4	92.6	90.4	95.6	96.5
Transportation	12.8	73.8	75.7	73.0	72.1	69.3	75.7
Construction	19.7	325.2	331.0	278.9	241.3	166.3	228.5
Services	.9	141.9	146.6	146.4	144.8	136.0	131.2
Trade	5.1	116.2	114.3	110.0	113.1	108.3	114.5
Maritime Provinces - All Industries	100.0	100.0	100.9	96.7	88.4	86.6	101.4
Quebec							
Manufacturing	59.4	100.9	100.9	97.4	90.5	87.8	92.8
Lumber products	4.3	131.2	135.0	134.9	131.0	141.3	145.4
Pulp and Paper	8.7	119.6	120.5	119.6	105.0	102.5	108.2
Textile products	13.1	108.1	107.1	95.9	94.3	82.4	84.4
Iron and steel	12.0	78.4	80.5	79.6	71.2	71.2	87.1
Other manufactures	21.3	101.9	100.1	97.5	90.7	89.1	89.6
Logging	2.1	43.4	42.8	43.2	41.4	35.3	36.6
Mining	2.0	125.9	123.1	110.7	86.5	77.5	96.7
Communications	2.7	160.6	157.9	150.0	146.9	140.8	122.1
Transportation	13.1	139.7	139.4	142.5	139.1	136.1	132.4
Construction	14.1	290.2	281.0	297.5	192.8	188.3	172.3
Services	1.8	172.1	160.4	159.0	150.3	143.6	142.5
Trade	4.8	120.1	119.9	108.2	102.7	94.4	93.9
Quebec - All industries	100.0	115.9	115.2	113.1	101.3	97.8	100.1
Ontario							
Manufacturing	63.8	95.2	95.4	93.7	86.3	79.7	90.6
Lumber products	6.3	108.8	109.8	112.2	108.2	105.0	111.6
Pulp and paper	7.4	114.6	114.5	107.7	101.4	99.4	101.3
Textile products	9.3	86.8	86.5	88.4	82.1	76.6	83.1
Iron and steel	18.3	84.4	86.2	86.3	72.0	61.1	85.9
Other manufactures	22.5	100.5	99.3	94.4	92.1	86.7	90.1
Logging	1.4	30.9	18.9	21.3	28.7	39.5	27.7
Mining	2.9	154.7	152.9	140.0	144.5	134.6	129.5
Communications	2.7	122.2	123.6	116.5	110.4	111.4	105.1
Transportation	9.8	116.9	116.3	113.0	109.4	110.9	122.3
Construction	11.4	225.5	221.7	173.3	161.3	177.7	206.4
Services	1.7	140.4	128.9	124.8	119.0	119.5	114.0
Trade	6.3	104.2	100.5	94.2	93.8	93.5	90.1
Ontario - All industries	100.0	103.8	102.6	97.9	92.7	88.9	98.1
Prairie Provinces-Manufacturing	29.7	111.2	109.7	105.1	99.0	98.8	101.5
Lumber products	2.3	95.4	107.0	85.5	93.0	79.8	87.3
Pulp and paper	2.9	122.9	113.0	97.0	92.5	94.0	99.8
Textile products	1.6	114.0	108.7	106.1	100.2	88.6	93.6
Iron and steel	12.7	103.2	101.7	103.6	94.9	97.9	105.5
Other manufactures	10.2	123.8	121.6	115.6	108.7	109.2	101.8
Logging	.2	5.7	8.0	5.7	6.2	9.1	8.1
Mining	6.1	73.7	71.2	62.7	56.6	66.9	79.8
Communications	3.6	101.4	97.0	99.0	94.3	92.7	92.3
Transportation	21.6	108.6	104.2	106.0	95.3	95.8	102.2
Construction	21.5	245.4	256.6	220.1	174.0	148.3	175.2
Services	2.7	142.0	149.5	130.5	121.1	115.3	117.9
Trade	14.6	98.7	100.3	87.8	82.4	80.2	83.6
Prairie Provinces - All industries	100.0	115.2	114.8	106.9	96.0	93.9	101.1
British Columbia -Manufacturing	41.5	120.0	123.9	127.1	112.0	98.7	102.7
Lumber products	16.1	114.7	119.8	122.4	117.1	93.9	111.0
Pulp and paper	5.2	119.6	120.6	132.4	100.4	96.0	100.4
Textile products	1.0	113.2	120.2	126.4	101.9	100.4	118.0
Iron and steel	3.9	50.5	49.3	52.2	50.2	52.5	48.5
Other manufactures	15.3	200.7	208.0	210.4	185.7	167.6	150.0
Logging	8.5	114.0	110.0	96.7	88.8	100.0	117.0
Mining	9.8	96.3	95.3	93.8	108.7	112.7	102.2
Communications	3.1	148.4	150.1	151.0	138.8	127.1	123.4
Transportation	12.6	115.4	116.8	115.0	113.7	109.4	115.8
Construction	13.2	161.3	162.8	153.7	143.2	116.5	97.1
Services	3.4	118.5	118.3	113.2	110.5	102.9	104.4
Trade	7.9	148.3	147.5	135.9	127.0	115.0	113.3
British Columbia - All industries	100.0	122.5	124.0	121.8	114.2	106.0	106.6

Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns.

Table 5.-Index Numbers of Employment in Selected Municipal Industries (Jan. 1920=100)

Cities and Industries	/Period ending						
	Active 1927	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	
Weight							
<u>Montreal</u> - Manufacturing	85.6	89.4	83.5	84.9	82.0	79.6	85.5
Plant products - edible	5.2	10.7	101.3	102.5	98.5	95.8	96.3
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.6	95.1	97.3	90.3	90.0	93.7	94.6
Textiles	12.8	35.8	85.3	81.1	80.8	72.3	78.2
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	5.8	95.3	95.5	96.4	95.6	97.6	80.8
Iron and steel	14.4	78.9	77.7	76.4	53.6	65.7	86.6
Other manufactures	22.5	71.5	27.5	29.6	29.7	35.1	86.2
Communications	4.6	159.6	157.5	153.4	155.5	147.3	123.9
Transportation	9.0	203.0	135.9	215.7	193.2	187.0	156.7
Construction	7.7	226.3	201.4	224.9	214.5	170.0	159.9
Trade	10.0	121.2	120.9	108.4	103.2	93.4	94.1
<u>Montreal</u> - All Industries	100.0	106.4	104.8	104.6	97.3	92.9	93.6
<u>Quebec</u> - Manufacturing	53.5	87.6	86.4	81.4	81.2	82.5	-
Leather products	19.3	91.8	90.4	85.3	88.2	87.0	-
Other manufactures	34.2	85.4	84.3	85.1	77.2	79.9	-
Transportation	12.0	133.3	203.8	184.8	187.7	126.4	-
Construction	24.5	358.2	301.5	260.2	176.4	230.4	-
<u>Quebec</u> - All industries	100.0	118.6	118.4	103.5	97.4	96.4	-
<u>Toronto</u> - Manufacturing	64.1	89.5	89.1	86.6	83.0	78.7	82.8
Plant products - edible	6.1	96.8	95.3	89.6	90.6	88.9	84.3
Printing and publishing	9.2	101.0	102.7	98.0	94.3	92.6	90.2
Textiles	11.4	74.0	73.7	76.0	74.2	72.9	72.5
Iron and steel	10.2	87.8	91.4	85.9	75.3	64.7	82.0
Other manufactures	27.2	93.4	90.7	88.4	85.4	80.7	86.5
Communications	4.7	134.8	134.8	130.0	129.1	122.0	108.9
Transportation	5.1	110.2	109.9	104.7	111.1	114.0	139.5
Construction	6.0	221.5	222.6	142.0	111.9	101.0	157.1
Trade	16.9	103.6	100.2	94.2	93.6	93.3	90.0
<u>Toronto</u> - All industries	100.0	98.9	97.6	92.3	88.5	85.3	89.6
<u>Ottawa</u> - Manufacturing	61.1	103.7	107.3	97.7	97.3	92.5	97.6
Lumber products	13.4	130.6	130.0	126.8	131.3	118.3	126.0
Pulp and paper	21.3	90.5	88.8	86.4	85.5	82.8	84.6
Other manufactures	26.4	116.0	116.7	96.0	94.2	90.4	97.4
Construction	9.1	186.9	192.5	152.6	144.3	132.8	241.4
Trade	12.7	95.6	96.9	85.7	85.1	89.7	85.2
<u>Ottawa</u> - All industries	100.0	110.5	110.5	98.6	94.5	100.6	107.5
<u>Hamilton</u> - Manufacturing	86.9	95.3	96.9	96.8	82.1	74.6	87.2
Textiles	19.5	100.4	100.6	106.9	97.3	90.1	76.3
Electrical apparatus	10.7	116.5	112.6	115.7	95.5	104.1	114.6
Iron and steel	33.5	82.9	88.6	87.0	64.3	51.7	82.0
Other manufactures	23.2	104.8	102.3	93.0	95.8	90.5	94.7
Construction	3.1	161.3	279.4	224.7	245.4	170.0	262.1
Trade	3.5	103.0	103.7	102.3	102.0	106.3	105.0
<u>Hamilton</u> - All industries	100.0	98.1	101.7	100.3	86.3	79.4	92.2
<u>Windsor</u> - Manufacturing	73.8	74.8	70.7	101.9	80.1	-	-
Iron and steel	52.6	71.3	71.0	110.8	82.3	-	-
Other manufactures	21.2	85.4	85.1	74.4	73.7	-	-
Construction	11.0	144.4	148.3	140.7	97.5	-	-
<u>Windsor</u> - All industries	100.0	85.5	86.1	109.2	85.6	-	-
<u>Winnipeg</u> - Manufacturing	38.9	116.4	109.4	110.2	98.4	95.7	97.0
Animal products - edible	4.0	140.5	137.7	134.2	135.7	138.1	113.1
Plant products - edible	4.5	92.5	84.4	88.5	87.3	91.6	96.3
Printing and publishing	7.1	102.0	92.7	90.3	87.2	84.2	93.3
Textiles	5.3	109.5	104.0	106.3	98.2	89.3	93.2
Other manufactures	17.4	126.0	122.7	125.9	102.5	98.1	96.9
Transportation	6.8	102.6	101.1	97.5	95.5	101.9	99.8
Construction	6.3	143.0	147.2	230.3	80.7	80.5	106.6
Trade	40.6	98.9	97.8	85.1	80.0	76.4	80.9
<u>Winnipeg</u> - All industries	100.0	107.4	103.6	101.6	88.0	86.4	89.9
<u>Vancouver</u> - Manufacturing	59.5	90.1	93.0	102.0	95.5	84.5	86.0
Lumber products	12.2	100.0	103.9	124.3	125.1	101.0	113.4
Other manufactures	27.3	86.2	87.1	93.1	87.6	75.9	74.8
Communications	3.4	157.8	158.8	163.2	151.7	135.8	132.9
Transportation	17.0	144.4	146.2	147.6	137.5	132.3	151.2
Construction	7.9	182.3	192.5	202.8	144.8	146.5	104.1
Services	5.2	116.3	115.5	109.5	104.3	94.1	98.7
Trade	21.8	151.4	150.7	137.2	127.0	114.7	112.3
<u>Vancouver</u> - All industries	100.0	118.7	120.8	124.2	113.9	104.0	104.3

Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city, to the number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns.

77-002

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IN ECONOMICS
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Oct 27/27

CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE
OCTOBER
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

1927

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

NOTE: - STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY
TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOY-
MENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS
OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR
GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF
LABOUR, CANADA.

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Minister of Trade and Commerce

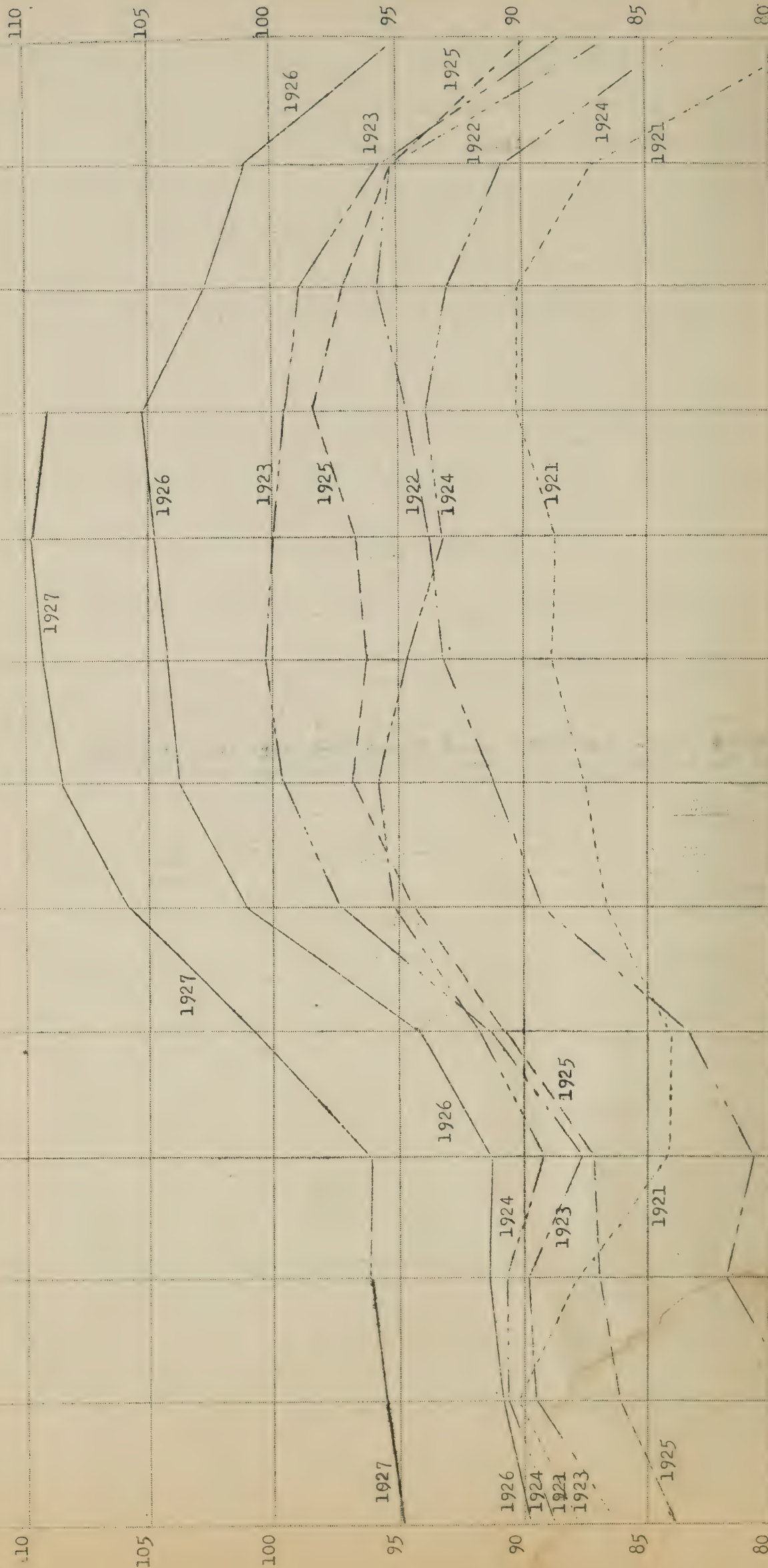
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OTTAWA

1927

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Chart 1. EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS - 1921-1927.



DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA, CANADA

Issued Oct. 25, 1927.

THE OCTOBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

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For the first time since the beginning of April, industrial activity showed a slight slowing up on Oct. 1, according to statements received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 6,241 employers whose staffs aggregated 904,880 persons, as compared with 909,229 in the preceding month. Although employment on the same date of last year had shown a small advance, the situation then, as at the beginning of October of earlier years of the record, was not so favourable as on the date under review, when the index stood at 109.0, compared with 109.7 on Sept. 1, and 105.2, 98.3, 93.9, 99.5, 94.6 and 90.2, respectively, on Oct. 1, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921,

The most pronounced curtailment was in construction, in which it was seasonal in character; activity in this group, however, continued much greater than in the autumn of any other year since the record was commenced in 1920. Manufactures showed reductions, chiefly in lumber mills where the season's cut was approaching completion, while the personnel of summer hotels was also reduced. On the other hand, logging, mining, transportation and trade registered improvement.

EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES

Ontario firms afforded greater employment, while elsewhere there were contractions, of which the most marked were in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces.

Maritime Provinces.- Further and larger losses were indicated in the Maritime Provinces, where 529 employers reduced their payrolls from 74,290 persons on Sept. 1 to 71,640 at the beginning of October. This curtailment involved rather more workers than that recorded on the corresponding date of last year, but the index then was slightly lower. Construction and transportation reported the bulk of the loss, although the tendency was also unfavorable in manufacturing, logging and services.

Quebec.- There was a small decrease in employment in Quebec, repeating the downward movement noted on Oct. 1, 1926, when employment was not so brisk. Statistics were compiled from 1,395 firms employing 259,350 workers, compared with 259,928 at the beginning of September. Manufacturing and highway construction registered the bulk of the decline, while logging, mining, transportation, building and railway construction and trade afforded more employment.

Ontario.- Continued improvement in the situation was indicated in Ontario, according to 2,860 employers of 372,805 persons, or 2,188 more than in the preceding month. Additions to staffs had also been noted on Oct. 1 of a year ago, but employment then was in smaller volume. Manufacturing, particularly of food products, logging and trade showed considerable advances, but there were marked losses in construction and smaller decreases in transportation.

Prairie Provinces.- In contrast with the gains reported on the corresponding date of 1926, there was a falling off in employment in the Prairie Provinces at the beginning of October, chiefly in construction, but also in manufacturing and services. On the other hand, mining, transportation and trade were more active. Returns were received from 789 firms with an aggregate working force of 120,091 employees, compared with 122,617 on Sept. 1. The index was higher than on Oct. 1 of last year.

British Columbia.- Employment in British Columbia showed further moderate curtailment, mainly in construction, services and fish-canning, while logging and shipping reported heightened activity. Data were tabulated from 668 employers whose payrolls declined from 81,777 persons on Sept. 1 to 80,994 at the beginning of October. Losses on a large scale were registered on the same date in 1926, when the index was slightly lower.

Tables 1 and 4 give index numbers by economic areas.

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EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES

The trend of employment was upward in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton and Vancouver, but downward in Windsor and the Other Border Cities and Winnipeg.

Montreal.— Continued improvement in the situation was indicated in Montreal, where the 741 co-operating firms employed 123,024 persons, or 1,245 more than on Sept. 1. Transportation, building and trade reported the bulk of the gain, while little general change was noted in manufactures. Employment had declined on the corresponding date of last year, when the index was lower.

Quebec.— Employment in Quebec showed its eighth consecutive increase at the beginning of October, 276 workers being added to the forces of the 100 employers whose returns were compiled, and who had 11,444 on their paylists on the date under review. Practically all the advance took place in construction. The index was much higher than at the beginning of October, 1926.

Toronto.— Further expansion was indicated in Toronto, according to 810 firms employing 107,717 persons, compared with 106,793 in their last report. Manufacturing, particularly of textile products, was much busier, as were trade, services and communications. Construction, on the other hand, was slacker. Additions to staffs on a smaller scale were reported on Oct. 1 of a year ago, and the situation then was not so favourable.

Ottawa.— Manufacturing and trade were rather more active, while in transportation and construction there were small declines. The forces of the 135 employers furnishing data aggregated 11,817 workers, or 64 more than on Sept. 1. Employment was better than on the corresponding date in 1926, when small gains were also noted.

Hamilton.— Improvement was registered in construction and trade, other industries showing little general change. Statements were tabulated from 202 firms with 29,743 employees, compared with 29,640 in the preceding month. The index number at the beginning of October of last year was slightly higher, although the trend of employment was then downward.

Windsor and the other Border Cities.— There was a falling off in the number employed in the Border Cities, mainly in automobile plants, (in which considerable short time was also reported) and in transportation and construction. Ninety-four establishments recorded 9,089 employees, as against 9,348 on Sept. 1. Employment on Oct. 1, 1926, was in greater volume, despite the fact that the losses then registered were on a larger scale.

Winnipeg.— Employment in Winnipeg declined on Oct. 1, when 204 workers were released from the forces of the 284 co-operating firms, reducing them to 29,589. Trade was decidedly more active, but there were reductions in building, communications and manufactures. Although additions to staffs had been indicated at the beginning of October of a year ago, the index then was lower than on the date under review.

Vancouver.— Very little change in the situation was recorded in Vancouver, according to 231 employers with 25,834 persons on payroll, compared with 25,782 on Sept. 1. Shipping was busier, and small gains were noted in manufactures as a whole, but services and some other industries reported reductions. Large losses were recorded on Oct. 1, 1926, when the index stood at 119.7, as compared with 119.0 at the beginning of October this year.

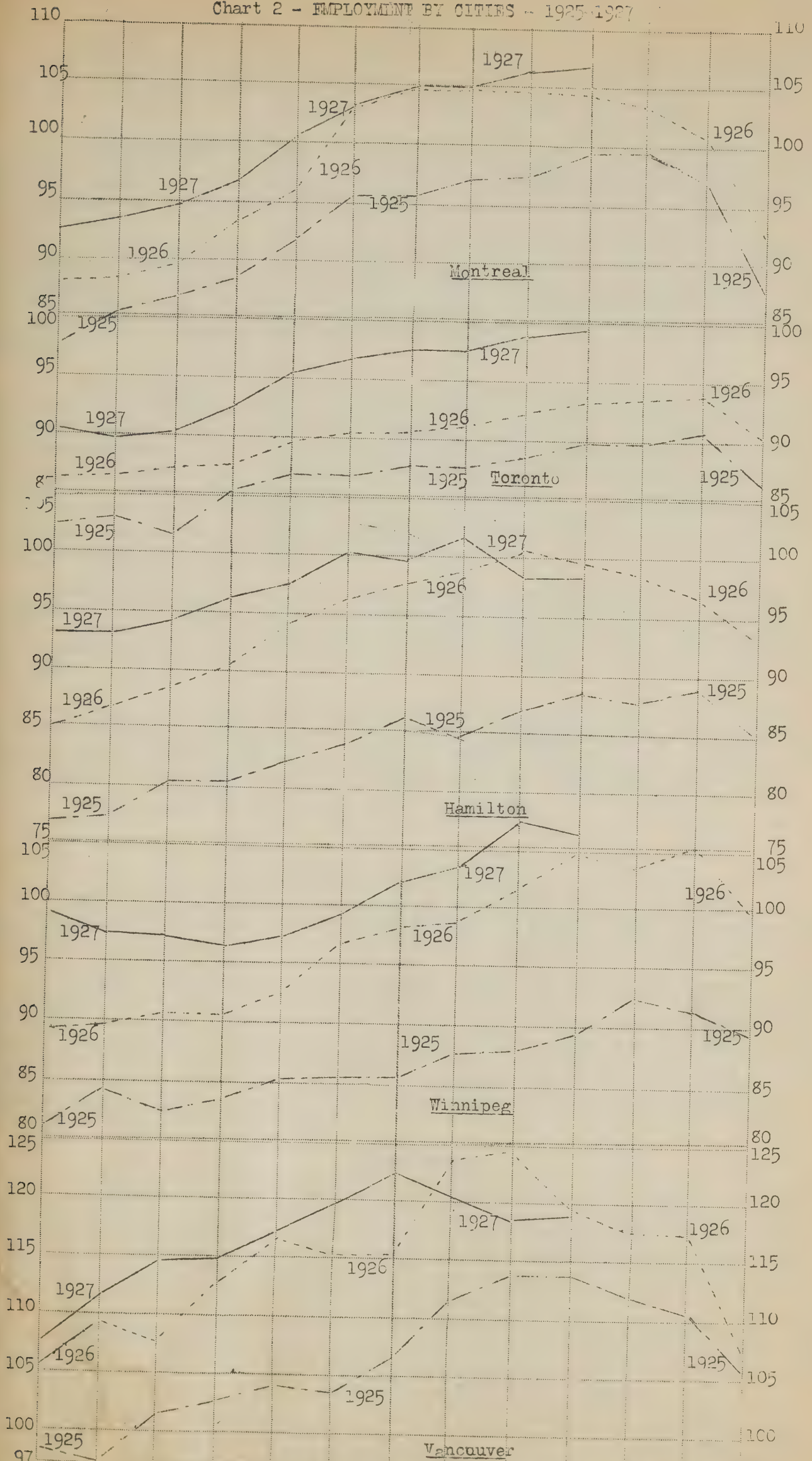
Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 5, while Chart 2 shows the course of employment in several of the leading cities.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES

Manufacturing.— There was a further small reduction in manufacturing plants, 3,895 of which reported 487,296 operatives, compared with 488,763 in the preceding month. Similar declines were noted on Oct. 1, 1926, when the index number was slightly lower. Seasonal losses in fish-preserving and sawmilling factories caused most of the decrease, though there was also a falling off in activity in rubber, building material and iron and steel works; in the last named there was also considerable short time. On the other hand, vegetable food factories showed important seasonal improvement, exceeding that registered on Oct. 1 of most years of the record, and there were also large gains in textile and electrical apparatus plants.

Logging.— Statements were tabulated from 222 logging companies whose staffs were increased by 4,653 workers to 22,740 on the date under review. This advance was on a larger scale than in the early autumn of previous years of the record, in most of which the index was rather lower.

Chart 2 - EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES - 1925-1927



Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. Jan. 91
The curves are based upon the number of workers employed by the reporting firms at the first of the month, compared with the number they employed in Jan. 1920 as 100.

Mining.- Continued improvement was recorded in this group, coal and metallic ore mines sharing in the upward movement. The working force of the 213 co-operating firms aggregated 47,730 persons, compared with 47,204 in the preceding month. Employment was in greater volume than on Oct. 1 of any other year since 1920.

Communications.- Practically no change was noted in communications, slight gains on telephones being offset by decreases on telegraphs. The 189 companies furnishing data reported 26,009 employees, or 47 more than on Sept. 1. The index continued to be higher than in any other month since the record was commenced in 1920.

Transportation.- Further additions to payrolls were indicated in transportation, but the increase was smaller than on Oct. 1, 1926, when the number employed in this industry was rather greater. Statistics were received from 278 employers with 117,006 persons on their staffs, as against 116,172 in their last report. Most of the gain took place in shipping, although railway operation also afforded slightly more employment.

Construction.- The commencement of seasonal curtailment in construction work caused a considerable loss in employment on Oct. 1; the reductions were unusually pronounced for the time of year, but as employment has been at an exceptionally high level during most of 1927 the number employed is still greatly in excess of that in previous years of the record. Highway and railway construction showed the largest contractions, but there were also recessions in building. A combined force of 121,484 workers was reported by 692 co-operating contractors, who had 130,540 employees at the beginning of September. Employment continued to be in greater volume than in the autumn of any other year of the record.

Services.- The closing of summer hotels largely accounted for a decrease of 644 persons in the staffs of the 176 firms in this group whose returns were received and who employed 17,171 on Oct. 1. The reductions indicated on the corresponding date of last year involved about the same number of workers, but the index then was much lower.

Trade.- For the seventh consecutive month, trade showed an increase in which both retailers and wholesalers shared; 576 establishments reported 65,444 employees, compared with 64,691 in the preceding month. The situation was better than in the autumn of any other year of the record, which was instituted in 1920.

Index numbers by industries are given in Table 3.

EMPLOYMENT IN OTHER COUNTRIES

The following notes on employment in the British Isles are taken from the latest available statistics of the British Ministry of Labour. The extracts respecting conditions in the United States are taken from the latest official reports received.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland.- Employment during August, apart from fluctuations due to the holiday season, showed little change on the whole as compared with July. Among the 12,000,000 workers insured against unemployment under the Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed, both temporarily and wholly, and in all industries, was 9.4 on Aug. 22, 1927, as compared with 9.3 on July 25, 1927, and 14.0 on Aug. 23, 1926. Recent press reports state that 1,050,800 persons were out of work in the last week of September, as compared with 1,049,000 in the last week of August.

UNITED STATES

New York.- During September, there was an increase of over 1 p.c. in employment afforded by 1,200 manufacturing establishments, whose payrolls totalled approximately 360,000 persons, but the situation continued to be less favourable than in the same month of 1926. Textile, clothing, food-canning, ~~food-canning~~, automobile and electrical machinery and appliance plants reported increased employment, while there were losses in railroad equipment, steel, building material and some other plants.

Massachusetts.- Activity in 1,010 manufacturing establishments employing 230,859 workers showed a 1.4 p.c. increase in September as compared with August. Clothing, confectionery, cotton, electrical machinery, apparatus and supply, and some other factories recorded gains, while boot and shoe plants were slacker.

Illinois.- Employment conditions in Illinois improved slightly during September, due to gains in mining and building, while in factory employment there was a reduction of 0.2 p.c. Losses in the metal industries chiefly accounted for this decrease, but there were increases in glass, furniture, textile and food packing plants.

Wisconsin.- Factory employment in Wisconsin was 1.7 p.c. higher in August than in July, but was lower than in August, 1926. The metal, wood, leather, textile and paper groups showed improvement, while food factories were slacker.

Note: Number employed by the reporting firms in Jan. 1920=100 in every case. The "Relative Weight" shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of employees reported in Canada on the date under review. Table 1.- Index Numbers of all Employment by Economic Areas, and of Dominion Employment in Manufacturing.

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec C.	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	All manufacturing
Oct. 1, 1921	90.2	93.1	85.2	85.2	100.0	96.4
Oct. 1, 1922	94.6	97.0	93.0	93.0	101.9	100.1
Oct. 1, 1923	99.3	97.0	100.0	96.0	100.7	104.2
Oct. 1, 1924	93.3	88.3	97.6	91.6	91.4	104.0
Jan. 1, 1925	83.3	78.5	85.0	83.4	88.1	92.9
Feb. 1,	86.1	79.4	85.0	83.4	88.4	93.1
Mar. 1	87.0	83.4	85.0	85.0	88.0	93.1
Apr. 1	87.0	83.4	85.0	85.0	88.0	93.1
May 1	90.0	86.6	94.0	87.7	88.0	100.1
June 1	94.5	90.3	100.6	89.8	93.1	105.1
July 1	96.6	90.4	101.1	91.8	95.9	106.5
Aug. 1	96.3	90.3	101.1	90.0	97.0	108.0
Sept. 1	96.6	88.4	101.1	92.7	96.3	112.2
Oct. 1	93.3	83.1	102.4	94.3	99.0	114.3
Nov. 1	97.1	85.5	101.1	93.7	99.1	111.5
Dec. 1	95.5	83.5	98.3	93.7	97.5	109.0
Jan. 1, 1926	89.6	84.4	90.7	86.3	95.1	100.5
Feb. 1	90.7	85.1	92.6	83.1	90.0	100.5
Mar. 1	91.5	83.7	94.0	83.9	88.6	103.3
Apr. 1	91.4	84.7	95.7	83.0	88.2	103.3
May 1	94.3	83.8	99.0	90.4	92.2	113.5
June 1	101.0	87.9	108.3	95.2	103.5	116.6
July 1	103.7	91.1	112.3	97.0	107.3	118.1
Aug. 1	104.2	94.5	113.5	96.7	106.5	120.8
Sept. 1	104.9	96.7	113.1	97.9	106.9	121.8
Oct. 1	105.2	94.2	113.7	98.7	110.0	119.2
Nov. 1	102.8	86.6	110.6	97.4	107.7	116.0
Dec. 1	101.1	85.1	107.7	96.8	105.4	112.7
Jan. 1, 1927	94.8	90.0	98.0	90.9	100.6	98.8
Feb. 1	95.4	87.7	99.9	94.3	97.6	104.5
Mar. 1	96.3	87.2	100.0	94.3	94.6	108.3
Apr. 1	96.2	89.6	105.5	98.1	99.7	112.0
May 1	100.6	92.2	112.3	102.5	107.1	118.9
June 1	103.4	100.0	115.0	102.6	114.8	124.0
July 1	109.2	100.0	115.9	103.8	115.2	122.5
Aug. 1	103.7	96.3	115.4	104.3	112.5	121.5
Sept. 1	109.0	96.3	115.4	104.3	112.5	121.5
Oct. 1	109.0	96.3	115.4	104.3	112.5	121.5
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts and in Manufacturing as at Oct. 1, 1927	100.0	7.9	26.7	41.2	13.3	8.9

Table 2.-Index Numbers of Employment by Principal Cities

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Oct. 1, 1923	98.7	-	90.1	105.5	91.1	-	89.4	101.6
Oct. 1, 1924	83.7	98.8	83.4	105.8	80.4	-	86.1	104.0
Jan. 1, 1925	82.5	93.1	82.2	87.1	77.0	-	81.4	98.3
Feb. 1	85.3	101.3	83.0	86.8	77.3	-	84.2	97.4
Mar. 1	86.7	93.3	83.8	85.6	80.1	-	82.7	101.8
Apr. 1	88.5	93.4	83.1	84.5	80.3	-	83.7	102.5
May 1	91.7	91.9	86.9	91.8	82.4	-	85.4	104.0
June 1	95.6	95.7	86.7	100.1	87.9	85.2	85.5	103.1
July 1	95.7	98.9	87.6	100.5	86.0	87.1	85.9	106.5
Aug. 1	97.0	98.8	87.7	100.7	84.8	89.0	84.7	111.4
Sept. 1	97.3	97.4	88.1	98.7	86.6	85.0	88.0	113.9
Oct. 1	99.4	100.3	89.0	101.1	86.3	94.8	89.1	115.9
Nov. 1	99.3	99.4	89.1	96.8	87.1	92.0	92.5	112.0
Dec. 1	97.0	94.4	90.0	90.4	88.7	93.3	91.5	110.7
Jan. 1, 1926	88.0	89.9	85.1	87.7	85.0	57.1	89.3	105.8
Feb. 1	88.3	90.6	85.5	87.0	86.9	96.1	89.8	109.4
Mar. 1	89.6	92.3	87.1	85.3	88.5	100.5	90.8	107.6
Apr. 1	93.1	94.9	87.7	86.3	90.5	102.8	90.7	112.6
May 1	96.0	100.4	90.8	91.5	94.0	108.5	92.7	116.8
June 1	103.1	89.3	90.2	99.4	96.0	111.5	96.9	115.2
July 1	104.5	101.6	90.7	101.2	97.6	110.3	98.3	115.3
Aug. 1	104.8	104.2	91.0	99.3	98.8	107.7	98.7	123.8
Sept. 1	104.6	103.5	92.3	98.6	100.3	109.2	101.6	124.2
Oct. 1	104.3	105.1	93.1	99.5	99.7	103.7	104.9	119.7
Nov. 1	103.3	103.2	93.6	97.3	98.4	97.2	103.7	117.4
Dec. 1	100.6	101.2	93.9	93.8	90.6	99.1	105.4	117.1
Jan. 1, 1927	92.5	100.9	90.2	87.5	93.1	57.7	93.3	107.3
Feb. 1	93.3	97.2	89.9	89.2	97.1	96.8	97.5	111.3
Mar. 1	94.6	98.8	90.1	90.1	94.2	103.2	97.1	114.6
Apr. 1	96.8	101.5	92.7	92.7	96.5	77.4	96.3	114.9
May 1	100.6	104.1	95.3	101.9	97.4	99.5	97.2	117.2
June 1	103.1	109.7	96.8	104.7	100.2	98.9	99.0	119.8
July 1	104.9	112.7	97.5	103.2	99.9	85.0	102.0	122.6
Aug. 1	104.8	115.4	97.6	110.5	101.7	86.1	103.6	120.8
Sept. 1	106.4	116.6	98.9	110.5	93.1	86.5	107.4	118.7
Oct. 1	107.2	120.5	99.7	110.6	95.5	83.3	106.2	119.0
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Oct. 1, 1927.	13.6	1.3	11.9	1.3	3.3	1.0	3.3	2.9

Table 3.- Index Numbers of Employment in Canada by Industries (Jan. 1920 = 100.)

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Oct.1. 1927	Sept.1. 1927	Oct.1. 1926	Oct.1. 1925	Oct.1. 1924	Oct.1. 1923
Manufacturing	53.9	93.3	98.7	96.7	91.3	85.7	91.8
Animal products - edible	2.0	110.7	114.2	103.4	100.5	97.0	88.6
Fur and products	.1	89.3	85.1	92.5	90.8	82.3	100.2
Leather and products	2.0	81.6	81.5	81.3	75.2	74.4	78.9
Lumber and products	6.0	109.9	115.0	117.2	113.4	107.7	116.4
Rough and dressed lumber	4.0	129.4	139.9	145.7	142.1	137.7	146.4
Furniture	1.0	92.4	89.4	85.9	80.0	74.1	72.3
Other lumber products	1.0	79.1	78.4	73.1	74.9	66.7	80.3
Musical instruments	.4	74.9	70.1	79.1	67.8	65.3	66.6
Plant products - edible	-	119.1	107.8	114.2	113.9	106.5	103.9
Pulp and paper products	6.7	117.6	117.9	111.7	102.8	101.1	104.7
Pulp and paper	3.5	133.6	134.2	126.4	110.2	105.2	115.1
Paper products	.8	99.6	99.1	95.3	91.7	91.8	91.0
Printing and publishing	2.4	105.3	105.2	100.0	98.0	99.5	97.1
Rubber products	1.6	98.4	101.2	87.1	92.1	66.5	67.4
Textile products	8.3	97.5	97.0	94.5	89.6	85.4	86.9
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.3	119.1	118.9	106.6	103.0	91.9	93.6
Hosiery and knit goods	1.6	100.0	99.9	104.5	93.9	86.2	93.1
Garments and personal furnishings	2.4	75.1	72.9	76.9	74.1	76.4	77.0
Other textile products	1.0	108.1	109.3	101.2	94.7	94.6	91.8
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	1.4	107.6	109.3	100.0	103.6	101.5	101.1
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	115.1	104.2	95.1	81.7	112.0	104.2
Chemicals and allied products	.7	88.0	87.6	84.6	80.1	82.6	88.5
Clay, glass and stone products	1.1	104.0	107.2	106.7	90.0	87.0	99.8
Electric current	1.5	142.6	147.7	131.0	134.3	131.5	122.1
Electrical apparatus	1.2	136.6	133.6	131.3	117.3	112.1	104.3
Iron and steel products	13.8	80.2	80.8	80.9	74.5	66.6	81.3
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.4	62.7	64.9	62.7	61.2	47.3	69.2
Machinery (Other than vehicles)	1.2	85.2	84.5	76.4	72.8	66.1	76.8
Agricultural implements	.9	77.7	77.4	74.8	59.6	35.3	60.0
Land vehicles	6.1	90.7	90.5	94.9	89.8	81.8	97.4
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.3	27.9	28.6	28.9	28.5	30.4	31.0
Heating appliances	.6	90.4	91.9	92.0	87.0	83.2	92.2
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.8	110.0	110.5	98.7	76.5	76.1	101.7
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	76.0	80.4	84.4	74.3	67.4	82.0
Other iron and steel products	2.0	82.2	83.5	82.3	73.1	69.1	76.9
Non-ferrous metal products	1.8	107.2	108.5	102.6	86.6	77.8	89.7
Mineral products	1.1	109.7	112.0	107.8	109.5	108.1	100.3
Miscellaneous	.4	86.8	89.3	89.3	84.3	82.5	82.1
Logging	2.5	53.8	43.4	45.9	49.5	53.4	51.7
Mining	5.3	106.6	105.1	100.4	96.2	99.0	104.1
Coal	3.0	86.2	85.2	84.8	78.8	83.8	95.2
Metallic ores	1.5	178.4	175.5	156.3	147.1	151.5	138.5
Non-metallic minerals(other than coal)	.8	121.9	120.0	111.7	109.9	99.9	111.6
Communications	2.9	124.8	124.8	120.3	114.2	111.2	106.6
Telegraphs	.6	130.1	132.3	127.0	115.3	108.4	109.3
Telephones	2.3	123.4	122.8	118.6	113.9	112.0	105.9
Transportation	12.9	115.4	114.7	116.3	111.3	109.0	116.2
Street railways and cartage	2.3	122.4	123.2	116.0	119.4	117.2	122.4
Steam railways	8.9	103.8	103.6	105.9	100.1	95.0	106.9
Shipping and stevedoring	1.7	227.5	216.7	235.3	215.5	211.3	204.5
Construction and maintenance	13.4	227.9	245.2	206.8	169.7	157.5	171.8
Building	5.0	213.7	215.3	195.6	148.6	135.4	144.5
Highway	3.3	3313.4	3673.1	2607.4	2204.8	1828.4	2499.5
Railway	5.1	147.0	163.9	146.8	128.4	126.0	140.2
Services	1.9	138.0	143.6	126.7	120.5	115.0	113.7
Hotels and restaurants	1.0	141.8	155.4	132.4	130.4	122.1	123.4
Professional	.2	130.9	116.5	119.5	113.3	111.5	113.0
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.7	134.8	135.2	121.0	108.5	105.9	101.0
Trade	7.2	110.3	109.3	101.8	96.7	93.1	93.2
Retail	4.8	111.5	110.0	101.5	95.4	91.1	90.5
Wholesale	2.4	108.1	107.9	102.4	99.1	97.0	98.2
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	109.0	109.7	105.2	93.3	93.1	99.5

1/ The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by firms making returns on the date under review.

Table 4.-Index Numbers of Employment by Economic Areas and Industries (Jan.1920 = 100).

Areas and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Oct.1 1927	Sept.1 1927	Oct.1 1926	Oct.1 1925	Oct.1 1924	Oct.1 1923
		1927	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923
Maritime Provinces-Manufacturing	37.3	82.5	83.3	85.0	82.7	80.6	90.8
Lumber products	7.3	118.1	128.4	141.2	130.8	133.9	134.1
Pulp and paper	4.0	135.0	131.0	120.4	113.0	102.0	116.1
Textile products	5.2	98.2	100.0	94.2	91.0	95.7	88.0
Iron and steel	11.0	56.4	56.3	57.5	58.3	50.4	75.0
Other manufactures	9.8	87.3	85.8	89.8	90.7	88.0	86.2
Logging	.3	6.8	12.9	24.7	24.7	27.4	13.6
Mining	22.4	102.3	103.0	100.0	91.7	95.8	109.7
Communications	3.1	94.1	93.2	91.5	88.2	93.5	94.7
Transportation	12.8	71.0	73.8	71.0	71.2	70.1	71.3
Construction	18.7	289.9	325.2	243.1	182.5	189.9	210.2
Services	.6	100.7	141.9	99.8	107.3	93.0	94.3
Trade	5.2	113.0	116.2	110.1	113.1	112.6	117.4
Maritime Provinces - All Industries	100.0	96.3	100.0	94.2	88.1	88.3	97.0
Quebec							
Manufacturing	58.6	99.5	100.9	96.2	91.1	87.4	94.6
Lumber products	4.0	121.1	131.2	130.8	121.9	127.9	140.0
Pulp and paper	8.7	119.3	119.6	117.4	104.5	102.1	108.7
Textile products	13.1	108.4	108.1	97.7	96.4	88.8	90.6
Iron and Steel	12.0	78.3	78.4	74.9	71.5	68.4	86.4
Other Manufactures	20.8	99.7	101.9	97.8	93.2	88.7	90.6
Logging	2.8	56.6	43.4	42.6	47.7	41.3	56.4
Mining	2.0	133.6	125.9	116.0	90.9	78.1	101.5
Communications	2.7	157.8	160.6	152.4	142.4	141.9	121.4
Transportation	13.4	144.8	139.7	148.0	142.5	140.0	144.0
Construction	13.5	272.5	290.2	295.9	193.5	172.9	182.5
Services	1.8	164.9	172.1	156.2	149.9	147.8	135.4
Trade	5.2	120.3	120.1	112.5	106.2	96.9	93.5
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	115.4	115.9	113.1	102.7	97.6	104.0
Ontario							
Manufacturing	64.0	95.7	95.2	94.6	89.0	83.1	88.0
Lumber products	6.0	102.7	108.8	109.6	106.9	106.1	110.2
Pulp and paper	7.5	114.8	114.6	106.0	101.6	100.3	102.4
Textile products	9.3	87.4	86.8	90.7	83.4	81.5	83.0
Iron and Steel	17.9	83.2	84.4	85.5	76.3	66.3	77.0
Other Manufactures	23.3	104.3	100.5	98.0	95.6	88.9	90.9
Logging	2.2	47.2	30.9	34.5	42.3	55.5	41.0
Mining	2.9	160.3	154.7	142.2	131.9	137.8	135.0
Communications	2.7	123.4	122.2	116.9	111.2	108.9	106.6
Transportation	9.6	115.5	116.9	112.0	108.2	111.1	119.0
Construction	10.6	212.9	225.5	163.1	160.6	170.1	188.9
Services	1.7	141.3	140.4	123.4	119.3	115.2	113.4
Trade	6.3	105.9	104.2	95.3	94.1	95.0	92.8
Ontario - All industries	100.0	104.3	103.8	98.7	94.3	91.6	96.0
Prairie Provinces-Manufacturing	30.1	109.3	111.2	106.5	99.9	93.7	101.5
Lumber products	2.3	93.9	95.4	84.4	83.2	75.0	83.0
Pulp and paper	2.8	113.7	122.9	99.8	94.0	103.3	95.1
Textile products	1.8	122.9	114.0	110.8	104.9	89.0	97.5
Iron and steel	12.9	102.7	103.2	105.5	99.3	85.4	107.3
Other manufactures	10.3	119.7	123.8	115.8	106.5	109.2	100.9
Logging	.2	5.3	5.7	6.7	7.6	7.4	6.0
Mining	6.4	76.0	73.7	71.3	66.7	71.2	83.2
Communications	3.6	101.4	101.4	97.9	95.4	88.9	93.2
Transportation	22.3	109.2	108.6	115.9	105.9	96.4	109.5
Construction	19.9	222.7	245.4	208.2	172.8	139.9	155.4
Services	2.4	132.5	142.0	121.5	110.4	97.1	107.0
Trade	15.1	99.9	98.7	93.2	83.9	79.6	83.6
Prairie Provinces- All industries	100.0	112.5	115.2	110.0	99.8	91.4	100.7
British Columbia -Manufacturing	41.9	120.2	120.0	120.6	112.7	97.4	100.2
Lumber products	16.5	116.2	114.7	121.5	120.8	94.0	110.9
Pulp and paper	5.4	120.7	119.6	125.4	103.4	95.8	99.8
Textile products	.9	115.7	113.2	126.6	103.3	93.2	114.3
Iron and steel	4.1	53.1	50.5	52.6	52.2	50.8	54.0
Other manufactures	15.0	194.9	200.7	185.3	177.8	167.5	132.4
Logging	8.8	117.2	114.0	113.4	103.4	103.1	107.1
Mining	9.8	95.1	96.3	95.3	110.0	113.3	98.2
Communications	3.1	146.9	148.4	150.8	138.5	125.2	119.4
Transportation	12.9	117.0	115.4	112.3	110.4	107.9	114.4
Construction	12.3	149.8	161.3	141.5	137.9	103.0	103.7
Services	3.2	110.6	118.5	108.1	101.9	95.7	97.6
Trade	8.0	148.7	148.3	136.7	125.7	119.1	114.3
British Columbia - All industries	100.0	121.5	122.5	119.2	114.8	104.0	104.2

1/Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns.

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Table 5.- Index Numbers of Employment by Cities and Principal Industries (Jan.1920=100)

Cities and Industries	1/ Relative Weight	Oct.1 1927	Sept.1 1927	Oct.1 1926	Oct.1 1925	Oct.1 1924	Oct.1 1923
<u>Montreal - Manufacturing</u>	65.2	89.6	89.4	87.0	83.3	81.1	89.1
Plant products - edible	5.0	102.7	102.7	104.1	101.0	101.0	103.1
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.6	97.1	96.1	96.1	95.2	93.4	96.8
Textiles	12.6	88.8	86.8	81.6	81.4	78.7	85.1
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	5.6	95.1	95.3	92.9	97.7	98.1	102.8
Iron and steel	15.1	73.6	72.9	68.5	62.9	63.2	86.3
Other manufactures	22.3	98.9	99.5	99.5	91.0	87.3	85.7
Communications	4.4	167.0	169.0	155.7	149.8	149.3	123.9
Transportation	9.4	218.6	203.0	232.6	205.0	194.2	187.9
Construction	7.8	228.5	226.3	224.8	226.2	151.1	159.7
Trade	10.2	121.3	121.2	112.9	106.6	95.8	93.6
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	107.2	106.4	104.3	99.4	93.7	98.7
<u>Quebec - Manufacturing</u>	52.7	88.4	87.6	87.6	83.0	81.5	-
Leather products	18.8	91.6	91.8	90.4	91.4	90.5	-
Other manufactures	33.9	86.7	85.4	85.9	78.2	82.1	-
Transportation	11.2	184.1	188.3	179.1	199.4	123.6	-
Construction	25.8	369.6	358.2	249.5	166.1	268.9	-
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	120.5	118.6	105.1	100.3	98.8	-
<u>Toronto - Manufacturing</u>	64.3	90.5	89.5	87.7	84.2	80.1	83.5
Plant products - edible	6.2	99.1	96.8	95.1	92.8	90.1	86.5
Printing and publishing	9.3	102.8	101.0	96.1	94.1	94.5	94.1
Textiles	11.7	76.2	74.0	80.0	75.8	77.5	74.4
Iron and steel	10.2	88.3	87.8	83.4	75.7	63.0	82.1
Other manufactures	26.9	93.3	93.4	89.2	87.0	81.4	85.3
Communications	4.7	138.9	134.8	131.2	126.3	123.1	112.7
Transportation	5.1	109.5	110.2	105.4	113.7	114.5	135.4
Construction	5.5	208.6	221.5	136.4	111.2	95.2	150.7
Trade	17.0	105.5	103.6	94.8	93.4	94.1	90.4
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	99.7	98.9	93.1	89.8	86.4	90.1
<u>Ottawa - Manufacturing</u>	61.8	109.3	108.7	98.8	93.3	93.7	95.0
Lumber products	13.5	128.8	130.6	126.2	118.0	116.8	128.3
Pulp and paper	21.9	92.1	90.5	87.5	85.6	87.6	81.3
Other manufactures	26.4	118.5	116.0	97.6	94.8	89.2	93.8
Construction	8.6	179.3	186.9	140.8	217.7	175.5	233.4
Trade	13.3	96.8	93.6	90.0	88.9	92.4	94.8
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	110.6	110.5	99.5	101.8	100.8	105.5
<u>Hamilton - Manufacturing</u>	86.6	95.3	95.3	95.7	83.4	76.4	86.4
Textiles	19.3	100.4	100.4	105.1	98.2	90.2	75.0
Electrical apparatus	10.9	119.2	116.5	128.1	96.7	106.1	114.8
Iron and steel	33.7	83.7	82.9	82.5	66.8	54.3	79.0
Other manufactures	22.7	102.2	104.8	98.6	95.3	91.7	98.5
Construction	3.2	175.6	161.3	238.0	253.8	149.0	242.2
Trade	3.6	108.1	103.0	102.2	103.8	102.4	118.4
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	98.3	98.1	99.7	88.3	80.4	91.1
<u>Windsor - Manufacturing</u>	76.8	73.1	74.8	96.2	90.4	-	-
Iron and steel	55.0	69.0	71.3	102.6	96.7	-	-
Other manufactures	21.8	85.7	85.4	76.6	72.4	-	-
Construction	11.1	136.7	144.4	133.9	92.9	-	-
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	83.3	86.5	103.7	94.8	-	-
<u>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</u>	39.0	114.1	116.4	109.2	99.4	98.1	96.4
Animal products - edible	4.6	144.9	146.5	149.0	131.3	136.9	139.9
Plant products - edible	4.6	90.9	92.5	89.6	89.0	87.4	93.9
Printing and publishing	6.9	94.1	102.0	88.9	85.3	97.9	86.9
Textiles	5.7	117.1	109.5	111.0	103.0	89.2	97.4
Other manufactures	17.2	125.0	128.0	117.2	102.0	96.7	98.0
Transportation	6.7	100.7	102.6	99.7	95.2	103.0	100.1
Construction	6.0	142.5	148.0	221.5	87.3	61.2	101.5
Trade	41.4	99.8	98.9	93.5	81.6	76.7	80.7
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	106.2	107.4	104.9	89.4	86.1	89.4
<u>Vancouver - Manufacturing</u>	59.6	90.5	90.1	94.9	97.2	83.9	85.1
Lumber products	12.8	104.1	100.0	123.6	128.8	105.4	115.9
Other manufactures	26.8	85.2	86.2	83.4	84.3	75.1	72.5
Communications	8.4	156.5	157.8	163.1	148.4	134.6	127.0
Transportation	17.5	148.5	144.4	142.3	137.7	135.5	142.8
Construction	7.6	182.4	182.3	203.1	146.8	143.4	92.8
Services	4.9	109.9	116.3	109.3	98.7	91.0	95.4
Trade	21.8	151.5	151.4	136.7	125.3	117.6	111.7
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	119.0	118.7	119.7	113.9	104.0	101.6

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city, to the number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns.

72-002

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IN ECONOMICS
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CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE
NOVEMBER
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
1927

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

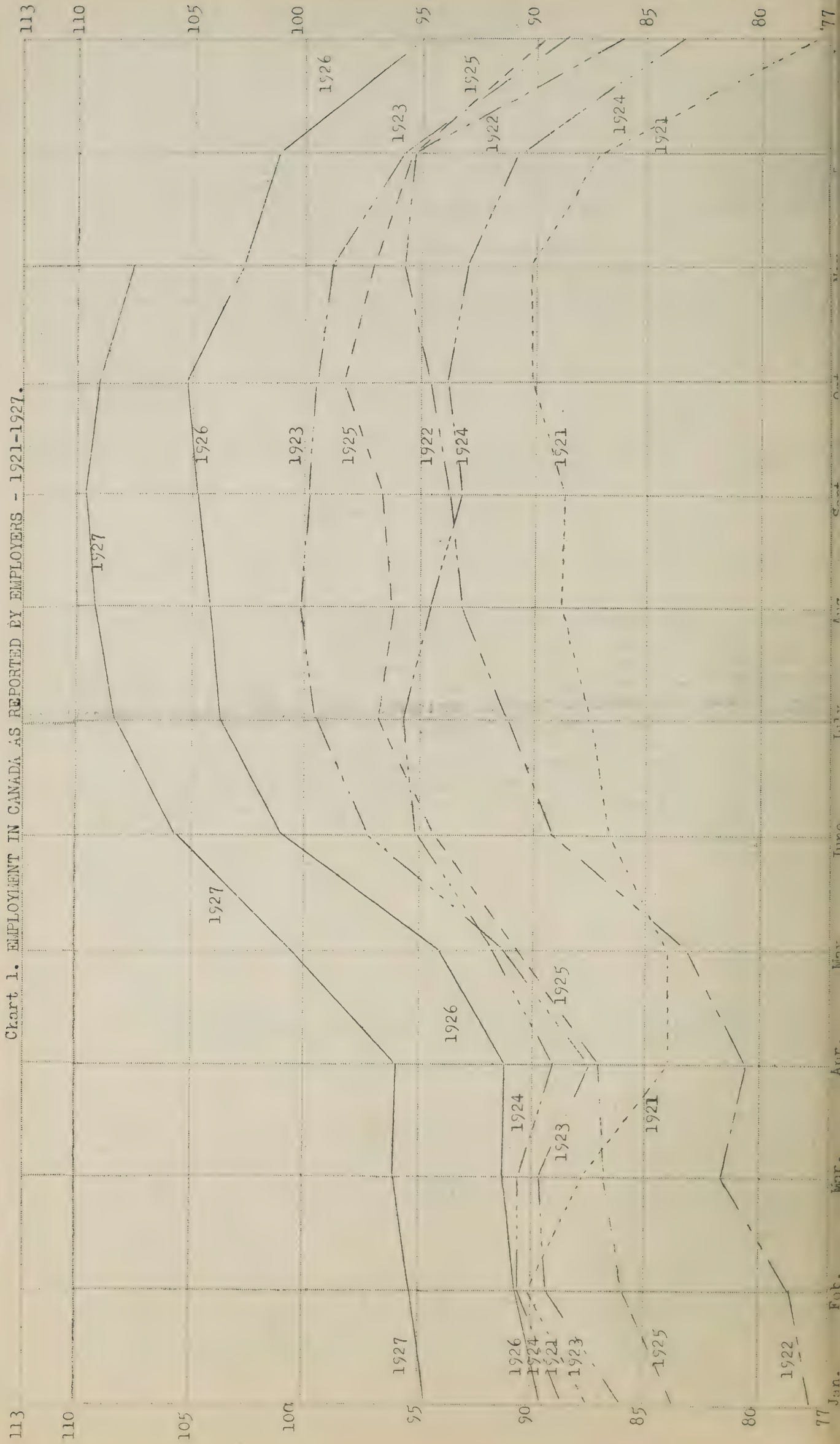
NOTE:- STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY
TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOY-
MENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS
OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR
GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF
LABOUR, CANADA.

Published by authority of the Hon. James Malcolm, M. P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce

OTTAWA

1927

Chart 1. EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS - 1921-1927.



DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA, CANADA

Issued Nov. 22, 1927.

THE NOVEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

Dominion Statistician:	R.H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S. (Hon.), F. R. S. C.
Chief, General Statistics:	S.A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.

There was the customary contraction in employment at the beginning of November, but the losses were smaller than in 1926, and activity continued at a higher level than on the corresponding date in any other of the last eight years. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated statements from 6,221 employers, whose payrolls were reduced from 903,099 persons on Oct. 1 to 891,105 at the beginning of November. Reflecting this decrease of nearly 12,000 workers, the index number declined from 109.0 in the previous month to 107.5 on the date under review, as compared with 102.8, 97.1, 93.0, 98.8, 95.8 and 90.2 on Nov. 1, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively.

The most pronounced curtailment again took place in construction, and manufactures also showed seasonal dulness, while logging and trade reported considerable improvement, also of a seasonal character.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Reduced employment was registered in all provinces, except Quebec, where there was a minor gain. The greatest losses were in the Maritime Provinces.

Maritime Provinces.— Continued reductions were noted in these provinces, particularly in construction. There were also further large decreases in manufacturing, notably in sawmills, and in mining and transportation, while logging reported important seasonal gains. The contraction involved almost the same number of workers as that indicated on Nov. 1, 1926, when the index, as on the same date in 1925 and 1924, was lower. Returns were received from 521 employers, with 66,208 workers on payroll, or 5,266 less than at the beginning of October.

Quebec.— In contrast with the shrinkage shown on Nov. 1 of most years, of the record, a slightly favourable tendency was in evidence in Quebec, where the 1,394 co-operating firms enlarged their staffs by 598 employees, bringing them to 259,626. Manufactures and trade reported moderate improvement, and there were marked seasonal advances in logging, while construction, transportation and services recorded curtailment, that in the first named being especially noteworthy. Employment was in much greater volume than on the corresponding date of a year ago, when declines were noted.

Ontario.— In Ontario, the reductions were smaller than on Nov. 1, 1926, when employment, as in the autumn of earlier years of the record, was not so active as on the date under review. The most extensive recessions were those of a seasonal nature in construction, canning and sawmilling plants and transportation, while logging, textiles and trade were decidedly busier. A combined working force of 367,785 persons was registered by the 2,834 employers whose data were tabulated, and who had 371,599 on payroll in the preceding month.

Prairie Provinces.— The falling-off in the Prairie Provinces involved a smaller number of workers than that noted in the same month of 1926, while the situation continued to be more favourable than in the autumn of any other year since the record was commenced in 1920. Returns were compiled from 807 firms having 119,127 employees, against 120,086 at the beginning of October. Steam railway operation afforded considerably more employment, and coal mining, logging and trade were also more active; manufacturing on the whole was unchanged, while construction and services showed contractions.

British Columbia.— Further and larger declines in personnel were recorded by the 666 employers furnishing returns in British Columbia; their staffs aggregated 78,359 workers, compared with 80,912 in the preceding month. The greatest losses were in lumber mills, construction and transportation, while logging and mining were much more active. Conditions were rather better than on Nov. 1 of last year, when the trend was also unfavourable.

Tables 1 and 4 give index numbers by economic areas.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Additions to staffs were registered in Montreal, Quebec and Hamilton, while in Toronto, Ottawa, Windsor and the Other Border Cities, Winnipeg and Vancouver there were reductions.

Montreal.- The trend of employment in Montreal continued to be upward, 1,090 persons having been added to the staffs of the 742 co-operating firms, who employed 124,186. Manufactures, shipping and stevedoring and trade reported increased activity, while seasonal losses were recorded in construction and services. Considerable curtailment had been indicated on Nov. 1, 1926, when the index was several points lower.

Quebec City.- Employment in Quebec again increased, according to 101 employers of 11,528 persons, compared with 11,461 on Oct. 1. Construction showed most improvement, while other industries reported only slight changes. The situation was much more favourable than on the corresponding date of last year.

Toronto.- There was a falling off in the number of workers on the payrolls of 805 firms in Toronto, who had 106,816 in their employ, or 663 less than in the preceding month. The bulk of the loss was in construction, while manufacturing was busier, particularly in textile factories. Additions to staffs had been noted at the beginning of November of a year ago, but the index then was lower.

Ottawa.- Practically all the curtailment in Ottawa was in sawmills, although construction was also seasonally slacker; on the other hand, trade showed heightened activity. The 138 employers furnishing data reported 11,384 workers, as against 11,903 on Oct. 1. Employment was in greater volume than on the same date in 1926, when contractions were indicated.

Hamilton.- Continued and larger gains were noted in Hamilton, 846 persons being added to the staffs of the 202 firms whose returns were received and who had 30,558 employees. The most marked advances were in trade, although manufactures also showed improvement. The movement on Nov. 1 of last year was unfavourable and the index then was lower.

Windsor and the Other Border Cities.- Employment in the Border Cities showed a further decrease; 97 employers reported 9,090 persons on payroll, compared with 9,397 at the beginning of October. Seasonal dulness in automobile plants and in construction caused the decrease, which was on a smaller scale than that indicated on the corresponding date of a year ago. Conditions then, however, were better than during the present autumn, when curtailment of production in a large motor factory has for some months greatly affected the situation.

Winnipeg.- Small losses were again noted in Winnipeg, where the forces of 291 firms declined from 29,561 on Oct. 1 to 29,517 workers at the beginning of November. Trade reported considerable advances, while manufactures, transportation and construction released help. More pronounced losses had been recorded on Nov. 1, 1926, and employment then was at a lower level.

Vancouver.- Repeating the downward movement indicated on the same date last year, there was a falling off in employment in Vancouver on Nov. 1; 241 employers had 25,306 persons on their staffs, or 752 less than in the preceding month. Construction and transportation showed most of the reduction. The situation was not quite so favourable as at the beginning of November of last year.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 5.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- Further and more pronounced shrinkage of a seasonal character was noted in manufactures, chiefly in the lumber and food-canning industries, although there were also losses in pulp and paper and iron and steel works. On the other hand, textile, rubber, tobacco and some other factories registered considerable advances. The declines on the whole involved fewer workers than those shown on Nov. 1 of the last three years, in all of which the index was lower. The 3,864 co-operating manufacturers reported 479,991 operatives, as against 486,519 at the beginning of October.

Logging.- Statements were received from 239 firms employing 32,083 men, or 9,396 more than in the preceding month. This advance was the largest recorded at the beginning of any of the last eight years, and brought employment to a higher level than in the autumn of any other year since 1920.

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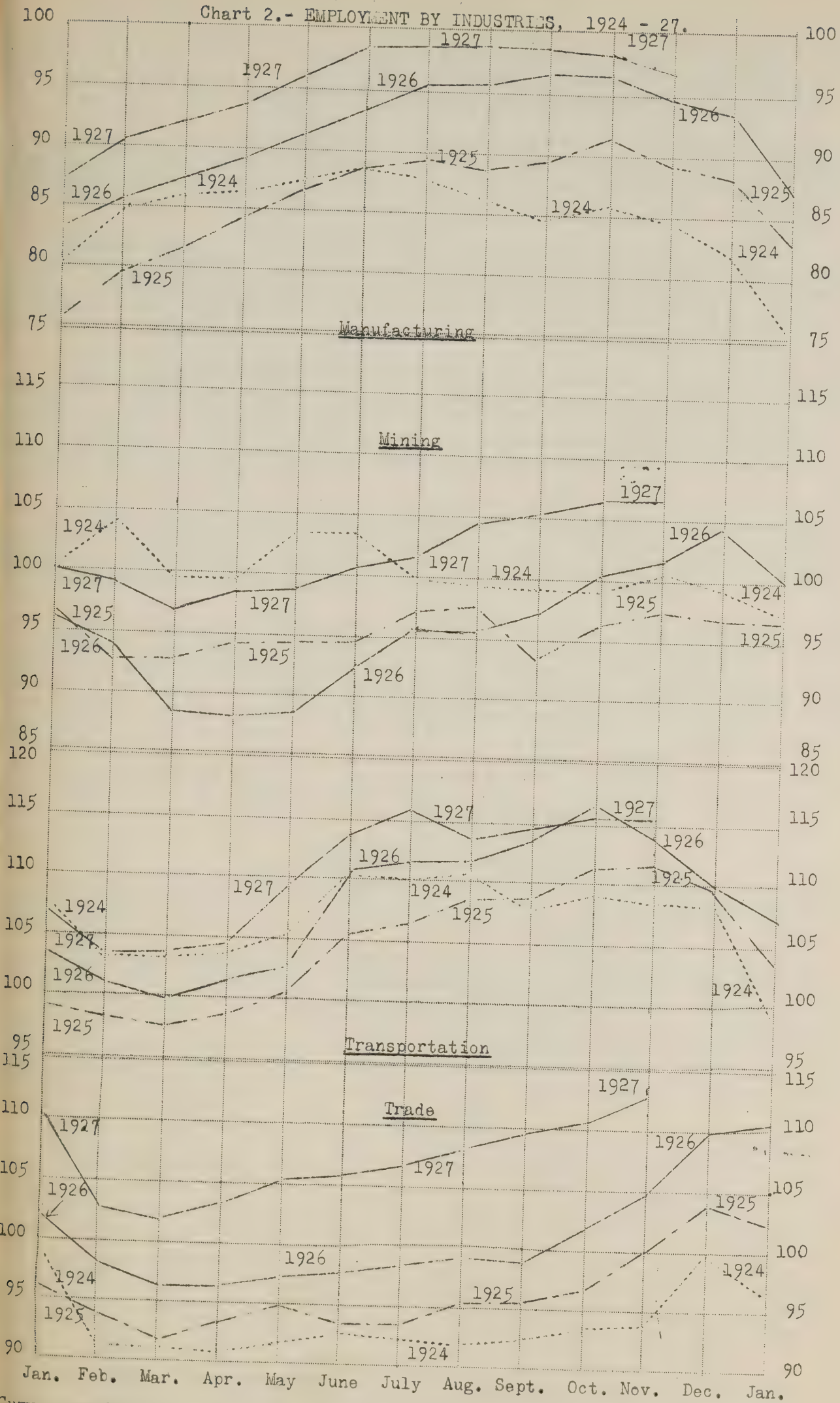
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Chart 2.- EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1924 - 27.



Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. Jan.

Curves are based upon number of workers reported at first of month by firms making returns, as compared with the number they employed in Jan. 1920, as 100.

Mining.— There was practically no general change in mining, small gains in metallic ores being offset by similar losses in quarries and other non-metallic mineral mines. The forces of the 214 operators furnishing returns totalled 47,745 persons, compared with 47,740 on Oct. 1. Although substantial improvement had been indicated at the beginning of November, 1926, the index then was several points lower.

Communications.— Telephones and telegraphs showed the reductions in employment usual at the time of year, according to 185 companies and branches with 25,689 workers in their employ, a decrease of 286 since Oct. 1. Conditions continued to be better than in the autumn of any other year of the record.

Transportation.— Steam railway operation afforded heightened employment, but local and water transportation were slacker. The result was a decline of 51 persons in the forces of the 276 co-operating employers, who had 116,905 on their payrolls. Much more pronounced curtailment had been noted at the beginning of November of a year ago, when the index was slightly lower.

Construction and Maintenance.— Further marked losses of a seasonal nature were indicated in construction; all branches released employees, of whom 15,042 were let out from the staffs of the 690 contractors whose returns were received. They reported 105,721 workers, a number considerably in excess of that registered in any other autumn of the eight years' record. The maintenance departments of the railways recorded the largest losses.

Services.— There were continued decreases in the personnel of hotels and restaurants as the tourist and vacation season closed; 171 firms in the service division employed 16,001 persons, as against 17,098 at the beginning of October. The index was considerably higher than on Nov. 1 in any other year of the record.

Trade.— The trend of employment in trade continued to be upward, 1,609 workers being added to the forces of the 582 retail and wholesale establishments furnishing returns, whose staffs aggregated 66,970. Most of the advance was made in the former division. The number of persons reported in this industry was higher on Nov. 1 than in any other month since this series was instituted in 1920, and further pronounced gains may be expected during the next few weeks, in preparation for the Christmas and holiday trade.

Index numbers by industries are given in Table 3, while Chart 2 shows the course of employment since 1924 in some of the leading industrial groups.

EMPLOYMENT IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

The following notes on employment in the British Isles are taken from the latest available statistics of the British Ministry of Labour. The extracts respecting conditions in the United States are taken from the latest official reports received.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland.— Employment during September showed no appreciable change on the whole as compared with August; among the approximately 12,000,000 workers insured against unemployment under the Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed, (both temporarily and wholly, and in all industries) was 9.4 on Sept. 26, 1927, and also on Aug. 22, 1927, compared with 13.7 on Sept. 20, 1926. Recent press reports state that 1,106,100 persons were out of work on October 31, as compared with 1,050,800 in the last week of September.

UNITED STATES

New York.— There was very little change in employment in the manufacturing industries of New York State during October, the index number remaining at 96, as in September, and being over four points lower than in October, 1926. There were increases in textile, clothing, radio and canning factories and in iron and steel slight recovery was indicated, while shoe, fur and building material works were slack.

Massachusetts.— Returns from 1,003 manufacturers in Massachusetts showed an increase of 0.3 p.c. in the number of workers employed, but a decline of 2.1 p.c. in their average weekly earnings. Boot and shoe factories were slacker, while improvement was noted in electrical machinery, apparatus and supply, rubber and textile machinery and part plants.

Illinois.— Recovery in the coal mining and metal industries resulted in an increase of 1.8 p.c. in employment in Illinois; the manufacturing group as a whole reported curtailment, principally in building material, clothing and food factories, while the metal, machinery and conveyance, textile and some other groups showed improvement. Trade also afforded heightened employment.

Wisconsin.— Factory employment in Wisconsin was 2.6 p.c. lower in September than in August, and 4.5 p.c. lower than in September, 1926. The metal, food, wood and some other industries reported curtailment, while rubber, paper and textile factories showed improvement.

Note: Number employed by the reporting firms in Jan.1920-100 in every case. The "Relative Weight" shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of employees reported in Canada on the date under review. Table 1.- Index Numbers of all Employment by Economic Areas, and of Dominion Employment in Manufacturing.

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	All manu- facturing
Nov.1, 1921	90.2	91.4	87.5	87.0	102.6	94.3	81.1
Nov.1, 1922	95.8	91.7	92.7	94.9	105.0	100.2	87.7
Nov.1, 1923	98.8	95.2	103.2	96.0	99.2	102.8	91.2
Nov.1, 1924	93.0	83.7	97.1	90.4	94.1	102.1	84.2
Jan.1, 1925	83.9	78.5	85.0	81.4	88.1	92.9	75.5
Feb.1	86.1	79.1	89.1	83.4	88.4	95.1	79.3
Mar.1	87.0	81.7	89.6	85.0	85.0	98.1	81.9
Apr.1	87.2	83.4	89.8	84.9	84.1	100.1	84.3
May 1	90.8	86.6	94.2	87.7	88.0	105.1	86.6
June1	94.5	90.3	100.6	89.8	93.1	106.5	88.3
July1	96.8	99.4	101.1	91.8	95.9	108.0	89.1
Aug.1	96.3	92.2	101.1	90.8	97.3	112.2	88.5
Sept.1	96.6	88.4	101.3	92.7	96.0	114.2	89.4
Oct.1	98.3	88.1	102.7	94.3	99.8	114.8	91.3
Nov.1	97.1	85.5	101.1	93.7	99.1	111.5	89.2
Dec.1	95.3	83.5	98.5	92.6	97.5	109.0	88.1
Jan.1, 1926	89.6	84.4	90.7	86.3	95.1	100.5	83.2
Feb.1	90.7	85.1	92.6	88.1	90.7	103.6	85.9
Mar.1	91.5	88.7	94.0	89.2	88.6	103.3	87.7
Apr.1	91.4	84.7	95.7	88.0	88.2	108.3	89.3
May 1	94.3	83.8	99.0	90.4	92.5	113.5	91.3
June 1	101.0	87.9	108.8	95.2	103.5	116.6	93.9
July 1	103.7	91.1	112.8	97.0	107.3	118.1	95.3
Aug. 1	104.2	94.5	113.5	96.7	106.5	120.8	95.8
Sept.1	104.9	96.7	113.1	97.9	106.9	121.8	96.9
Oct. 1	105.2	94.2	113.1	98.7	110.0	119.2	96.7
Nov. 1	102.8	86.6	110.6	97.4	107.7	116.0	94.9
Dec. 1	101.1	85.1	107.7	96.8	105.4	112.7	93.8
Jan. 1, 1927	94.8	90.8	98.2	90.9	100.6	98.8	87.5
Feb. 1	95.4	87.5	99.9	92.3	97.2	102.5	90.7
Mar. 1	96.3	86.8	100.9	94.0	95.9	104.8	92.2
Apr. 1	96.2	87.2	99.2	94.3	94.8	108.3	93.8
May 1	100.6	89.6	105.5	98.1	99.7	112.0	96.1
June 1	105.9	92.2	112.8	101.5	107.2	118.9	98.8
July 1	108.4	100.5	115.0	102.3	111.5	122.9	98.7
Aug. 1	109.2	100.9	115.2	102.6	114.8	124.0	98.9
Sept.1	109.7	100.0	115.9	103.8	115.2	122.5	98.7
Oct. 1	109.0	96.3	115.4	104.3	112.5	121.5	98.3
Nov. 1	107.5	89.2	115.6	103.1	111.5	117.5	97.0
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts and in Manufacturing as at Nov.1, 1927.							
	100.0	7.4	29.1	41.3	13.4	8.8	53.9

	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
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	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
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	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
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	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
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	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
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	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0				

Table 3.- Index Numbers of Employment in Canada by Industries (Jan. 1920=100.)

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Nov.1 1927	Oct.1 1927	Nov.1 1926	Nov.1 1925	Nov.1 1924	Nov.1 1923
Manufacturing	53.9	97.0	98.3	94.9	89.2	84.2	91.2
Animal products - edible	2.0	103.8	110.7	98.6	93.9	92.3	87.2
Fur and products	.1	85.9	89.3	95.6	92.4	86.4	109.1
Leather and products	2.0	82.0	81.6	82.0	76.0	75.6	80.2
Lumber and products	5.4	98.3	109.9	105.7	100.2	94.8	106.2
Rough and dressed lumber	3.3	108.1	129.4	126.1	117.8	114.4	128.4
Furniture	1.0	94.6	92.4	86.6	81.5	76.7	76.8
Other lumber products	1.1	79.0	79.1	75.0	75.1	64.6	76.9
Musical instruments	.4	78.7	74.9	78.6	70.9	68.8	68.1
Plant products - edible	3.4	108.1	119.1	106.2	104.5	101.0	100.3
Pulp and paper products	6.7	116.3	117.6	111.3	102.2	100.4	103.9
Pulp and paper	3.4	129.5	133.6	124.8	108.2	103.9	113.1
Paper products	.8	101.3	99.6	95.7	91.7	89.7	91.7
Printing and publishing	2.5	106.2	105.3	100.8	98.7	99.8	97.9
Rubber products	1.7	105.6	98.4	85.1	88.2	69.5	65.3
Textile products	8.6	99.2	97.5	94.5	90.1	85.8	89.8
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.4	119.2	119.1	108.4	104.8	94.1	101.2
Hosiery and knit goods	1.6	105.8	100.0	103.3	98.6	88.7	95.7
Garments and personal furnishings	2.5	76.6	75.1	76.2	72.0	74.1	75.9
Other textile products	1.1	112.1	108.1	99.3	92.9	95.2	95.8
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	1.5	109.6	107.6	101.9	103.6	101.7	102.3
Wood distillates and extracts	.0	117.5	115.1	105.1	105.7	116.7	107.8
Chemicals and allied products	.8	88.8	88.0	85.6	80.0	82.0	88.6
Clay, glass and stone products	1.2	105.8	104.0	106.6	89.5	86.1	99.9
Electric current	1.5	143.2	142.6	130.4	132.2	134.4	124.1
Electrical apparatus	1.3	138.6	136.6	137.2	120.2	116.6	104.6
Iron and steel products	13.9	80.0	80.2	80.5	74.2	66.9	81.8
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.4	62.9	62.7	62.2	63.3	44.9	66.8
Machinery (Other than vehicles)	1.2	83.5	85.2	76.2	69.6	64.9	78.5
Agricultural implements	.9	78.8	77.7	83.3	63.8	37.5	57.8
Land vehicles	6.0	89.1	90.7	92.5	87.9	84.2	100.5
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.4	27.6	27.9	30.1	26.8	27.3	28.7
Heating appliances	.6	96.5	90.4	93.0	89.4	85.0	92.6
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.8	114.8	110.0	97.4	76.6	75.6	97.6
Foundry and machine shop products	.6	77.3	76.0	83.4	76.5	66.3	78.6
Other iron and steel products	2.0	82.8	82.2	82.2	73.6	68.4	79.3
Non-ferrous metal products	1.8	107.2	107.2	103.1	85.1	78.0	89.0
Mineral products	1.1	109.9	109.7	105.6	107.8	105.6	99.7
Miscellaneous	.4	88.4	86.8	92.4	83.6	83.1	88.2
Logging	3.6	75.6	53.8	55.2	68.4	71.8	62.6
Mining	5.3	106.5	106.6	101.8	97.2	100.5	105.4
Coal	3.0	86.1	86.2	86.8	81.0	86.0	96.7
Metallic ores	1.5	130.0	178.4	158.3	149.8	152.0	137.4
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	.8	120.3	121.9	108.9	102.7	99.0	102.1
Communications	2.9	123.6	124.8	119.0	113.3	111.3	105.3
Telegraphs	.6	127.1	130.1	123.0	113.0	106.7	108.7
Telephones	2.3	122.6	123.4	118.0	113.3	112.5	104.5
Transportation	13.1	115.4	115.4	113.9	111.5	108.2	116.8
Street railways and cartage	2.3	120.6	122.4	115.4	116.6	116.8	122.0
Steam railways	9.0	104.3	103.8	103.2	99.6	98.8	106.1
Shipping and stevedoring	1.8	225.7	227.5	230.4	231.9	192.0	221.7
Construction and maintenance	11.9	199.0	227.9	181.3	154.2	144.9	159.3
Building	4.4	188.1	213.7	178.5	140.7	130.8	141.4
Highway	3.0	297.3	331.4	201.3	191.5	166.6	223.2
Railway	4.5	128.5	147.0	132.0	115.8	113.1	127.3
Services	1.8	129.2	138.0	118.6	112.5	109.3	108.5
Hotels and restaurants	.9	126.5	141.8	117.7	115.9	113.0	114.6
Professional	.2	132.2	130.9	117.4	113.8	111.1	111.4
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.7	132.0	134.8	120.1	107.1	103.3	100.3
Trade	7.5	112.8	110.3	104.7	100.0	93.8	93.1
Retail	5.0	115.0	111.5	105.9	100.5	91.7	91.2
Wholesale	2.5	108.6	108.1	102.3	99.9	97.9	96.6
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	107.5	109.9	102.8	97.1	93.0	98.8

/ The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by firms making returns on the date under review.

Table 4.-Index Numbers of Employment by Economic Areas and Industries (Jan.1920=100).

Areas and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Nov.1 1927	Oct.1 1927	Nov.1 1926	Nov.1 1925	Nov.1 1924	Nov.1 1923
<u>Maritime Provinces-Manufacturing</u>	37.4	77.0	82.5	80.3	77.6	75.1	89.0
Lumber products	5.5	81.2	118.1	108.9	86.9	109.2	116.2
Pulp and paper	4.0	129.9	135.0	124.7	113.5	109.1	108.9
Textile products	5.6	97.8	98.2	95.4	90.9	94.9	98.9
Iron and steel	12.2	58.1	56.4	56.1	58.7	48.0	74.4
Other manufactures	10.1	84.4	87.3	88.3	89.7	84.0	87.2
Logging	1.5	34.2	6.8	14.5	24.8	28.2	29.8
Mining	23.9	100.9	102.3	101.0	91.3	95.4	107.4
Communications	3.3	92.9	94.1	89.5	86.6	91.5	94.1
Transportation	13.4	69.0	71.0	71.2	69.3	68.8	72.4
Construction	14.2	207.3	289.9	151.7	182.9	159.8	189.6
Services	.6	93.6	100.7	93.8	92.0	88.8	90.1
Trade	5.7	112.8	113.0	112.7	115.9	116.3	116.4
<u>Maritime Provinces-All Industries</u>	100.0	89.2	96.3	86.6	85.5	83.7	95.2
<u>Quebec</u>	58.7	99.7	99.5	95.5	89.4	86.8	87.4
Manufacturing	3.6	110.7	121.1	120.9	107.4	111.5	120.7
Lumber products	8.6	117.7	119.3	114.9	102.4	101.4	107.4
Pulp and paper	13.2	108.9	108.4	99.4	96.1	89.5	92.0
Textile products	11.9	77.9	78.3	74.2	70.9	67.4	85.5
Iron and steel	21.4	102.3	99.7	97.9	91.7	90.2	76.0
Other manufactures	3.9	79.4	56.6	45.0	61.3	61.5	57.4
Logging	2.0	134.2	133.6	116.5	90.2	78.4	89.5
Mining	2.7	157.9	157.8	152.4	143.2	146.9	122.2
Communications	13.4	143.9	144.8	146.8	145.2	132.1	145.5
Transportation	12.3	253.3	272.5	257.7	167.5	167.8	184.4
Construction	1.7	154.6	164.9	149.0	140.6	135.9	131.2
Services	5.3	123.6	120.3	117.4	109.9	99.3	93.4
Trade	100.0	115.6	115.4	110.6	101.1	97.1	103.2
<u>Quebec - All Industries</u>	63.8	94.3	95.7	92.8	87.8	81.3	88.1
<u>Ontario</u>	5.6	94.9	102.7	99.1	96.3	92.6	101.6
Manufacturing	7.5	113.6	114.8	106.8	101.6	98.6	102.4
Lumber products	9.7	90.5	87.4	89.1	84.5	81.4	86.7
Pulp and paper	18.0	82.7	83.2	84.9	75.9	65.4	79.1
Textile products	23.0	101.6	104.3	96.4	94.4	88.4	89.9
Iron and steel	3.4	75.1	47.2	49.1	64.9	81.5	62.7
Other manufactures	2.9	158.3	160.3	142.9	129.9	136.4	137.4
Logging	2.7	122.4	123.4	115.9	110.9	107.9	104.6
Mining	9.6	114.1	115.5	108.5	108.9	112.1	118.6
Communications	9.2	182.6	212.9	154.0	145.5	148.9	170.3
Transportation	1.7	138.8	141.3	119.8	114.6	113.5	113.3
Construction	6.7	109.2	105.9	97.9	96.3	94.2	93.4
Services	100.0	103.1	104.3	97.4	93.7	90.4	96.0
Trade	30.4	109.2	109.3	106.4	99.1	96.9	100.8
<u>Prairie Provinces-Manufacturing</u>	2.2	86.4	93.9	75.8	73.7	59.7	70.5
Lumber products	2.9	115.4	113.7	96.9	95.2	104.6	96.9
Pulp and paper	1.7	116.3	122.9	116.3	103.4	93.2	97.4
Textile products	13.1	103.8	102.7	107.1	98.3	96.0	105.5
Iron and steel	10.5	120.8	119.7	115.6	108.1	98.1	104.8
Other manufactures	.6	18.0	5.3	25.2	26.7	28.4	12.7
Logging	6.5	76.7	76.0	74.3	73.4	78.6	88.4
Mining	3.6	99.2	101.4	95.3	92.7	88.8	91.7
Communications	23.4	114.1	109.2	111.7	104.0	100.3	110.3
Transportation	18.0	198.9	222.7	189.4	157.4	136.2	138.8
Construction	2.0	105.3	132.5	97.2	90.7	86.3	88.6
Services	15.5	102.0	99.9	95.2	88.7	79.7	83.4
Trade	100.0	111.5	112.5	107.7	99.1	94.1	99.2
<u>Prairie Provinces - All Industries</u>	40.9	113.3	120.2	114.2	103.3	92.3	97.4
<u>British Columbia-Manufacturing</u>	15.4	105.4	116.2	113.8	113.9	89.5	109.1
Lumber products	5.5	120.2	120.7	127.4	104.5	98.1	99.1
Pulp and paper	1.1	122.5	115.7	131.9	111.8	96.4	113.4
Textile products	3.9	49.3	53.1	52.8	49.3	55.4	51.5
Iron and steel	15.0	185.4	194.9	169.1	143.6	139.4	127.2
Other manufactures	9.6	122.8	117.2	124.0	118.4	106.6	109.7
Logging	10.4	98.0	95.1	96.1	110.4	113.7	101.6
Mining	3.1	143.8	146.9	148.0	136.3	123.0	116.4
Communications	12.9	113.3	117.0	111.6	110.4	108.3	114.4
Transportation	11.7	136.6	149.8	126.1	128.4	98.3	95.8
Construction	3.3	109.3	110.6	104.8	100.5	94.9	94.7
Services	8.1	149.2	148.7	140.5	126.5	119.8	113.2
Trade	100.0	117.5	121.5	116.0	111.5	102.1	102.8
<u>British Columbia-All industries</u>							

/Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns.

Table 5.- Index Numbers of Employment by Cities and Principal Industries (Jan. 1920=100)

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Nov. 1 1927	Oct. 1 1927	Nov. 1 1926	Nov. 1 1925	Nov. 1 1924	Nov. 1 1923
Montreal - Manufacturing	65.3	90.4	89.6	87.1	82.5	80.5	88.4
Plant products - edible	5.0	103.3	102.7	107.3	103.1	97.0	101.3
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.5	97.6	97.1	95.9	94.8	94.5	96.6
Textiles	12.5	88.4	88.8	82.6	79.1	79.5	85.0
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	5.7	97.6	95.1	95.3	97.0	97.4	100.8
Iron and steel	14.9	73.6	73.6	67.9	62.6	60.8	84.0
Other manufactures	22.6	100.6	98.9	98.6	91.4	87.9	85.7
Communications	4.3	166.9	167.0	160.0	150.5	156.9	125.5
Transportation	9.6	225.3	218.6	226.0	228.3	176.6	200.7
Construction	7.5	224.6	228.5	183.2	205.9	152.1	168.3
Trade	10.4	125.0	121.3	118.1	110.5	98.3	93.5
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	108.0	107.2	103.3	99.3	92.4	99.1
Quebec - Manufacturing	52.0	88.6	88.4	85.8	80.7	84.0	-
Leather products	18.4	89.9	91.6	89.6	91.1	93.1	-
Other manufactures	33.6	87.9	86.7	83.7	74.2	78.7	-
Transportation	12.0	195.3	184.1	172.3	196.5	151.5	-
Construction	26.0	392.4	369.6	251.3	186.6	238.1	-
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	122.5	120.5	103.2	99.4	100.3	-
Toronto - Manufacturing	64.9	90.9	90.5	88.4	84.0	83.4	84.4
Plant products - edible	6.1	98.3	99.1	94.1	92.6	91.1	91.2
Printing and publishing	9.5	103.9	102.8	96.8	95.1	93.8	95.6
Textiles	11.9	77.5	76.2	78.3	74.9	76.1	76.2
Iron and steel	10.3	88.5	88.3	87.0	75.2	66.6	79.3
Other manufactures	27.1	93.3	93.3	90.8	87.0	89.1	86.2
Communications	4.8	138.6	138.9	131.4	127.6	121.5	107.7
Transportation	5.0	107.4	109.5	102.9	111.4	116.9	133.2
Construction	4.8	181.9	208.6	134.5	102.0	97.1	125.9
Trade	17.1	104.3	105.5	96.0	95.7	93.5	90.8
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	99.1	99.7	93.6	89.7	87.0	89.8
Ottawa - Manufacturing	60.5	102.6	109.3	98.2	92.5	85.9	99.3
Lumber products	9.9	92.7	128.8	125.4	103.0	69.7	127.7
Pulp and paper	22.9	92.8	92.1	87.8	85.4	89.6	85.8
Other manufactures	27.7	117.4	118.5	96.1	95.0	89.8	96.1
Construction	8.4	175.4	179.3	124.0	177.5	156.7	186.1
Trade	14.5	101.7	96.8	90.3	92.2	89.3	92.1
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	106.2	110.6	97.3	96.8	94.5	103.8
Hamilton - Manufacturing	85.1	96.0	95.3	94.4	83.7	75.7	86.5
Textiles	19.4	103.3	100.4	99.9	100.6	92.1	88.4
Electrical apparatus	10.9	123.0	119.2	126.4	100.8	111.3	114.5
Iron and steel	33.3	84.9	83.7	82.0	66.3	53.5	73.0
Other manufactures	21.5	98.9	102.2	99.1	93.5	86.9	98.6
Construction	3.0	167.0	175.6	204.3	231.2	129.0	204.1
Trade	5.7	176.3	108.1	116.9	104.9	103.6	117.7
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	101.0	98.3	98.4	87.7	79.6	89.7
Windsor - Manufacturing	75.2	71.2	73.1	89.1	88.7	-	-
Iron and steel	52.2	65.5	69.0	92.7	93.8	-	-
Other manufactures	23.0	88.9	85.7	78.1	73.8	-	-
Construction	8.9	110.3	136.7	124.1	98.2	-	-
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	81.7	83.3	97.2	92.9	-	-
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	39.0	113.1	114.1	109.0	101.0	96.1	98.3
Animal products - edible	5.0	155.5	144.9	146.3	149.4	136.6	120.8
Plant products - edible	4.5	90.4	90.9	89.3	88.2	89.1	103.6
Printing and publishing	7.0	95.0	94.1	89.6	85.9	97.9	89.2
Textiles	5.5	112.4	117.1	110.5	101.1	92.8	98.4
Other manufactures	17.0	121.4	125.0	117.3	102.6	90.2	96.1
Transportation	6.2	93.1	100.7	97.2	95.5	98.0	102.4
Construction	5.7	132.0	142.5	201.3	87.1	42.3	79.4
Trade	42.4	102.5	99.8	94.7	87.2	76.4	79.7
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	105.7	106.2	103.7	92.5	84.2	88.6
Vancouver - Manufacturing	40.7	89.5	90.5	93.4	90.5	83.6	82.6
Lumber products	12.2	97.9	104.1	122.0	124.3	100.7	118.3
Other manufactures	28.5	86.3	85.2	82.1	77.0	76.8	67.8
Communications	8.4	153.0	156.5	159.3	146.3	132.4	125.9
Transportation	16.8	138.6	148.5	138.7	143.0	136.8	135.2
Construction	6.9	155.1	182.4	174.1	161.8	130.0	80.9
Services	5.2	111.1	109.9	108.6	100.0	92.6	92.4
Trade	21.9	150.6	151.5	141.9	126.2	117.6	112.4
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	115.2	119.0	117.4	112.0	103.4	98.6

Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city, to the number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns.

C A N A D A
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE
DECEMBER
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
1927

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

NOTE: - STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.

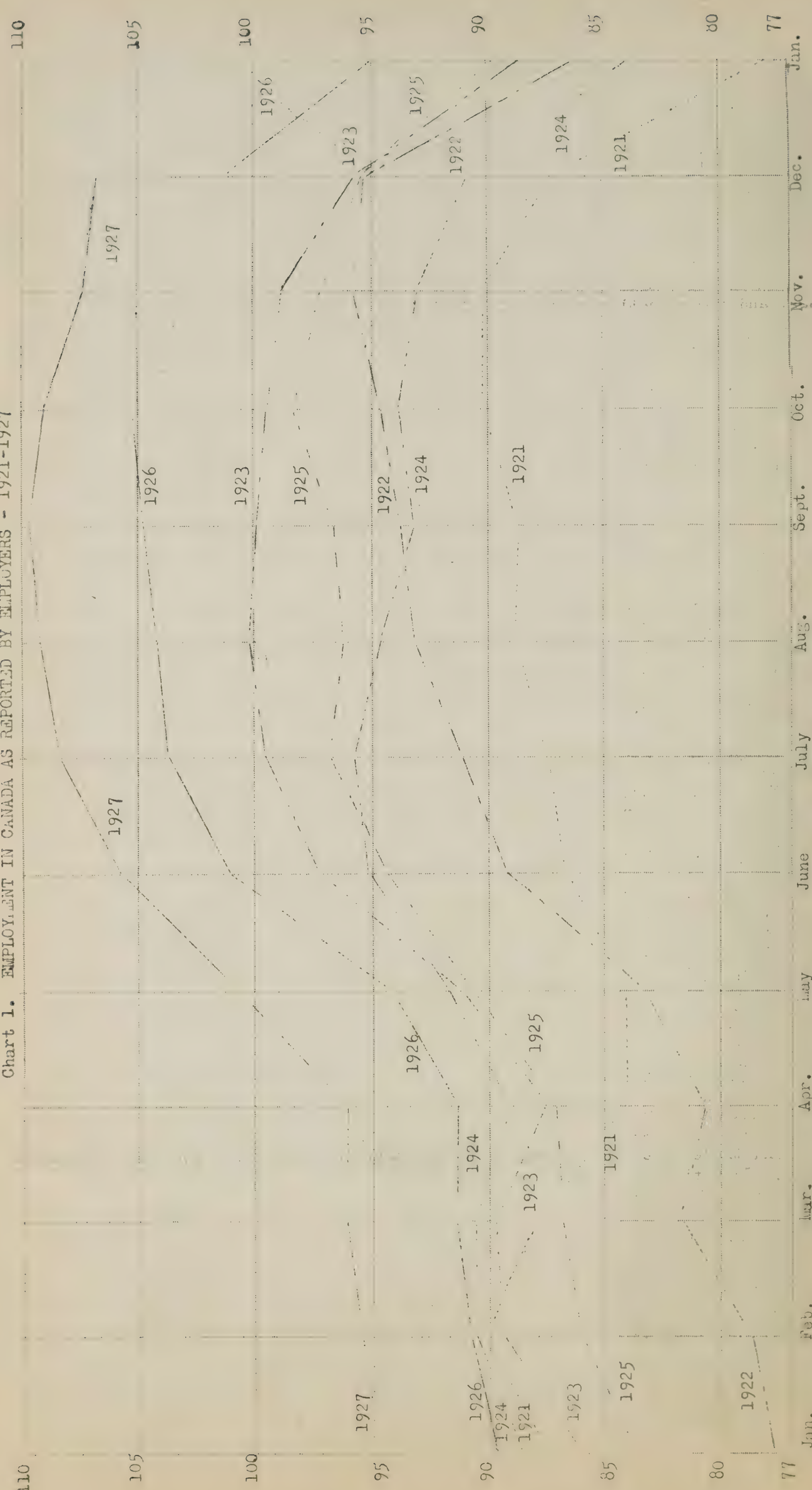
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Published by authority of the Hon. James Malcolm, M. P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce

OTTAWA

1927

Chart 1. EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS - 1921-1927



The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the number of employees they reported in January, 1920, as 100.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA, CANADA.

Issued Dec. 27, 1927.

THE DECEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

Dominion Statistician:	R. H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S. (Hon.), F. R. S. C.
Chief, General Statistics:	S. A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.

The seasonal losses in employment recorded at the beginning of December were on a smaller scale than on the same date in any other of the last eight years except 1922, and the situation continued better than on Dec. 1 in any previous year of the record. Statements were tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 6,276 firms employing 886,430 persons; compared with 892,143 in the preceding month; the index stood at 106.8, compared with 107.5 on Nov. 1, and with 101.1, 95.3, 90.8, 95.7, 95.1 and 87.2 on Dec. 1, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively.

The most noteworthy losses were again indicated in construction, and in lumber mills, while unusually pronounced improvement was reported in logging and trade. Mining, transportation and iron and steel plants were also busier.

Employment by Economic Areas.

All except the Prairie Provinces registered curtailment, the largest recessions taking place in British Columbia and Ontario.

Maritime Provinces.— Further, but smaller seasonal reductions in employment were noted in the Maritime Provinces, chiefly in construction but also in lumber mills, while logging, mining, trade, transportation and iron and steel afforded greater employment. The payrolls of the 535 co-operating employers totalled 65,629 as against 6,389 on Nov. 1. Larger losses were reported on the corresponding date of last year, when the index was lower.

Quebec.— There was a slight falling-off in activity in Quebec, according to statements from 1,397 employers of 259,528 persons, or 325 less than in the preceding month. Manufacturing and construction showed declines, those in the latter being considerable; on the other hand, logging was decidedly busier and important improvement was also shown in trade and transportation. Much more pronounced decreases were recorded on Dec. 1, 1926, and employment then was in smaller volume.

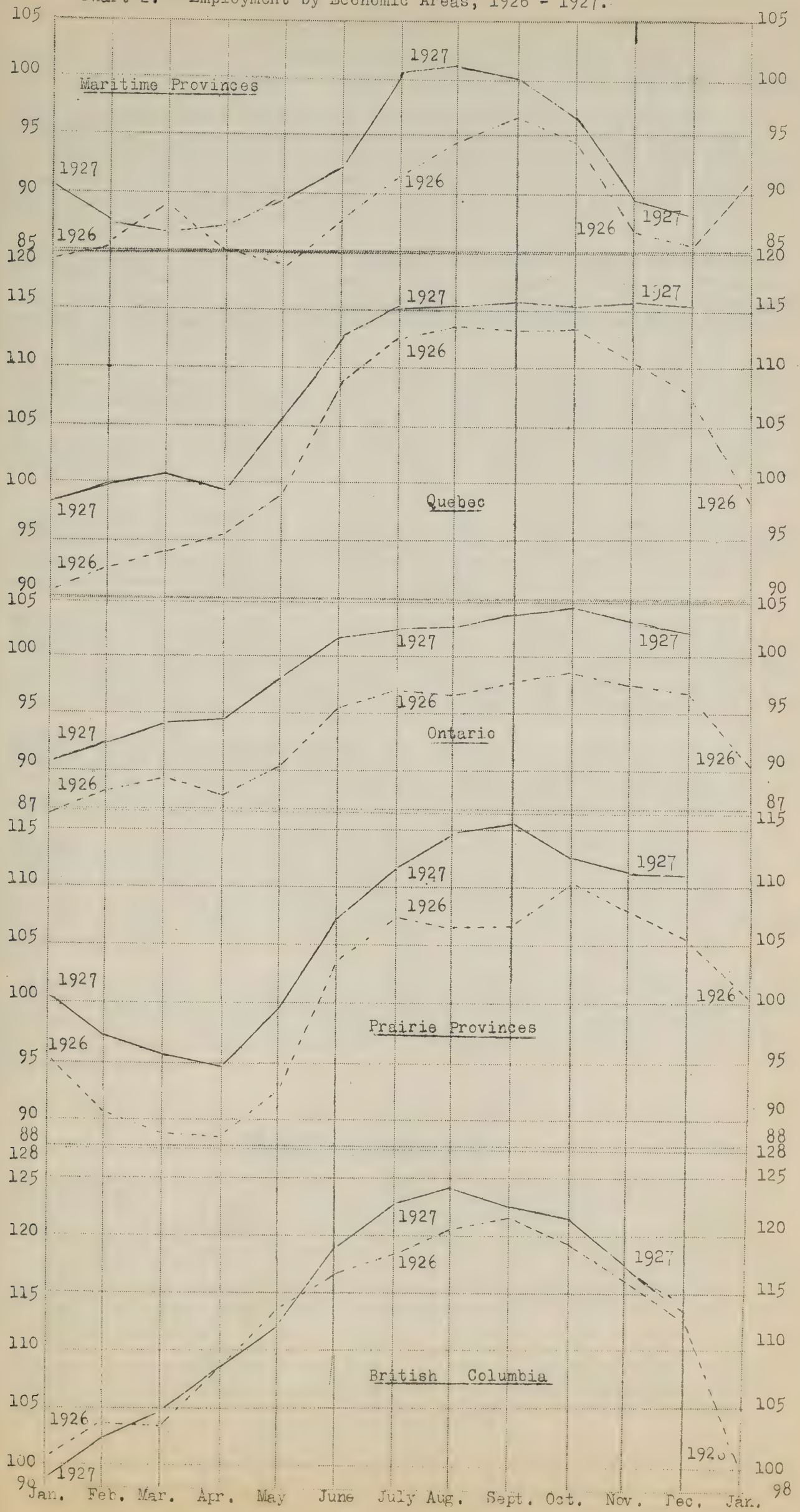
Ontario.— Employment in Ontario again declined, although less extensively than on Nov. 1; 2,251 workers were released from the staffs of the 2,874 firms whose statistics were received, and who had 366,415 on the payroll. Trade and logging registered decided seasonal gains, and considerable improvement was also shown in the pulp and paper, textile and iron and steel groups. Construction and lumber mills, however, reported large losses, and smaller decreases were shown in mining, transportation and communications. The index was several points higher than in the corresponding month of last year, when similar curtailment was reported.

Prairie Provinces.— Contrary to the movement usually indicated at the beginning of December, there was a small advance in employment in the Prairie Provinces on the date under review, when 101 persons were added to the forces of the 800 reporting employers, who had 118,746 on their staffs. Manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation and trade were more active, while construction registered the only pronounced reductions. Conditions were more favourable than at the beginning of December of earlier years of the record.

British Columbia.— Continued losses involving practically the same number of workers as that noted on Dec. 1, 1926, were shown in British Columbia, where 670 firms had 76,112 employees, as compared with 78,590 in their last report. Fish-canneries and lumber mills were slacker, as was construction; on the other hand, trade and some other groups registered heightened activity. The situation continued to be better than on the corresponding date in any of the last eight years.

Table 1 and 4 give index numbers by economic areas, while Chart 2 shows the course of employment in these areas in recent months; the curves are based upon the number of workers indicated by the reporting firms at the beginning of the month as compared with the number they employed in Jan. 1920, as 100.

Chart 2. - Employment by Economic Areas, 1926 - 1927.



EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES

Montreal, Quebec, Ottawa and Vancouver reported lessened activity, while employment advanced in Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor and the Other Border Cities and Winnipeg.

Montreal.- There was a reduction in the employment afforded by the 747 co-operating firms, whose staffs declined by 732 persons to 123,453 at the beginning of December. Manufacturing and construction reported a falling-off, while work increased about the harbour and in retail establishments. More extensive losses were noted on the corresponding date of last year; the situation was better than in the early winter of any other year of the record, which for this city goes back to 1922.

Quebec.- For the first time since January, employment in Quebec City showed a decrease, 339 workers being laid off by the 101 employers whose returns were received and who had 11,167 employees on Dec. 1. The greatest contractions were in construction and transportation. Rather smaller declines were indicated on the same date in 1926, at the index then was considerably lower.

Toronto.- Important additions to personnel were made in Toronto by 809 firms who employed 107,982 persons, as compared with 106,854 at the beginning of November. Manufactures and trade showed improvement, that in the latter being especially noteworthy, while construction, communications and transportation were slacker. Moderate gains were registered on Dec. 1 of last year, when the volume of employment was much smaller.

Ottawa.- Further curtailment was shown in Ottawa, chiefly in construction, transportation and manufacturing; 142 employers recorded a combined payroll of 10,956 workers, as against 11,432 in their last report. Employment was more active than at the beginning of December, 1926, although similar losses were then indicated.

Hamilton.- Continued, but slight increases were reported in Hamilton, where an aggregate staff of 30,863 persons was employed by the 304 firms furnishing data, a gain of 64 as compared with their Nov. 1 labour forces. Manufactures and trade were busier, while construction was seasonally quiet. The index was several points higher than on the corresponding date of a year ago, when considerable contractions were noted.

Windsor and the Other Border Cities.- Partial recovery from the losses recently indicated was recorded in the Border Cities, mainly in manufacturing. Statements were tabulated from 109 employers with 9,543 workers, or 276 more than in the preceding month. Rather smaller gains were indicated on Dec. 1, 1926, but conditions then were better.

Winnipeg.-The trend of employment in Winnipeg was favourable, repeating the upward movement noted on the same date of last year: the then increase, however, was smaller, and the index number several points lower. Data were received from 288 firms employing 30,307 persons, as against 29,428 in the preceding month. Most of the improvement was reported in trade, while transportation was also busier, and construction work released many men.

Vancouver.- There was a further, but smaller falling-off in activity in Vancouver, according to 238 employers of 24,945 workers, or 240 less than on Nov. 1. Manufacturing and construction showed curtailment, but trade afforded more employment. Practically no change in the situation had been recorded at the beginning of December, 1926, when the index was somewhat higher.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 5.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES

Manufacturing.- Another, but smaller reduction in employment occurred in manufacturing establishments, 3,875 of which employed 477,765 operatives, compared with 480,894 on Nov. 1. This decline involved fewer workers than had been let out at the beginning of December of most years of the eight years' record, in all of which the index was lower than on the date under review. Lumber and food factories were seasonally slacker, and smaller losses were noted in textile, building material and electric current plants, while the metal industries, particularly iron and steel works, afforded considerably more employment.

Logging.- Continued advances were shown in logging, according to 255 companies with 42,900 men in their employ, or 10,781 more than in the preceding month. This increase was the largest reported in any one month since the record was instituted in 1920, and the index was at the highest point yet reached.

Mining.- Coal mines recorded seasonal gains, while quarries were slacker. Returns were compiled from 217 mine operators whose forces rose from 47,758 on Nov. 1 to 48,395 at the beginning of December. Although the advances registered on Dec. 1 of a year ago were rather larger, the situation then was not so favourable.

Communications.- Further losses in personnel were noted on telephones and telegraphs; 322 persons were released from the payrolls of the 187 co-operating companies and branches, which had 25,371 employees on the date under review. The index was higher than in the early winter of other years of the record.

Transportation.- Steam railway and shipping afforded more employment, while there was a minor falling-off in local transportation. Returns were compiled from 275 employers of 117,540 persons, compared with 116,913 in the preceding month. Substantial losses were reported at the beginning of December, 1926, when employment was in smaller volume.

Construction and Maintenance.- Continued seasonal declines on a large scale were registered in this group, 19,764 persons being released from the forces of the 705 contractors furnishing data, who had 86,327 employees. This aggregate of workers was much larger than in the winter of other years of the record, in all of which curtailment was noted. Building, railway and highway construction showed decreases, those in the last named being most extensive.

Services.- Small reductions were indicated in this group, chiefly in hotels and restaurants. Returns were compiled from 172 establishments with 15,761 persons on the payroll, or 182 less than at the beginning of November. Rather greater losses were noted on Dec. 1, 1926, when the index was lower.

Trade.- The additions to staffs reported at the beginning of December were the largest on record, causing the index to be higher than in any other month since this series was instituted in 1920. The 590 co-operating wholesalers and retailers had 12,371 persons in their employ, or 5,639 more than in the last report. The bulk of the expansion took place in retail stores.

Index numbers by industries are given in Table 3.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN

The notes on employment in the British Isles are taken from the latest available statistics of the British Ministry of Labour:- Employment showed a slight decline on the whole during October; among the 12,100,000 workers insured against unemployment under the Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed, both temporarily and wholly, in all industries was 9.5 on Oct. 24, 1927, as compared with 9.3.1/ on Sept. 26, 1927, and 13.6 on Oct. 25, 1926. Recent press reports state that 1,145,200 persons were out of work on Nov. 28, as compared with 1,106,100 on Oct. 31.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES

(These notes are based on the latest official reports received)

New York.- Employment in New York State factories declined by 2^{p.c.}/between October and November, and the situation was not so favourable as in November, 1926. The largest reductions were those of a seasonal character in clothing, shoe and canning factories; the metal and some other groups also reported curtailment, while the silk industry showed improvement.

Illinois.- During November, there was a reduction of 0.5^{p.c.}/in Illinois factories; employment was at a lower level in November than in any month since December, 1921, largely due to losses in metal factories. Clothing, and some other industries recorded curtailment in operations as compared with October, but meat packing plants, trade and coal mining registered advances.

Wisconsin.- Factory employment in Wisconsin was 1.1 p.c. lower in October than in September, and 3.3 p.c. lower than in October, 1926. The most pronounced losses were in the metal industries.

1/ Revised figure.

— 100 —

1900-1901 1902-1903

1947年10月1日，即中华人民共和国成立当天，毛泽东在天安门城楼上向全国人民发表了重要讲话。他宣布，中华人民共和国中央人民政府已经成立，中国人民从此站起来了。这一历史时刻标志着中国结束了长达百年的半殖民地半封建社会，开启了民族独立和国家发展的新篇章。

-14-

Note: Number employed by the reporting firms in Jan. 1920=100 in every case. The "Relative Weight" shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of employees reported in Canada on the date under review. Table 1.-Index Numbers of all Employment by Economic Areas, and of Dominion Employment in Manufacturing.

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	All manu- facturing
Dec. 1, 1921	87.2	89.5	83.7	85.9	95.6	88.9	79.3
Dec. 1, 1922	95.1	92.1	93.9	94.4	101.5	95.6	87.7
Dec. 1, 1923	95.7	91.2	98.5	93.4	99.3	97.8	88.2
Dec. 1, 1924	90.8	79.3	95.3	88.4	91.8	100.0	82.0
Jan. 1, 1925	83.9	78.5	85.0	81.4	88.1	92.9	75.5
Feb. 1	86.1	79.1	89.1	83.4	88.4	95.1	79.3
Mar. 1	87.0	81.7	89.6	85.0	85.0	98.1	81.9
Apr. 1	87.2	83.4	89.8	84.9	84.1	100.1	84.3
May 1	90.8	86.6	94.2	87.7	88.0	105.1	86.6
June 1	94.5	90.3	100.6	89.8	93.1	106.5	88.3
July 1	96.8	99.4	101.1	91.8	95.9	108.0	89.1
Aug. 1	96.3	92.2	101.1	90.8	97.3	112.2	88.5
Sept. 1	96.6	88.4	101.3	92.7	96.0	114.2	89.4
Oct. 1	98.3	88.1	102.7	94.3	99.8	114.8	91.3
Nov. 1	97.1	85.5	101.1	93.7	99.1	111.5	89.2
Dec. 1	95.3	83.5	98.5	92.6	97.5	109.0	88.1
Jan. 1, 1926	89.6	84.4	90.7	86.3	95.1	100.5	83.2
Feb. 1	90.7	85.1	92.6	88.1	90.7	103.6	85.9
Mar. 1	91.5	88.7	94.0	89.2	88.6	103.3	87.7
Apr. 1	91.4	84.7	95.7	88.0	88.2	108.3	89.3
May 1	94.3	83.8	99.0	90.4	92.5	113.5	91.3
June 1	101.0	87.9	108.8	95.2	103.5	116.6	93.9
July 1	103.7	91.1	112.8	97.0	107.3	118.1	95.3
Aug. 1	104.2	94.5	113.5	96.7	106.5	120.8	95.8
Sept. 1	104.9	96.7	113.1	97.9	106.9	121.8	96.9
Oct. 1	105.2	94.2	113.1	98.7	110.0	119.2	96.7
Nov. 1	102.8	86.6	110.6	97.4	107.7	116.0	94.9
Dec. 1	101.1	85.1	107.7	96.8	105.4	112.7	93.8
Jan. 1, 1927	94.8	90.8	98.2	90.9	100.6	98.8	87.5
Feb. 1	95.4	87.5	99.9	92.3	97.2	102.5	90.7
Mar. 1	96.3	86.8	100.9	94.0	95.9	104.8	92.2
Apr. 1	96.2	87.2	99.2	94.3	94.8	108.3	93.8
May 1	100.6	89.6	105.5	98.1	99.7	112.0	96.1
June 1	105.9	92.2	112.8	101.5	107.2	118.9	98.8
July 1	108.4	100.5	115.0	102.3	111.5	122.9	98.7
Aug. 1	109.2	100.9	115.2	102.6	114.8	124.0	98.9
Sept. 1	109.7	100.0	115.9	103.8	115.2	122.5	98.7
Oct. 1	109.0	96.3	115.4	104.3	112.5	121.5	98.3
Nov. 1	107.5	89.2	115.6	103.1	111.5	117.5	96.0
Dec. 1	106.8	88.3	115.5	102.5	111.6	113.8	96.4
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts and in Manufacturing as at Dec. 1, 1927.	100.0	7.4	29.3	41.3	13.4	8.6	53.9

Table 2.-Index Numbers of Employment by Principal Cities

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Dec. 1, 1923	93.6	-	90.2	94.3	88.5	-	88.2	98.1
Dec. 1, 1924	93.1	98.5	87.4	92.3	77.3	-	83.5	104.0
Dec. 1, 1925	97.0	94.4	90.9	90.4	88.7	93.3	91.5	110.7
Jan. 1, 1926	88.0	89.9	86.1	87.7	85.0	57.1	89.3	105.8
Feb. 1	88.3	90.6	86.5	87.0	86.9	96.1	89.8	109.4
Mar. 1	89.6	92.3	87.1	85.3	88.5	100.5	90.8	107.6
Apr. 1	93.1	94.9	87.7	86.5	90.3	102.8	90.7	112.6
May 1	96.0	100.4	89.8	91.5	94.0	108.5	92.7	116.8
June 1	103.1	89.3	90.2	99.4	96.0	111.5	96.9	115.2
July 1	104.5	101.6	90.7	101.2	97.6	110.3	98.3	115.3
Aug. 1	104.8	104.2	91.1	99.3	98.8	107.7	98.7	123.8
Sept. 1	104.6	103.5	92.3	98.6	100.3	109.2	101.6	124.2
Oct. 1	104.3	105.1	93.1	99.5	99.7	103.7	104.9	119.7
Nov. 1	103.3	103.2	93.6	97.3	98.4	97.2	103.7	117.4
Dec. 1	100.6	101.2	93.9	93.8	96.6	99.1	105.4	117.1
Jan. 1, 1927	92.5	100.9	90.2	87.3	93.1	57.7	99.3	107.3
Feb. 1	93.3	97.2	89.9	89.2	93.1	96.8	97.5	111.3
Mar. 1	94.6	98.8	90.1	90.1	94.2	103.2	97.1	114.6
Apr. 1	96.8	101.5	92.7	92.1	96.3	77.4	96.3	114.9
May 1	100.6	104.1	95.3	101.9	97.4	99.5	97.2	117.2
June 1	103.1	109.7	96.8	104.7	100.2	98.9	99.0	119.8
July 1	104.9	112.7	97.5	108.2	99.9	83.0	102.0	122.6
Aug. 1	104.8	115.4	97.6	110.5	101.7	86.1	103.6	120.8
Sept. 1	106.4	118.6	98.9	110.5	98.1	86.5	107.4	118.7
Oct. 1	107.2	120.5	99.7	110.6	98.3	83.3	106.2	119.0
Nov. 1	108.0	122.5	99.1	106.2	101.0	81.7	105.7	115.2
Dec. 1	107.3	118.6	100.0	101.7	101.9	84.5	108.9	114.0

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Dec. 1, 1927.

13.9	1.3	12.3	1.2	3.5	1.1	3.4	2.8
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Table 3.- Index Numbers of Employment in Canada by Industries (Jan. 1920=100.)

	1/Relative Weight	Dec.1 1927	Nov.1 1927	Dec.1 1926	Dec.1 1925	Dec.1 1924	Dec.1 1923
Manufacturing	53.9	96.4	97.0	93.8	88.1	82.0	88.2
Animal products - edible	2.0	106.4	108.8	98.5	94.1	91.5	87.6
Fur and products	.1	87.7	85.9	88.3	96.5	88.0	110.8
Leather and products	2.0	82.8	82.0	83.2	76.5	75.6	52.0
Lumber and products	5.0	90.0	98.3	90.5	86.6	82.1	83.6
Rough and dressed lumber	2.9	92.5	108.1	97.6	94.9	90.2	100.2
Furniture	1.0	96.2	94.6	88.8	84.5	76.7	77.3
Other lumber products	1.1	79.1	79.0	76.1	70.3	64.6	71.1
Musical instruments	.4	78.0	78.7	80.7	70.9	67.9	69.6
Plant products - edible	3.3	105.9	108.1	106.4	102.7	100.6	100.7
Pulp and paper products	6.8	116.5	116.3	112.6	102.4	98.5	102.1
Pulp and paper	3.4	127.0	129.5	124.1	106.3	100.0	107.2
Paper products	.8	103.6	101.3	96.8	94.4	90.1	92.7
Printing and publishing	2.6	108.7	106.2	104.2	100.5	99.4	99.5
Rubber products	1.7	106.2	105.6	90.4	93.9	72.8	69.0
Textile products	8.6	98.9	99.2	94.4	90.8	82.5	88.7
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.5	121.1	119.9	109.9	107.3	92.2	101.4
Hosiery and knit goods	1.7	106.9	105.8	106.1	98.0	88.9	94.0
Garment and personal furnishings	2.4	73.2	76.6	72.6	69.6	66.5	73.5
Other textile products	1.0	108.3	105.1	102.6	101.2	97.3	95.8
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	1.5	110.5	109.6	103.2	104.6	101.9	102.0
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	129.8	117.5	98.1	105.5	122.0	114.9
Chemicals and allied products	.3	88.8	88.8	86.2	81.3	79.7	88.3
Clay, glass and stone products	1.2	103.0	105.8	100.5	89.3	81.2	93.3
Electric current	1.5	140.4	143.2	127.8	124.7	131.3	120.4
Electrical apparatus	1.3	139.8	138.6	137.2	119.6	123.1	108.8
Iron and steel products	14.2	81.3	80.0	81.1	74.7	66.4	79.2
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.6	68.3	62.9	63.4	57.5	44.1	64.1
Machinery (Other than vehicles)	1.3	84.7	83.5	77.5	70.4	64.7	75.9
Agricultural implements	.9	77.3	78.8	88.9	66.4	43.2	58.3
Land vehicles	6.1	89.9	89.1	92.6	89.0	83.4	97.1
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.4	31.3	27.6	30.7	32.3	26.1	25.7
Heating appliances	.6	96.8	96.5	90.9	88.2	83.0	87.9
Iron and steel fabrication(n.e.s.)	.8	114.0	114.8	94.4	76.3	69.8	91.6
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	76.6	77.3	83.9	79.0	69.3	76.7
Other iron and steel products	2.0	82.9	82.8	82.8	74.0	66.4	77.6
Non-ferrous metal products	1.9	111.7	107.2	103.4	93.3	76.1	86.0
Mineral products	1.1	108.5	109.9	104.9	104.8	102.7	97.7
Miscellaneous	.4	86.2	88.4	91.7	83.0	82.9	85.3
Logging	4.8	101.2	75.6	77.1	77.1	85.1	82.2
Mining	5.5	108.1	106.5	104.2	96.9	99.2	105.9
Coal	3.2	90.4	86.1	92.1	85.2	86.9	97.3
Metallic ores	1.5	179.4	180.0	155.0	143.0	148.7	138.5
Non-metallic minerals(other than coal)	.8	117.8	120.3	103.5	97.3	89.8	101.7
Communications	2.9	121.8	123.6	119.0	112.7	109.3	106.1
Telegraphs	.6	124.1	127.1	122.5	111.8	103.9	107.9
Telephones	2.3	121.2	122.6	118.1	112.9	111.9	105.6
Transportation	13.2	116.0	115.4	109.9	109.8	108.2	113.8
Street railways and cartage	2.3	120.1	120.6	112.8	113.3	114.9	124.2
Steam railways	9.1	104.5	104.3	102.0	99.2	96.8	106.3
Shipping and stevedoring	1.8	232.4	225.7	190.9	218.7	219.0	170.3
Construction and maintenance	9.7	162.2	199.0	148.9	128.3	116.6	125.2
Building	4.1	171.6	188.1	166.9	130.2	119.2	127.5
Highway	1.8	1751.6	2974.3	1279.2	1303.9	984.7	1230.2
Railway	3.8	108.6	128.5	106.4	96.3	91.9	98.8
Services	1.8	127.9	129.2	117.2	108.5	107.2	106.2
Hotels and restaurants	.9	124.0	126.5	115.1	109.5	111.6	110.9
Professional	.2	124.5	132.2	121.0	111.8	104.7	108.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.7	134.7	132.0	118.9	105.9	102.0	99.7
Trade	8.2	122.2	112.8	109.8	103.9	99.1	96.8
Retail	5.7	129.3	115.0	114.3	106.5	99.9	96.5
Wholesale	2.5	108.7	108.6	101.7	99.1	97.7	97.5
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	106.8	107.5	101.1	95.3	90.3	95.7

1/ The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by firms making returns on the date under review.

Table 4.- Index Numbers of Employment by Economic Areas and Industries (Jan. 1920=100).								
Areas and Industries.		1/Relative Weight	Dec.1 1927	Nov.1 1927	Dec.1 1926	Dec.1 1925	Dec.1 1924	Dec.1 1923
<u>Maritime Provinces - Manufacturing</u>		37.3	75.1	77.0	77.1	72.7	67.2	82.1
	Lumber products	4.4	65.6	81.2	70.2	68.8	67.9	79.8
	Pulp and paper	4.1	126.7	129.9	129.6	110.8	105.0	108.0
	Textile products	5.5	96.7	97.8	94.1	91.3	95.0	96.2
	Iron and steel	12.7	59.8	58.1	59.7	56.8	45.0	73.4
	Other manufactures	10.6	87.3	84.4	89.7	84.0	82.9	85.0
	Logging	2.9	66.2	34.2	46.3	35.6	37.8	31.3
	Mining	24.8	103.5	100.9	103.1	92.7	99.2	109.3
	Communications	3.3	94.0	92.9	88.2	86.8	90.1	95.7
	Transportation	14.0	71.2	69.0	73.4	74.4	68.6	77.7
	Construction	10.8	156.6	207.3	108.2	154.9	118.4	151.6
	Services	.6	94.3	93.6	92.0	88.6	86.7	88.5
	Trade	6.3	123.4	112.8	121.3	121.9	120.6	122.2
<u>Maritime Provinces - All Industries</u>		100.0	88.3	89.2	85.1	83.5	79.3	91.2
<u>Quebec</u>		58.3	98.8	99.7	94.7	89.0	84.1	90.9
	Manufacturing	3.3	100.7	110.7	97.6	90.2	92.7	103.2
	Lumber products	8.4	115.4	117.7	114.5	101.8	97.1	104.5
	Pulp and paper	13.0	107.3	108.9	99.2	95.1	86.8	90.9
	Textile products	12.2	79.7	77.9	76.9	73.3	66.1	80.2
	Iron and steel	21.4	101.7	102.3	97.8	92.4	89.6	92.1
	Other manufactures	6.2	128.8	79.4	72.6	65.4	70.3	68.8
	Logging	2.0	133.7	134.2	111.9	87.8	74.4	89.0
	Mining	2.6	156.6	157.9	151.0	142.5	144.5	121.4
	Communications	13.6	146.1	143.9	133.2	135.7	138.5	126.7
	Transportation	10.1	205.9	253.3	221.5	140.5	149.0	152.4
	Construction	1.6	152.3	154.6	141.4	129.0	132.2	128.2
	Services	5.6	130.2	123.6	119.4	112.4	102.2	97.7
	Trade	100.0	115.5	115.6	107.7	98.5	95.3	98.5
<u>Quebec - All Industries</u>		64.0	94.2	94.3	91.8	86.7	79.8	85.8
<u>Ontario</u>		5.2	87.0	94.9	85.4	83.5	81.8	86.6
	Manufacturing	7.7	115.6	113.6	108.2	102.3	98.8	100.3
	Lumber products	9.9	91.2	90.5	89.4	86.6	77.5	85.7
	Pulp and paper	18.3	83.8	82.7	84.6	75.6	65.2	77.1
	Textile products	23.0	101.2	101.6	97.0	93.8	88.7	89.9
	Iron and steel	4.1	86.7	75.1	70.2	79.9	97.7	94.0
	Other manufactures	2.9	154.6	158.3	140.8	128.0	131.4	136.5
	Logging	2.6	120.1	122.4	117.5	111.3	106.8	106.9
	Mining	9.4	112.1	114.1	108.4	106.2	108.3	117.8
	Communications	7.9	155.7	182.6	130.0	121.6	115.5	121.4
	Transportation	1.7	138.0	138.8	120.7	112.6	112.2	108.7
	Construction	7.4	120.2	109.2	102.3	103.3	102.4	99.1
	Services	100.0	102.5	103.1	96.8	92.6	88.4	93.4
	Trade	30.9	111.4	109.2	106.5	99.4	97.7	99.9
<u>Prarie Provinces - Manufacturing</u>		2.0	79.3	86.4	70.3	66.4	59.2	62.6
	Lumber products	3.0	121.7	115.4	107.9	95.5	104.7	100.1
	Pulp and paper	1.8	118.9	116.3	113.9	101.8	88.8	93.6
	Textile products	13.4	105.6	103.8	105.2	99.3	97.9	105.9
	Iron and steel	10.7	125.1	120.8	117.9	109.3	108.1	78.9
	Other manufactures	2.0	64.3	18.0	57.7	53.4	53.4	50.2
	Logging	7.1	83.2	76.7	85.9	81.7	77.7	89.4
	Mining	3.5	96.4	99.2	94.7	90.2	87.6	92.1
	Communications	23.9	115.9	114.1	109.0	106.6	100.3	114.6
	Transportation	13.7	152.1	198.9	141.2	118.1	99.6	117.5
	Construction	2.1	105.4	105.3	99.0	89.3	85.9	89.5
	Services	16.8	111.9	102.0	100.4	89.5	81.8	84.9
	Trade	100.0	111.6	111.5	105.4	97.5	91.8	99.3
<u>Prarie Provinces - All Industries</u>		40.7	108.7	113.3	109.6	100.6	88.7	87.2
<u>British Columbia - Manufacturing</u>		15.2	99.9	105.4	108.1	101.8	86.5	91.7
	Lumber products	5.5	117.4	120.2	126.1	106.3	94.4	100.7
	Pulp and paper	1.1	121.2	122.5	119.3	109.2	99.4	110.5
	Textile products	4.0	48.4	49.3	52.6	53.1	54.5	46.9
	Iron and steel	14.9	177.5	185.4	160.4	143.6	130.1	114.5
	Other manufactures	10.0	123.5	122.8	129.3	120.2	115.9	116.9
	Logging	10.5	96.7	98.0	94.7	100.5	107.6	100.6
	Mining	3.2	142.8	143.8	147.3	135.2	125.4	112.9
	Communications	13.3	112.9	113.3	107.3	111.8	105.5	115.1
	Transportation	10.3	117.8	136.6	107.7	123.1	87.8	80.5
	Construction	3.2	107.9	109.3	104.0	98.0	95.9	92.6
	Services	8.7	153.9	149.2	151.0	136.4	128.0	114.2
	Trade	100.0	113.8	117.5	112.7	109.0	100.0	97.8
<u>British Columbia - All Industries</u>								

Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns.

Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns.

Table 5.- Index Numbers of Employment by Cities and Principal Industries (Jan. 1920=100)

	1/ Relative Weight	Dec. 1 1927	Nov. 1 1927	Dec. 1 1926	Dec. 1 1925	Dec. 1 1924	Dec. 1 1923
Montreal - Manufacturing	65.2	89.7	90.4	87.7	83.2	78.6	86.6
Plant products - edible	4.9	101.9	103.3	108.1	102.1	98.9	100.0
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.7	98.8	97.6	98.7	96.7	93.9	96.7
Textiles	11.9	83.8	88.4	79.7	77.2	75.1	83.6
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	5.7	97.9	97.6	96.8	98.4	97.4	100.2
Iron and steel	15.5	75.8	73.6	71.6	67.3	59.2	76.7
Other manufactures	22.5	99.2	100.6	98.0	90.3	85.0	89.0
Communications	4.4	166.5	166.9	159.4	149.0	155.8	126.5
Transportation	9.9	231.0	225.3	169.4	198.4	207.0	125.6
Construction	6.7	201.2	224.6	171.4	163.8	159.0	144.5
Trade	11.0	131.1	125.0	120.2	113.2	101.4	97.9
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	107.3	108.0	100.6	97.0	93.1	93.6
Quebec - Manufacturing	53.2	87.5	88.6	86.6	77.7	82.6	-
Leather products	19.2	90.8	89.9	88.3	81.1	92.1	-
Other manufactures	34.0	85.7	87.9	85.6	75.6	76.8	-
Transportation	11.4	180.2	195.3	161.5	152.9	150.7	-
Construction	25.6	356.4	392.4	217.3	203.6	214.9	-
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	118.6	122.5	101.2	94.4	98.5	-
Toronto - Manufacturing	64.4	91.2	90.9	88.6	84.8	80.4	83.5
Plant products - edible	6.0	98.2	98.3	93.3	92.7	87.9	89.6
Printing and publishing	9.8	107.2	103.9	99.5	97.9	94.8	96.8
Textiles	11.7	77.0	77.5	75.9	75.9	72.6	73.7
Iron and steel	10.0	86.9	88.5	87.8	71.8	65.7	77.4
Other manufactures	26.9	93.8	93.3	91.3	86.6	84.1	86.1
Communications	4.6	133.7	138.6	132.2	129.5	120.9	112.9
Transportation	4.9	105.3	107.4	102.4	111.2	111.6	142.9
Construction	4.5	167.9	181.9	116.3	83.2	87.4	100.1
Trade	18.3	113.1	104.3	100.3	102.3	102.0	96.9
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	100.0	99.1	93.9	90.9	87.4	90.2
Ottawa - Manufacturing	61.5	100.2	102.6	91.2	87.1	87.1	85.0
Lumber products	8.6	75.8	92.7	83.7	63.2	71.0	69.6
Pulp and paper	23.9	93.3	92.8	87.3	89.4	90.0	82.3
Other manufactures	29.0	118.6	117.4	99.2	96.2	91.7	96.2
Construction	6.9	126.9	175.4	107.7	122.1	115.0	136.8
Trade	15.5	104.9	101.7	98.6	96.9	96.4	95.8
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	101.7	106.2	93.8	90.4	92.3	94.3
Hamilton - Manufacturing	85.2	96.9	96.0	94.1	85.3	74.1	83.5
Textiles	19.2	103.6	103.3	102.8	103.6	82.1	91.9
Electrical apparatus	10.8	122.6	123.0	126.4	102.2	116.6	109.0
Iron and steel	33.2	85.6	84.9	81.8	67.9	54.2	68.0
Other manufactures	22.0	100.8	98.9	95.5	94.2	85.2	94.0
Construction	2.9	160.9	167.0	143.0	155.2	73.5	224.4
Trade	5.9	183.3	176.3	109.0	114.3	110.1	123.0
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	101.9	101.0	96.6	88.7	77.3	88.5
Windsor - Manufacturing	76.9	75.4	71.2	92.8	89.9	-	-
Iron and steel	52.3	68.9	65.5	96.9	94.5	-	-
Other manufactures	24.6	94.1	88.9	80.2	72.6	-	-
Construction	8.6	110.7	110.3	110.0	105.8	-	-
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	84.5	81.7	99.1	93.3	-	-
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	37.8	113.3	113.1	108.2	98.6	95.8	99.0
Animal products - edible	5.2	169.9	155.5	152.8	145.8	135.6	120.4
Plant products - edible	4.5	93.3	90.4	89.6	91.7	91.6	104.2
Printing and publishing	7.2	101.2	95.0	97.6	86.0	100.0	91.5
Textiles	5.4	113.9	112.4	108.4	100.7	88.0	95.4
Other manufactures	15.5	113.9	121.4	109.3	96.2	89.4	97.0
Transportation	6.7	102.5	93.1	97.4	97.5	94.6	101.1
Construction	3.5	86.3	132.0	174.4	85.5	27.8	67.9
Trade	45.7	113.4	102.5	102.2	87.8	77.5	82.4
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	108.9	105.7	105.4	91.5	83.5	88.2
Vancouver - Manufacturing	40.1	87.2	89.5	90.3	85.3	83.8	81.3
Lumber products	12.7	101.3	97.9	117.7	105.3	105.2	114.7
Other manufactures	27.4	81.9	86.3	79.5	77.2	75.4	67.5
Communications	8.6	154.0	153.0	159.3	145.2	133.3	122.6
Transportation	16.9	137.8	138.6	136.1	134.8	132.1	143.4
Construction	5.8	136.3	155.1	164.3	199.6	111.1	65.3
Services	5.0	112.6	111.1	108.3	100.1	97.9	92.9
Trade	23.4	156.0	150.6	153.1	130.6	127.0	112.7
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	114.0	115.2	117.1	110.7	104.0	98.1

Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city, to the number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns.

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CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE
JANUARY
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
1928

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

NOTE:- STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY
TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOY-
MENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS
OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR
GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF
LABOUR, CANADA.

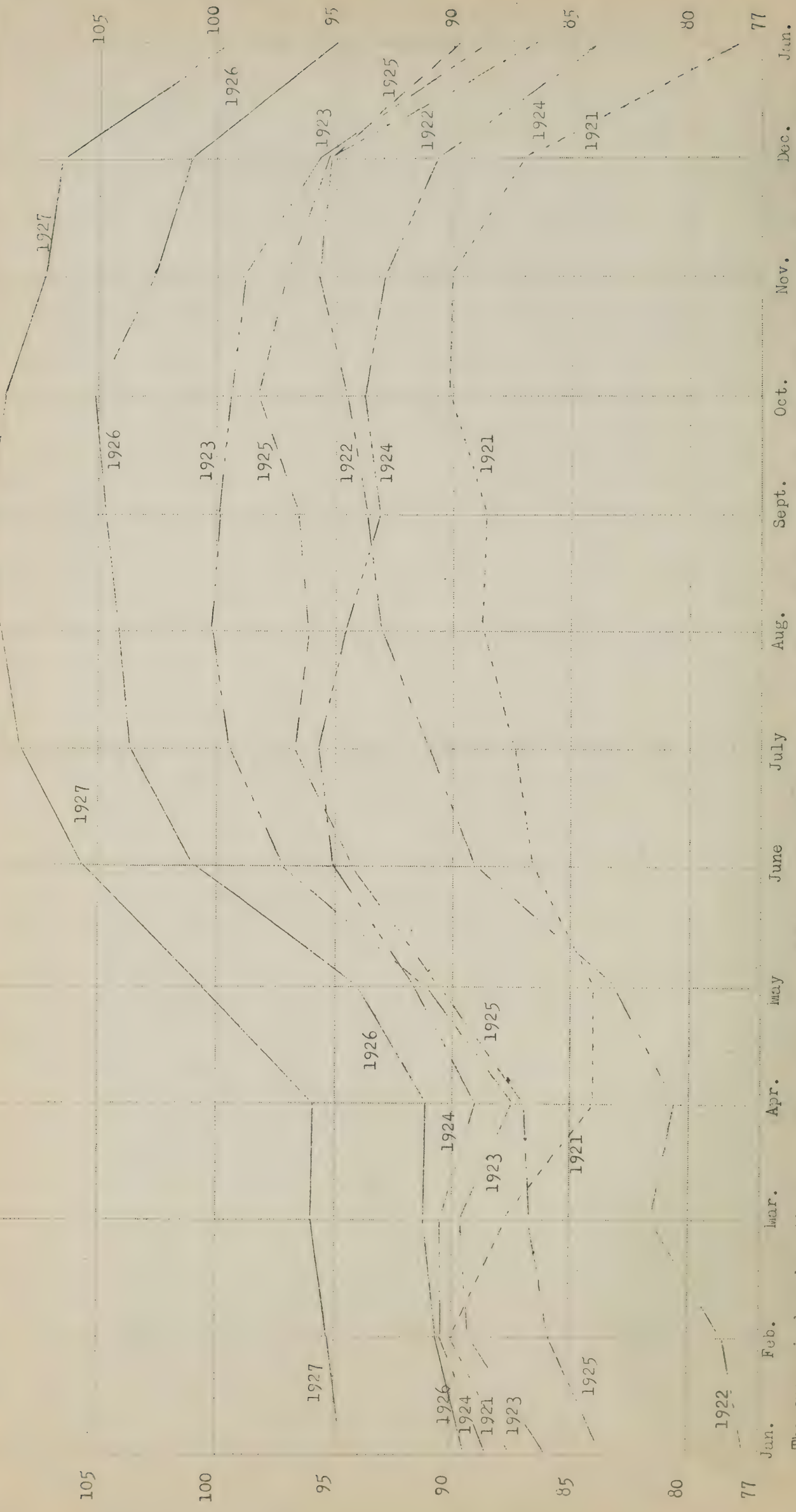
+ + +

Published by authority of the Hon. James Malcolm, M. P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce

+ + +

OTTAWA
1928

Chart 1. EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS - 1921-1927.



The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting in comparison with the number of employees they reported in January, 1920, as 100.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA

Issued Jan. 25, 1928.

THE JANUARY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

Dominion Statistician:	R. H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S.(Hon.), F.R.S.C.
Chief, General Statistics:	S. A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.

The seasonal curtailment in employment registered at the beginning of January, 1928, involved a rather larger number of workers than on January 1 of most years of the record, although the percentage loss was only slightly higher than in 1926 and 1925, and smaller than in earlier years of the record. Employment in recent months has been maintained at an exceptionally high level, so that many employers took advantage of the opportunity of closing their entire plants during the holiday season for necessary repairs and inventories, as well as to provide a vacation for their staffs. The situation, however, continued to be better than on the corresponding date in any other year since the record was instituted in 1920. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated returns from 6,177 firms, whose payrolls declined from 836,836 persons on Dec. 1 to 826,736 at the beginning of January, a decrease of 60,100 persons, or 6.8 p.c. Reflecting this contraction, the index on Jan. 1, 1928, stood at 99.5 as compared with 106.3 in the preceding month, and with 94.3, 89.6, 83.9, 83.7, 86.3, 77.9 and 83.7 on the same date in 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively.

Manufacturing, construction, transportation and logging reported pronounced seasonal contractions, while coal mines registered improvement.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

All provinces recorded declines, those in Quebec and Ontario, where manufactures are an especially important factor, being most extensive.

Maritime Provinces.- There was a further and larger recession in employment in the Maritime Provinces, chiefly in manufacturing and construction, while mining and trade were also rather slack. On the other hand, logging and transportation showed heightened activity. Statements were received from 512 firms employing 64,093 persons, compared with 65,445 at the beginning of December. Considerable improvement in the situation had been noted on Jan. 1, 1927, when the index was higher.

Quebec.- The reductions in Quebec were on a greater scale than in previous years of the record, but the situation continued much more favourable than on Jan. 1 of any other year since this series was instituted in 1920. Manufacturing (notably of iron and steel, food, lumber, pulp and paper and building materials), construction and transportation reported especially pronounced losses, but the tendency was also unfavourable in logging, mining and communications. In many cases, operations will have been resumed early in the New Year. The labour forces of the 1,374 co-operating employers aggregated 233,838 workers, as against 253,510 on Dec. 1, 1927.

Ontario.- Manufacturing, construction and transportation showed the greatest curtailment in Ontario, but there were also decreases in trade, services and communications. Within the manufacturing division, textile, food, iron and steel and lumber reported the most extensive shrinkages. Logging, however, reported a small advance, and metallic ore mines were busier. A combined payroll of 344,637 persons was employed by the 2,870 firms whose returns were received and who had 368,433 on their staffs in the preceding month. These contractions were rather larger than on the same date in 1926 or 1925, but were considerably less than in earlier years of the record, in all of which the index was lower.

Prairie Provinces.- Declines involving a smaller number of workers than at the beginning of January, 1927, were noted in the Prairie Provinces, where employment continued more active than on the corresponding date of any other year of the record. Statistics were tabulated from 796 employers of 115,657 workers, or 3,178 less than on Dec. 1. Construction, transportation and manufacturing reported the most noteworthy losses; within the last named, those in food and iron and steel plants were especially marked. On the other hand, mining, trade and logging registered improvement.

British Columbia.- The recessions in British Columbia were also less extensive than on Jan. 1 of last year, while the index was higher than on the same date in any of the last seven years. The 625 firms furnishing data reported 68,511 employees, as against 75,613 in the preceding month. Lumber and food factories,

logging and construction recorded important curtailment, but additions to staffs were indicated in trade and a few other industries.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas are given in Tables 1 and 4.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

There were contractions in the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made, those in Montreal, Toronto and Hamilton being most marked.

Montreal.- The decrease in Montreal involved a larger number of workers than that registered on Jan. 1, 1927; conditions then, however, were not so favourable as on the date under review. Statements were received from 741 firms with 111,431 employees, as compared with 122,847 in the preceding month. Important declines were shown in construction and transportation and also in manufacturing, especially in iron and steel, food, building material and tobacco, distilled and malt liquor factories.

Quebec.- Manufactures were more active, but seasonal curtailment in construction and shipping caused, on the whole, a loss in employment in Quebec City, where 99 employers reduced their staffs from 11,137 persons on Dec. 1 to 10,202 at the beginning of January. Although this decrease exceeded that indicated on the same date of last year, the index continued to be considerably higher.

Toronto.- Employment in Toronto showed a larger seasonal drop than on Jan. 1, 1927, when the general situation was not so favourable. There were contractions in manufacturing, the most noteworthy being in textiles, food and iron and steel. Construction, trade, transportation and communications were also seasonally slacker. Returns were tabulated from 819 firms with 103,869 employees, compared with 109,196 in their last report.

Ottawa.- Manufactures registered seasonal curtailment, while little general change occurred in other industries. The working forces of the 135 reporting establishments aggregated 10,542 persons, or 277 fewer than at the beginning of December. This reduction involved a smaller number of employees than that recorded on the corresponding date of last year, when employment was in less volume.

Hamilton.- Data were received from 200 firms in Hamilton employing 28,063 workers, as against 30,593 on Dec. 1. Manufactures, especially of textile and iron and steel products, showed reduced activity, and construction was also quiet. The declines noted on Jan. 1, 1927, were not so marked and the index then was slightly higher.

Windsor and the Other Border Cities.- There was a smaller contraction in the Border cities than is usual at the commencement of January, resulting in a better general situation than on Jan. 1, 1927 or 1926, the two years for which statistics are available. Manufactures, construction and trade were quiet, according to returns from 120 establishments with 9,409 persons in their employ, or 203 less than on Dec. 1.

Winnipeg.- Manufacturing and construction registered the greatest declines in Winnipeg, while trade showed considerable improvement; The 285 co-operating firms reported 29,673 employees, compared with 30,173 in the preceding month. This reduction involved only a third of the number released on Jan. 1, 1927, when employment was in much smaller volume.

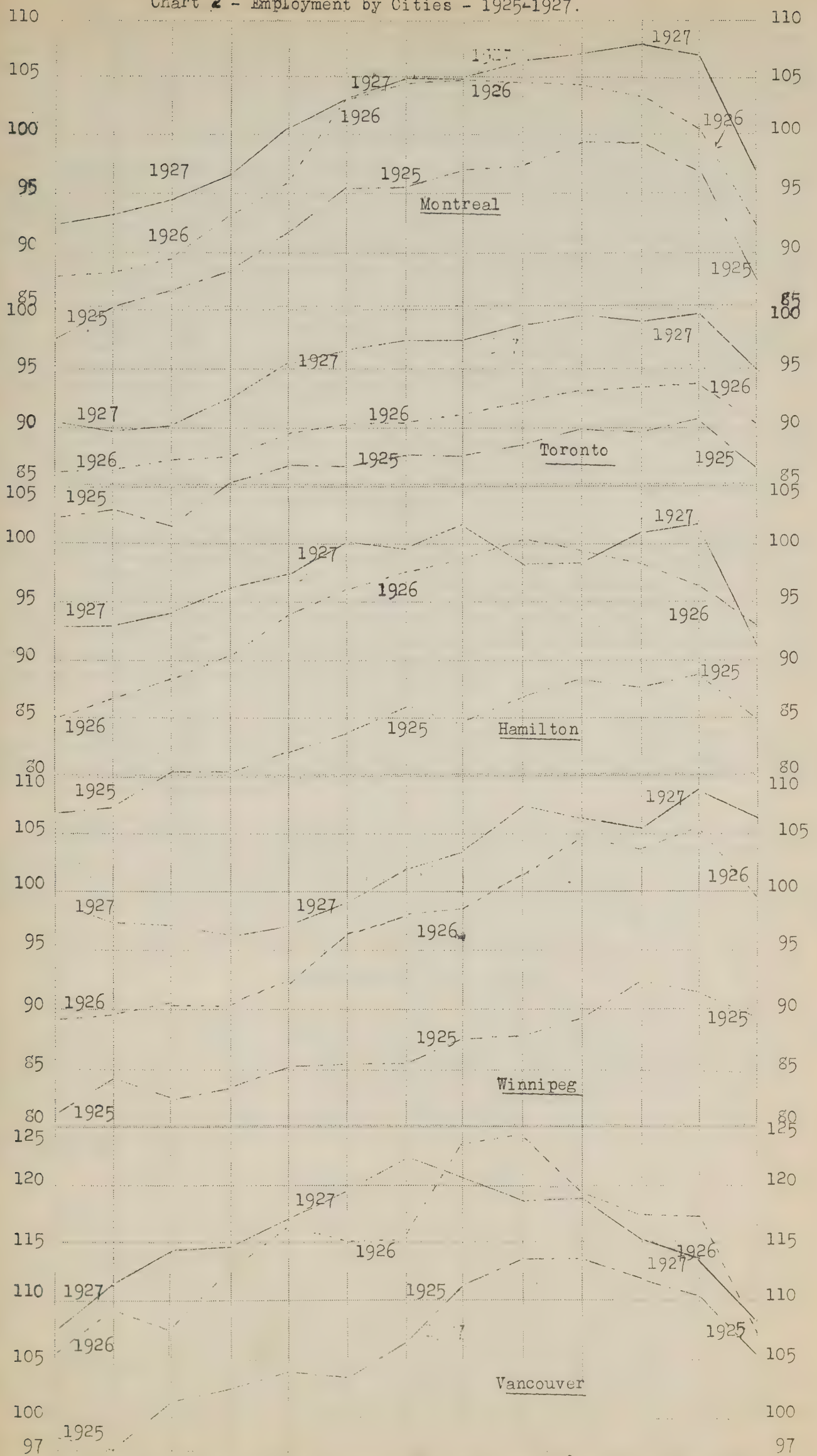
Vancouver.- Employment in lumber mills and other manufactures, and in construction showed a falling off, while trade was brisk. Returns were compiled from 229 employers of 23,567 persons, or 1,135 less than on Dec. 1. Decidedly more pronounced losses had been indicated on the corresponding date of last year, and the index then was slightly lower.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 5, while Chart 2 shows the course of employment since 1925 in several of the leading industrial cities.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- The losses in employment registered in manufactures were somewhat smaller than on Jan. 1, 1927, and the situation continued more favourable than at the beginning of any other year since 1920. The most extensive reductions were in the food, lumber, iron and steel, textile, pulp and paper, building material and non-ferrous metal industries, but plants in all divisions recorded curtailment. As in previous years, these declines were chiefly due to shutdowns for holidays, inventories and repairs, and considerable recovery may be looked for in the next report. Statistics were compiled from 3,808 manufacturers, employing 446,096 operatives, compared with 477,065 on Dec. 1.

Chart 2 - Employment by Cities - 1925-1927.



Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. Jan.

The curves are based upon the number of workers employed by the reporting firms at the first of the month, compared with the number they employed in January, 1920, as 100.

Logging.- Logging camps, partly owing to the unfavourable weather, showed a more pronounced falling-off than on the same date of last year, but employment continued in considerably greater volume than at the beginning of January of most years of the record. A combined working force of 33,344 men was reported by the 254 co-operating firms, who had 42,741 in the preceding month. All provinces, except the Maritime Provinces and Ontario, shared in the downward movement.

Mining.- Following nine months of uninterrupted expansion, there was a small shrinkage in mining at the beginning of January, which, however, was smaller than on the same date in any other year since the series was instituted in 1920, in all of which the index was lower. Returns were received from 211 operators with 43,106 workers, compared with 43,235 at the beginning of December. Coal mines were busier, but there were seasonal losses in quarries and other non-metallic mineral mines, and metallic ores were also slightly slower.

Communications.- Further reductions in personnel were noted on telephones and telegraphs, but the situation continued to compare favourably with that on the corresponding date of previous years of the record. The payrolls of the 137 companies and branches furnishing data declined from 25,370 on Dec. 1 to 24,929 on Jan. 1.

Transportation.- The contractions in transportation were smaller, and general conditions were somewhat better than at the beginning of January of any other year of the record. There were seasonal losses on Jan. 1, 1928, in local, steam railway and water transportation, according to information from 279 employers, who reported 110,393 workers, as compared with 113,756 in the preceding month.

Construction and Maintenance.- Continued pronounced losses were indicated in construction; the seasonal declines, though smaller than on Dec. 1, exceeded those on Jan. 1 of previous years of the record, a reaction from the marked expansion noted during the greater part of 1927. Employment, however, continued to be very active, the index, at 128.1, being considerably higher than on Jan. 1 of any other year since 1920. State-ments were tabulated from 676 contractors and divisional superintendents, whose staffs aggregated 68,425, a decrease of 17,798 workers as compared with Dec. 1. Building, highway and railway construction shared in the losses, which were most extensive in the first two divisions.

Services.- Another reduction was registered in the service group; 177 firms employed 15,834 persons, or 154 less than in the preceding month. The number released was the same as on Jan. 1, 1927, when the index, as on the corresponding date of earlier years of the record, was lower.

Trade.- Retail trade afforded more employment than on Dec. 1, although it was not so brisk as in Christmas week, but there were contractions in wholesale establishments, following an unusually active season. The 585 co-operating employers reported 72,604 workers, practically the same number as in their last report. Employment continued at a much higher level than in the same month of any previous year of the record.

Table 3 gives index numbers in some 60 industries.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The notes on employment in the British Isles are taken from the latest available statistics of the British Ministry of Labour:- Employment showed a further decline on the whole in November; among the 12,100,000 workers insured against unemployment under the Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed, both temporarily and wholly, in all industries was 10.0 on Nov. 21, 1927, as compared with 9.5 on Oct. 24, 1927, and 13.5 on Nov. 22, 1926. Recent press reports state that 1,125,200 persons were out of work on Dec. 12, a decrease of 24,400 on the week.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These notes are based on the latest official reports received.)

New York.- Employment in New York state factories declined by nearly two p.c. between November and December. Printing plants, silk mills, men's clothing shops and a few other industries reported increased activity, but there were losses in most other groups, including the metal, leather, furniture, and clothing trades. The general situation was not so satisfactory as in December, 1926.

Illinois.- Manufacturing in the state of Illinois has recently declined sharply, reaching the lowest point since 1921. Continued reductions in the metal industry and further losses in food factories, together with dullness on the part of several large establishments taking inventory during December, account for the generally quiet employment situation.

Wisconsin.- Factory employment in Wisconsin was lower in November than in any preceding month of 1927 and also than in November of the five preceding years. The largest reductions as compared with October were in the metal, food, building material and wood industries, while the rubber group showed the only significant increase.

Note: Number employed by the reporting firms in Jan. 1920=100 in every case. The "Relative Weight" shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review. Table 1.- Index Numbers of all Employment by Economic Areas, and of Dominion Employment in Manufacturing.

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	All manu- facturing
Jan. 1, 1921	88.7	95.9	88.3	83.4	95.7	86.6	78.4
Jan. 1, 1922	77.9	78.1	74.4	78.3	82.8	79.9	68.7
Jan. 1, 1923	86.3	90.8	83.5	85.6	90.0	88.3	78.1
Jan. 1, 1924	88.7	86.3	90.5	86.1	94.3	90.9	80.1
Jan. 1, 1925	83.9	78.5	85.0	81.4	88.1	92.9	75.5
Feb. 1	86.1	79.1	89.1	83.4	88.4	95.1	79.3
Mar. 1	87.0	81.7	89.6	85.0	85.0	98.1	81.9
Apr. 1	87.2	83.4	89.8	84.9	84.1	100.1	84.3
May 1	90.8	86.6	94.2	87.7	88.0	105.1	86.6
June 1	94.5	90.3	100.6	89.8	93.1	106.5	88.3
July 1	96.8	99.4	101.1	91.8	95.9	108.0	89.1
Aug. 1	96.3	92.2	101.1	90.8	97.3	112.2	88.5
Sept. 1	96.6	88.4	101.3	92.7	96.0	114.2	89.4
Oct. 1	98.3	88.1	102.7	94.3	99.8	114.8	91.3
Nov. 1	97.1	85.5	101.1	93.7	99.1	111.5	89.2
Dec. 1	95.3	83.5	98.5	92.6	97.5	109.0	88.1
Jan. 1, 1926	89.6	84.4	90.7	86.3	95.1	100.5	83.2
Feb. 1	90.7	85.1	92.6	88.1	90.7	103.6	85.9
Mar. 1	91.5	88.7	94.0	89.2	88.6	103.3	87.7
Apr. 1	91.4	84.7	95.7	88.0	88.2	108.3	89.3
May 1	94.3	83.8	99.0	90.4	92.5	113.5	91.3
June 1	101.0	87.9	108.8	95.2	103.5	116.6	93.9
July 1	103.7	91.1	112.8	97.0	107.3	118.1	95.3
Aug. 1	104.2	94.5	113.5	96.7	106.5	120.8	95.8
Sept. 1	104.9	96.7	113.1	97.9	106.9	121.8	96.9
Oct. 1	105.2	94.2	113.1	98.7	110.0	119.2	96.7
Nov. 1	102.8	86.6	110.6	97.4	107.7	116.0	94.9
Dec. 1	101.1	85.1	107.7	96.8	105.4	112.7	93.8
Jan. 1, 1927	94.8	90.8	98.2	90.9	100.6	98.8	87.5
Feb. 1	95.4	87.5	99.9	92.3	97.2	102.5	90.7
Mar. 1	96.3	86.8	100.9	94.0	95.9	104.8	92.2
Apr. 1	96.2	87.2	99.2	94.3	94.8	108.3	93.8
May 1	100.6	89.6	105.5	98.1	99.7	112.0	96.1
June 1	105.9	92.2	112.8	101.5	107.2	118.9	98.8
July 1	108.4	100.5	115.0	102.3	111.5	122.9	98.7
Aug. 1	109.2	100.9	115.2	102.6	114.8	124.0	98.9
Sept. 1	109.7	100.0	115.9	103.8	115.2	122.5	98.7
Oct. 1	109.0	96.3	115.4	104.3	112.5	121.5	98.3
Nov. 1	107.5	89.2	115.6	103.1	111.5	117.5	97.0
Dec. 1	106.8	88.3	115.5	102.5	111.6	113.8	96.4
Jan. 1, 1928	99.5	86.5	104.5	95.7	108.3	103.0	90.5
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts and in Manufacturing as at Jan. 1, 1928.	100.0	7.7	28.3	41.7	14.0	8.3	54.2

Table 2.- Index Numbers of Employment by Principal Cities.

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Jan. 1, 1923	79.8	-	84.7	94.4	81.5	-	92.6	87.7
Feb. 1, 1924	86.3	-	85.6	91.0	79.0	-	85.3	91.1
Jan. 1, 1925	82.5	93.1	82.2	87.1	77.0	-	81.4	98.3
Jan. 1, 1926	88.0	89.9	86.1	87.7	85.0	57.1	89.3	105.8
Feb. 1	88.3	90.6	86.5	87.0	86.9	96.1	89.8	109.4
Mar. 1	89.6	92.3	87.1	85.3	88.5	100.5	90.8	107.6
Apr. 1	93.1	94.9	87.7	86.5	90.3	102.8	90.7	112.6
May 1	96.0	100.4	89.8	91.5	94.0	108.5	92.7	116.8
June 1	103.1	89.3	90.2	99.4	96.0	111.5	96.9	115.2
July 1	104.5	101.6	90.7	101.2	97.6	110.3	98.3	115.3
Aug. 1	104.8	104.2	91.1	99.3	98.8	107.7	98.7	123.8
Sept. 1	104.6	103.5	92.3	98.6	100.3	109.2	101.6	124.2
Oct. 1	104.3	105.1	93.1	99.5	99.7	103.7	104.9	119.7
Nov. 1	103.3	103.2	93.6	97.3	98.4	97.2	103.7	117.4
Dec. 1	100.6	101.2	93.9	93.8	96.6	99.1	105.4	117.1
Jan. 1, 1927	92.5	100.9	90.2	87.3	93.1	57.7	99.3	107.3
Feb. 1	93.3	97.2	89.9	89.2	93.1	96.8	97.5	111.3
Mar. 1	94.6	98.8	90.1	90.1	94.2	103.2	97.1	114.6
Apr. 1	96.8	101.5	92.7	92.1	96.3	77.4	96.3	114.9
May 1	100.6	104.1	95.3	101.9	97.4	99.5	97.2	117.2
June 1	103.1	109.7	96.8	104.7	100.2	98.9	99.0	119.8
July 1	104.9	112.7	97.5	108.2	99.9	83.0	102.0	122.6
Aug. 1	104.8	115.4	97.6	110.5	101.7	86.1	103.6	120.8
Sept. 1	106.4	118.6	98.9	110.5	98.1	86.5	107.4	118.7
Oct. 1	107.2	120.5	99.7	110.6	98.3	83.3	106.2	119.0
Nov. 1	108.0	122.5	99.1	106.2	101.0	81.7	105.7	115.2
Dec. 1	107.3	118.6	100.0	101.7	101.9	84.5	108.9	114.0
Jan. 1, 1928	97.4	108.1	95.1	98.7	92.0	83.4	106.7	108.9
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Jan. 1, 1928.	13.5	1.2	12.6	1.3	3.4	1.1	3.6	2.9

Table 3.- Index Numbers of Employment in Canada by Industries (Jan. 1920=100)

	1/Relative Weight	Jan.1 1928	Dec.1 1927	Jan.1 1927	Jan.1 1926	Jan.1 1925	Jan.1 1924
Manufacturing	54.2	90.5	96.4	87.5	83.2	75.5	80.1
Animal products - edible	1.9	99.1	106.4	89.2	88.7	87.2	79.5
Fur and products	.1	79.9	87.7	82.3	82.6	80.3	98.8
Leather and products	2.1	80.4	82.8	80.7	73.3	71.0	74.9
Lumber and products	4.6	78.5	90.0	77.8	77.7	70.4	74.8
Rough and dressed lumber	2.5	76.5	92.5	79.1	72.3	76.1	83.0
Furniture	1.0	88.9	96.2	80.1	74.4	63.9	65.9
Other lumber products	1.1	74.8	79.1	73.0	67.9	62.4	63.5
Musical instruments	.4	73.5	78.0	75.6	68.8	59.1	61.5
Plant products - edible	2.9	86.4	105.9	90.6	90.5	86.6	85.0
Pulp and paper products	7.1	113.2	116.5	107.0	100.8	95.6	98.4
Pulp and paper	3.5	122.2	127.0	114.2	104.6	95.3	102.1
Paper products	.8	96.6	103.6	90.5	87.8	83.3	84.3
Printing and publishing	2.8	108.6	108.7	104.0	100.5	98.8	98.9
Rubber products	1.7	101.6	106.2	89.3	93.2	70.7	57.8
Textile products	8.7	92.8	98.9	91.2	87.7	80.1	80.9
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.5	116.5	121.1	108.1	105.9	94.6	96.1
Hosiery and knit goods	1.6	94.6	106.9	101.9	91.0	81.9	79.1
Garment and personal furnishings	2.5	69.3	73.2	68.8	66.9	62.7	67.0
Other textile products	1.1	101.1	108.3	97.4	98.5	92.3	88.5
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	1.5	107.7	110.5	90.9	86.4	75.5	88.6
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	116.4	129.8	111.3	102.7	138.8	105.4
Chemicals and allied products	.8	86.3	88.8	79.7	77.5	76.2	84.6
Clay, glass and stone products	1.1	87.9	103.0	91.3	78.2	68.5	79.1
Electric current	1.5	135.8	140.4	123.0	122.5	128.6	117.9
Electrical apparatus	1.3	135.6	139.8	134.1	115.8	120.0	106.9
Iron and steel products	14.8	78.2	81.3	76.0	70.0	60.0	72.6
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.6	64.1	68.3	59.1	58.0	38.4	57.6
Machinery (Other than vehicles)	1.3	83.3	84.7	76.0	69.5	62.6	71.5
Agricultural implements	1.0	78.0	77.3	87.3	70.3	40.4	53.2
Land vehicles	6.5	88.1	89.9	84.9	82.2	74.9	92.0
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.3	21.2	31.3	31.3	32.3	20.1	23.2
Heating appliances	.6	86.0	96.8	81.2	78.1	67.2	76.1
Iron and steel fabrication(n.e.s.)	.9	111.6	114.0	88.8	76.5	59.1	77.8
Foundry and machine shop products	.6	75.3	76.6	84.5	73.2	72.2	67.6
Other iron and steel products	2.0	78.5	82.9	77.1	69.5	62.1	66.8
Non-ferrous metal products	1.9	105.0	111.7	98.0	86.1	73.3	77.7
Mineral products	1.2	106.4	108.5	100.9	98.4	95.8	93.5
Miscellaneous	.5	84.3	86.2	88.5	81.0	79.5	81.4
Logging	4.6	90.4	101.2	75.4	71.6	83.4	92.1
Mining	5.8	107.6	108.1	100.1	96.5	97.1	100.5
Coal	3.5	92.5	90.4	90.0	86.6	87.6	92.1
Metallic ores	1.6	177.0	179.4	150.6	140.3	145.7	137.2
Non-metallic minerals(other than coal)	.7	99.7	110.8	89.8	91.2	75.5	89.6
Communications	3.0	119.8	121.8	115.9	111.3	108.9	104.2
Telegraphs	.6	115.9	124.1	111.5	106.7	102.6	103.7
Telephones	2.4	120.8	121.2	117.0	112.5	110.6	104.3
Transportation	13.4	107.7	116.0	107.3	103.9	99.0	107.3
Street railways and cartage	2.5	117.9	120.1	110.1	109.6	108.2	118.3
Steam railways	9.7	102.2	104.5	101.0	98.6	93.8	102.4
Shipping and stevedoring	1.2	145.1	232.4	170.9	149.6	135.1	135.4
Construction and maintenance	8.3	128.1	162.2	119.2	103.3	93.3	98.8
Building	3.4	132.3	171.6	138.5	109.1	91.3	99.5
Highway	1.1	971.1	1751.6	615.2	708.0	701.4	754.6
Railways	3.8	100.3	108.6	93.4	83.8	78.3	84.1
Services	1.9	126.1	127.9	115.8	107.8	107.1	106.6
Hotels and restaurants	1.0	122.1	124.0	114.7	108.0	109.9	112.7
Professional	.2	124.7	124.5	111.1	111.9	114.8	111.0
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.7	132.4	134.7	118.8	106.3	100.7	97.3
Trade	8.8	121.4	122.2	110.8	102.1	96.3	99.4
Retail	6.2	129.4	129.3	117.4	104.6	97.0	101.7
Wholesale	2.6	106.0	108.7	98.6	97.1	94.9	95.1
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	99.5	106.8	94.8	89.6	83.9	88.7

1/ The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by firms making returns on the date under review.

Table 4.- Index Numbers of Employment by Economic Areas and Industries (Jan. 1920=100).

Areas and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Jan.1 1928	Dec.1 1927	Jan.1 1927	Jan.1 1926	Jan.1 1925	Jan.1 1924
Maritime Provinces-Manufacturing	34.3	68.8	76.1	70.5	70.2	59.6	74.5
Lumber products	3.8	56.4	65.6	60.2	69.5	59.7	60.7
Pulp and paper	3.9	121.3	126.7	116.1	106.5	96.8	103.1
Textile products	5.0	84.4	96.7	92.6	88.4	78.8	94.3
Iron and steel	12.7	58.2	59.8	57.4	57.6	41.9	63.3
Other manufactures	8.9	72.9	87.3	78.4	74.9	71.9	75.7
Logging	4.1	92.0	66.2	81.2	30.0	43.8	75.4
Mining	24.7	100.9	103.5	103.7	94.0	94.5	95.8
Communications	3.5	96.0	94.0	87.0	84.7	88.9	95.5
Transportation	19.3	95.9	71.2	118.7	107.1	98.6	96.0
Construction	7.3	103.0	156.6	96.6	97.4	83.7	92.6
Services	.7	83.7	94.3	92.9	90.0	90.2	89.2
Trade	6.1	118.2	123.4	115.5	114.1	116.9	119.6
Maritime Provinces - All Industries	100.0	86.5	88.3	90.8	84.4	78.5	86.3
Quebec							
Manufacturing	61.3	94.1	98.8	89.6	85.7	78.7	84.2
Lumber products	3.3	91.1	100.7	90.4	85.2	78.0	86.8
Pulp and paper	9.0	111.8	115.4	108.8	101.2	92.3	99.7
Textile products	14.4	107.0	107.3	94.5	94.4	87.7	89.8
Iron and steel	12.6	73.9	79.7	73.9	72.5	62.9	73.6
Other manufactures	22.0	95.8	101.7	89.9	85.2	80.3	82.9
Logging	5.6	104.5	128.8	75.3	56.3	63.5	69.3
Mining	2.0	120.9	133.7	97.3	81.2	63.1	82.3
Communications	2.9	153.3	156.6	148.2	139.6	143.2	120.1
Transportation	11.8	114.5	146.1	106.7	103.5	101.6	112.7
Construction	8.3	154.4	205.9	166.1	115.1	115.6	120.1
Services	1.8	150.1	152.3	140.2	129.7	131.8	129.1
Trade	6.3	131.0	130.2	118.8	112.8	98.3	97.1
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	104.5	115.5	98.2	90.7	85.0	90.5
Ontario							
Manufacturing	64.1	88.4	94.2	85.5	80.4	72.5	76.5
Lumber products	4.9	78.0	87.0	73.6	72.5	66.3	71.5
Pulp and paper	8.0	112.8	115.6	105.7	100.5	97.2	98.2
Textile products	9.3	81.1	91.2	85.4	81.6	74.3	72.7
Iron and steel	19.1	81.4	83.8	76.9	68.8	56.0	69.4
Other manufactures	22.8	94.5	101.2	91.3	87.3	81.9	80.4
Logging	4.3	86.8	86.7	72.1	81.7	103.8	107.8
Mining	3.1	154.1	154.6	136.0	125.0	125.5	134.2
Communications	2.8	117.6	120.1	114.8	110.8	106.1	105.8
Transportation	9.5	102.1	112.1	103.9	100.3	99.1	107.7
Construction	6.8	124.9	155.7	104.7	97.9	95.5	104.9
Services	1.7	134.4	138.0	117.1	109.6	110.5	110.6
Trade	7.7	116.2	120.2	108.3	100.7	98.8	106.0
Ontario - All Industries	100.0	95.7	102.5	90.9	86.3	81.4	86.1
Prairie Provinces - Manufacturing	30.3	106.4	111.4	101.9	96.7	94.0	95.8
Lumber products	2.1	80.8	79.3	68.7	57.4	62.6	66.0
Pulp and paper	3.0	118.6	121.7	99.3	95.7	103.1	98.7
Textile products	1.7	113.8	118.9	102.5	97.5	74.4	84.8
Iron and steel	13.5	103.3	105.6	103.9	100.5	94.8	101.7
Other manufactures	10.0	113.6	125.1	109.6	102.8	103.1	97.0
Logging	2.3	70.1	64.3	71.4	66.4	59.5	73.7
Mining	8.1	93.0	83.2	79.5	78.6	83.5	90.1
Communications	3.4	92.2	96.4	88.6	88.8	84.6	83.0
Transportation	23.9	112.8	115.9	106.8	105.9	94.2	108.0
Construction	12.0	129.9	152.1	121.0	104.8	80.3	81.1
Services	2.2	107.4	105.4	97.7	88.8	84.6	77.4
Trade	17.8	113.5	111.9	99.2	89.0	80.2	85.6
Prairie Provinces - All Industries	100.0	108.3	111.6	100.6	95.1	88.1	94.5
British Columbia - Manufacturing	39.5	95.6	108.7	94.6	92.6	81.6	78.3
Lumber	13.1	77.9	99.9	85.3	90.0	78.9	80.6
Pulp and paper	6.0	114.8	117.4	107.0	100.8	94.6	87.1
Textile products	1.1	116.4	121.2	111.4	109.5	79.5	87.2
Iron and steel	4.5	49.3	48.4	52.1	48.4	49.3	46.6
Other manufactures	14.8	161.0	177.5	146.9	137.2	118.7	104.9
Logging	7.4	83.2	123.5	83.6	92.9	93.6	110.0
Mining	11.3	93.6	96.7	90.1	105.7	102.7	100.8
Communications	3.6	145.4	142.8	146.7	134.5	124.6	114.2
Transportation	14.7	112.9	112.9	105.4	103.1	105.4	101.2
Construction	9.9	101.3	117.8	85.5	98.4	74.5	64.8
Services	3.7	108.8	107.9	106.1	100.6	95.5	92.8
Trade	9.9	160.8	153.9	147.3	126.1	128.9	114.4
British Columbia - All Industries	100.0	103.0	113.8	98.8	100.5	92.9	90.9

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns.

Table 5.- Index Numbers of Employment by Cities and Principal Industries (Jan. 1920=100)

	1/Relative Weight	Jan. 1 1928	Dec. 1 1927	Jan. 1 1927	Jan. 1 1926	Jan. 1 1925	Jan. 1 1924
<u>Montreal - Manufacturing</u>	68.4	85.6	89.7	82.6	79.2	74.0	80.4
Plant products - edible	4.9	91.1	101.9	98.0	92.2	87.1	89.6
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	5.1	98.6	98.8	98.0	95.3	93.4	94.6
Textiles	13.4	85.5	83.8	79.0	78.9	76.5	81.7
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	5.9	90.6	97.9	78.1	74.4	62.8	85.4
Iron and steel	15.7	69.4	75.8	66.9	64.8	55.2	64.4
Other manufactures	23.4	95.1	99.2	93.1	87.3	85.2	85.4
Communications	4.8	165.3	166.5	159.3	149.6	155.5	125.6
Transportation	6.1	129.2	231.0	114.1	106.6	105.3	97.5
Construction	5.4	145.5	201.2	132.8	122.0	116.6	117.4
Trade	13.3	131.6	131.1	119.6	113.7	97.3	97.2
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	97.4	107.3	92.5	88.0	82.5	86.3
<u>Quebec - Manufacturing</u>	60.0	90.9	87.5	85.6	77.6	80.1	-
Leather products	21.1	92.1	90.8	86.5	81.5	87.3	-
Other manufactures	38.9	90.3	85.7	83.5	75.2	76.0	-
Transportation	9.2	134.4	180.2	131.5	119.2	135.7	-
Construction	18.9	244.9	356.4	268.7	182.8	184.9	-
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	108.1	118.6	100.9	89.9	93.1	-
<u>Toronto - Manufacturing</u>	64.3	86.2	91.2	83.0	79.9	74.7	77.1
Plant products - edible	5.5	86.1	98.2	80.0	86.4	76.8	75.6
Printing and publishing	9.9	105.2	107.2	99.5	96.2	92.8	94.6
Textiles	11.2	70.3	77.0	72.5	69.9	68.4	66.2
Iron and steel	10.9	83.8	86.9	81.5	76.2	57.7	70.7
Other manufactures	26.8	89.8	93.8	84.6	80.3	78.7	80.5
Communications	4.6	128.5	133.7	128.2	123.0	121.1	113.1
Transportation	4.9	102.1	105.3	98.1	104.4	107.5	133.9
Construction	4.0	141.0	167.9	88.1	66.0	75.8	66.8
Trade	18.8	111.6	113.1	108.5	100.3	98.2	105.7
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	95.1	100.0	90.2	86.1	82.2	85.6
<u>Ottawa - Manufacturing</u>	61.1	97.0	100.2	86.2	85.4	81.6	84.2
Lumber products	7.9	67.7	75.8	62.8	58.1	50.4	48.7
Pulp and paper	24.9	93.4	93.3	89.2	90.3	88.0	86.8
Other manufactures	28.3	114.6	118.6	94.0	93.7	86.1	100.2
Construction	6.6	123.4	126.9	58.4	89.5	82.7	94.9
Trade	16.3	103.4	104.9	98.2	98.3	98.7	99.0
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	98.7	101.7	87.3	87.7	87.1	91.0
<u>Hamilton - Manufacturing</u>	83.8	87.1	96.9	91.9	82.5	74.0	73.7
Textiles	17.5	85.9	103.6	103.9	102.9	96.2	77.4
Electrical apparatus	11.4	117.2	122.6	125.3	97.5	117.3	107.9
Iron and steel	34.4	80.8	85.6	78.3	66.7	51.8	56.0
Other manufactures	20.5	87.0	100.8	92.4	87.1	78.8	88.2
Construction	2.9	134.5	160.9	104.7	162.0	75.6	190.5
Trade	6.7	147.6	183.3	101.5	102.0	103.3	116.0
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	92.0	101.9	93.1	85.0	77.0	79.0
<u>Windsor - Manufacturing</u>	76.9	74.9	75.4	49.7	48.4	-	-
Iron and steel	53.2	68.9	68.9	41.9	43.2	-	-
Other manufactures	23.7	92.9	94.1	72.9	76.8	-	-
Construction	8.0	102.6	110.7	55.8	90.2	-	-
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	83.4	84.5	57.7	57.1	-	-
<u>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</u>	35.7	105.2	113.3	101.6	95.1	90.3	89.0
Animal products - edible	4.8	152.6	169.9	146.9	138.6	139.9	111.7
Plant products - edible	4.0	79.0	93.3	80.6	80.0	80.6	100.8
Printing and publishing	7.0	96.4	101.2	87.5	85.6	97.3	89.3
Textiles	5.3	108.5	113.9	96.4	96.5	77.3	85.2
Other manufactures	14.6	107.4	113.9	108.0	95.6	84.2	81.3
Transportation	6.6	98.4	102.5	97.8	95.4	92.8	104.5
Construction	3.0	72.0	86.3	116.3	68.1	17.4	57.4
Trade	48.4	117.8	113.4	99.9	87.3	78.3	82.4
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	106.7	108.9	99.3	89.3	81.4	85.3
<u>Vancouver - Manufacturing</u>	37.4	77.6	87.2	78.9	77.8	75.1	73.1
Lumber products	10.9	81.7	101.3	93.2	92.1	95.5	101.9
Other manufactures	26.5	76.1	81.9	73.3	71.9	67.0	61.4
Communications	9.2	157.0	154.0	159.2	145.3	132.3	123.9
Transportation	18.5	142.8	137.8	130.5	136.6	136.8	128.2
Construction	4.0	84.8	136.3	107.9	179.0	79.3	51.7
Services	5.6	117.8	112.6	112.5	106.0	98.4	94.5
Trade	25.3	164.1	156.0	149.9	125.5	127.5	112.7
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	108.9	114.0	107.3	105.8	98.3	91.1

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city, to the number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns.

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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
H. L. C. 1115
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

Feb 29/28

CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE
FEBRUARY
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
1928

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

NOTE:- STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.

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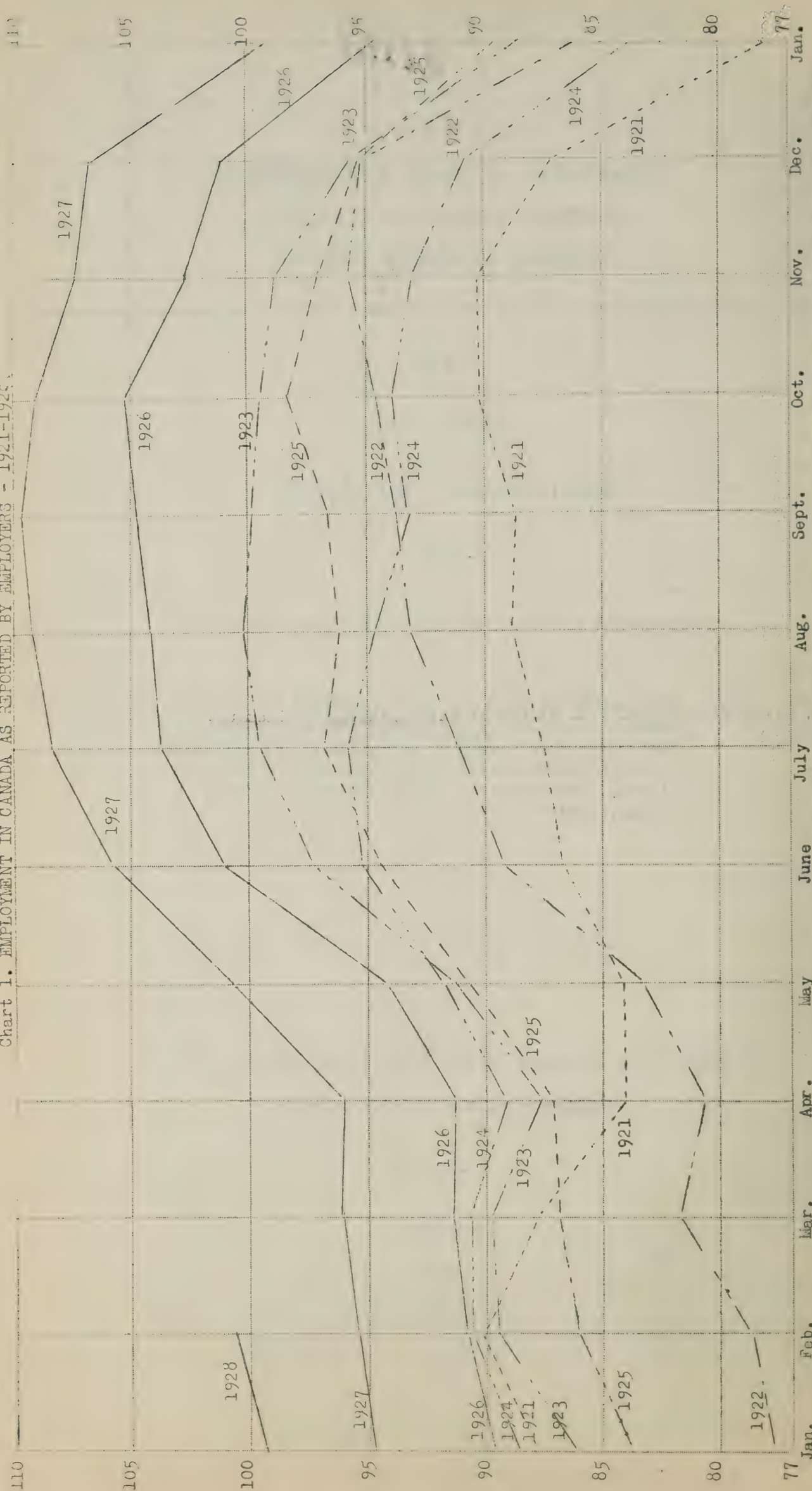
Published by authority of the Hon. James Malcolm, M. P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce

+ + +

OTTAWA

1928

Chart 1. EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS - 1921-1928.



The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting in comparison with the number of employees they reported in January, 1920, as 100.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA

Issued Feb. 25, 1928.

THE FEBRUARY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

Dominion Statistician:	R.H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S. (Hon.), F. R. S. C.
Chief, General Statistics:	S.A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.

There was an increase in employment at the beginning of February, although the situation was still affected to some extent by inventory shutdowns and more so, by continued seasonal slackness in the out-of-door industries. Employment, however, was in considerably greater volume than on the same date in any other year of the record. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated returns from 6,223 firms, whose staffs aggregated 839,604 persons, as compared with 827,711 on Jan. 1. This increase, which was more extensive than on the corresponding date in 1927 or 1926, caused the index to stand at 100.8, while in the preceding month it was 99.5, and on Feb. 1, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, it was 95.4, 90.7, 86.1, 90.6, 89.5, 78.9 and 90.1, respectively.

Substantial recovery was shown in manufacturing, and logging also reported improvement. On the other hand, there were important seasonal declines in construction trade and steam railway operation.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Reductions were recorded in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces, while elsewhere the tendency was upward.

Maritime Provinces.— Construction and communications reporting a falling-off in employment in the Maritime Provinces, where logging and lumbering were brisker. The general losses were smaller than on Feb. 1, 1927, but the situation then was rather more favourable. Statistics were received from 506 firms employing 63,707 workers, compared with 63,898 at the beginning of January.

Quebec.— The recovery in Quebec caused the reinstatement of a greater number of workers than on Feb. 1, 1927, when employment was in considerably smaller volume. Manufacturing (especially of iron and steel, pulp and paper, textiles and building materials) showed much improvement, as did also construction and transportation. On the other hand, logging and trade recorded pronounced seasonal curtailment. The working forces of the 1,366 co-operating employers aggregated 238,659 persons, as against 233,872 in the last report.

Ontario.— Important gains were made in manufacturing, notably in the iron and steel, textile, lumber and pulp and paper divisions. Logging, mining and services also reported heightened activity, while there were seasonal reductions in trade, construction, steam railway operation and communications. According to data received from 2,897 firms, their staffs rose from 345,266 at the beginning of January to 355,264 on the date under review. This advance exceeded that indicated on Feb. 1 of the three preceding years, while the index was higher than in any other winter since 1920.

Prairie Provinces.— The contraction in the Prairie Provinces involved a rather greater number of workers than that noted at the beginning of February of 1927, but was smaller than in 1926, while the situation continued better than on the same date in any other year of the record. Statements were tabulated from 823 employers, whose staffs declined by 4,632 persons to 111,567 on Feb. 1. Manufacturing and logging were more active, but considerable shrinkage was recorded in trade, railway construction and transportation.

British Columbia.— The additions to payroll registered at the beginning of February were somewhat smaller than those noted in the same month of 1927, when employment was not so active. The working forces of the 631 reporting firms aggregated 70,407, an increase of 1,931 over their January 1 staffs. There was considerable recovery in manufacturing, particularly in lumber mills, and in logging, while transportation was also busier. On the other hand, construction and trade reported seasonal losses.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas are given in Tables 1 and

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

The trend of employment was upward in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa, Windsor and the other Border Cities and Vancouver, while Winnipeg showed a general reduction.

Montreal.- Manufactures registered substantial recovery in Montreal, especially in the iron and steel, tobacco and building material groups; construction was also considerably busier, but there were heavy seasonal losses in trade. Employment, however, showed an increase on the whole, according to the data received from 733 firms employing 113,241 workers, as compared with 111,295 in the preceding month. This gain exceeded that of Feb. 1, in 1927 or in 1926, while the index on the date under review was higher than in any other winter since the record for Montreal was instituted in 1922.

Quebec.- Returns tabulated from 100 employers in Quebec showed that they had enlarged their staffs by 149 persons to 10,425 at the beginning of February. Manufactures and construction reported improvement, while trade was seasonally slacker. The index was higher than on the corresponding date of last year, when employment had declined.

Toronto.- Heavy seasonal losses took place in trade, but there were greater gains in manufacturing, especially in textiles and iron and steel. The result was an increase of 471 in the number employed by the 831 co-operating firms, who had 104,658 employees. A falling-off in personnel had been indicated on Feb. 1 of a year ago; the index then stood at 89.9, compared with 95.4 on the date under review.

Ottawa.- Street railway operation was busier, largely owing to snow removal, while trade was seasonally quiet; 139 employers had 10,725 workers, or 119 more than on Jan. 1. Employment was in greater volume than at the beginning of February, 1927.

Hamilton.- The situation in Hamilton showed decided improvement, particularly in the manufacture of textile and iron and steel products. Trade, on the other hand, registered seasonal curtailment. Statistics were tabulated from 202 firms employing 29,914 persons, compared with 28,168 in the preceding month. The index was several points higher than on Feb. 1 of a year ago, when practically no change was noted.

Windsor and the Other Border Cities.- Recovery, chiefly in automobile plants, was indicated in the Border Cities, where 646 workers were taken on by the 127 co-operating employers, whose staffs aggregated 10,208. Employment was not so active as on the same date of 1927.

Winnipeg.- The number employed in Winnipeg showed a contraction, mainly in trade, while manufactures were somewhat busier. Returns were compiled from 297 firms with 28,088 employees, as compared with 29,978 in the preceding month. Conditions were better than at the beginning of February of last year, when curtailment was also noted.

Vancouver.- The lumber, food, metal, shipping, and construction industries reported expansion, while trade was seasonally slacker. A combined working force of 24,264 persons was recorded by the 239 employers furnishing data, who had 23,763 in their last report. Employment was slightly more active on Feb. 1 of a year ago, the improvement then registered having been rather greater.

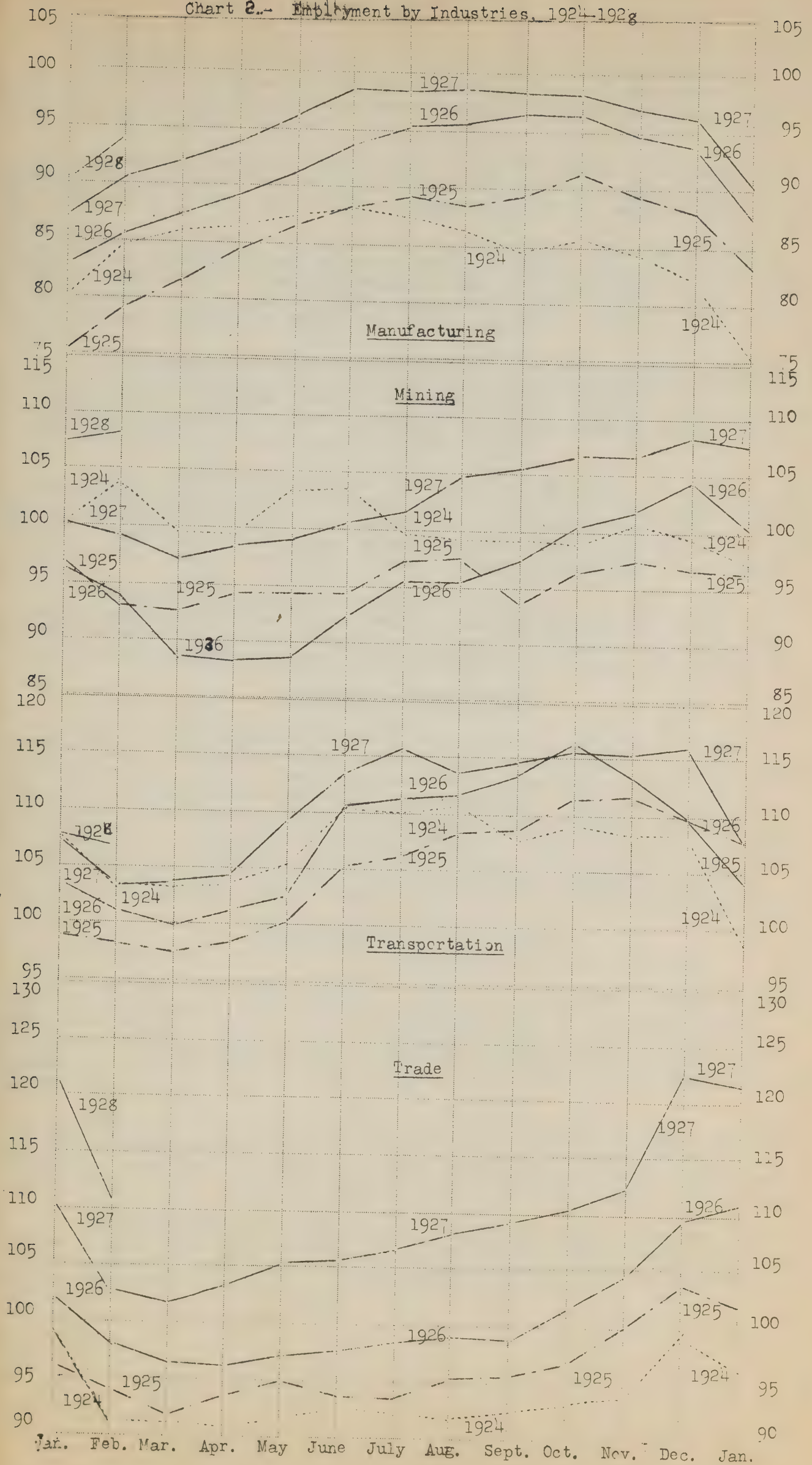
Index numbers of employment by cities are given in Tables 2 and 5.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- The revival in manufacturing on Feb. 1 was more marked than on the corresponding date of 1927, when the index was about four points lower. Statements were tabulated from 3,842 manufacturers employing 468,249 operatives, compared with 448,566 in the preceding month. The most noteworthy recovery was in the iron and steel, textile, lumber, pulp and paper, vegetable food and tobacco divisions, while the only pronounced losses were those of a seasonal character in animal food factories.

Logging.- Seasonal expansion on a smaller scale than at the beginning of February, 1927, was shown in logging camps, 249 of which enlarged their staffs from 3,076 men on Jan. 1 to 39,747 on the date under review. The index was higher than in the winter of most years of the record.

Chart 2.- Employment by Industries, 1924-1928



Mining.— There were moderate gains in employment in all branches of mining, in which the situation was much better than on Feb. 1 of any other year of the record. Statements were received from 219 operators with 48,454 employees, or 219 more than at the beginning of January.

Communications.— The working force of the 186 companies and branches reporting stood at 24,439 persons, compared with 24,893 in the preceding month. The number employed was greater than on the same date in any of the last eight years.

Transportation.— Further seasonal curtailment was indicated in this division; losses in steam railway operation were only partly offset by gains in local and water transportation. A combined payroll of 109,595 workers was employed by the 265 co-operating firms, who had 110,318 in their last report. Employment was at a higher level than on Feb. 1 of other years of the record.

Construction and Maintenance.— Building contractors afforded more employment, but highway and railway construction registered further seasonal declines. The result was a reduction of 2,575 in the staffs of the 662 employers whose data were tabulated, and who had 65,786 employees on their payrolls. This group was more active than in any other winter since the series was instituted in 1920.

Trade.— Following the unusual activity of the Christmas and holiday season, there was a marked falling-off in the number employed in retail trade, while wholesale houses were also rather slacker; 6,006 persons were let out from the forces of the 620 co-operating firms in the trade group, bringing them to 67,428 on the date under review. The index was considerably higher than on Feb. 1 of any previous year of the record.

Table 3 gives index numbers in some 60 industries, while Chart 2 shows the course of employment in four of the leading industrial groups; the curves are based upon the number of workers employed by the reporting firms at the beginning of the month, as compared with the number on their payrolls in January, 1920, as 100.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The notes on employment in the British Isles are taken from the latest available statistics of the British Ministry of Labour:— Employment showed improvement during the first three weeks of December; but at the end of the month the number's unemployed showed a sharp rise, partly seasonal in character. Among the 12,100,000 workers insured against unemployment under the Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed, both temporarily and wholly, in all industries, was 9.8 on Dec. 19, 1927, as compared with 10.0 on Nov. 21, 1927, and 11.9 on Dec. 20, 1926. Recent press reports state that 1,168,900 persons were out of work at the end of January, as compared with 1,332,000 at the end of December.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These notes are based on the latest official reports received)

New York.— There was a decline of two p.c. in employment between December and January in the factories of New York State, partly owing to closings for annual inventories and repairs. Most industries registered reductions, those in sugar refineries, piano, heating apparatus, sheet metal and knitting factories being most pronounced. On the other hand, clothing, shoe, cut stone and pulp and paper factories showed improvement.

Illinois.— There was a reduction of over two p.c. in the number employed by the 1,480 reporting firms in Illinois; large losses took place in iron and steel and other metal, wood, food, beverage and tobacco factories and in trade and construction, while leather, fur, textile and clothing plants were busier, as was coal mining.

Wisconsin.— Factory employment in Wisconsin was lower in December than in any other month of 1927, and also than in December of the five preceding years. Food, building material, wood, paper and some other industries reported declines, while slight improvement was noted in metals, rubber and textiles.

Note: Number employed by the reporting firms in Jan. 1920=100 in every case. The "Relative Weight" shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review. Table 1.-Index Numbers of all Employment by Economic Areas, and of Dominion Employment in Manufacturing.

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba Provinces	British Columbia	All manu- facturing
Feb. 1, 1921	90.1	96.3	90.4	88.1	93.7	87.2	84.8
Feb. 1, 1922	78.9	78.6	74.6	79.5	85.0	84.3	73.0
Feb. 1, 1923	89.5	90.4	87.7	90.0	91.6	83.4	85.0
Feb. 1, 1924	90.6	83.2	92.2	90.0	92.1	82.7	84.9
Jan. 1, 1925	83.9	73.5	85.0	81.4	88.1	92.9	75.5
Feb. 1	86.1	79.1	89.1	83.4	83.4	95.1	79.3
Mar. 1	87.0	81.7	89.6	85.0	85.0	98.1	82.9
Apr. 1	87.2	83.4	89.3	84.9	84.1	100.1	84.3
May 1	90.8	86.6	94.2	87.7	88.0	105.1	86.6
June 1	94.5	90.3	100.6	89.8	93.1	108.5	88.5
July 1	96.8	99.4	101.1	91.3	95.9	108.0	89.1
Aug. 1	96.3	92.2	101.1	90.8	97.3	112.2	88.5
Sept. 1	96.6	88.4	101.3	92.7	96.0	114.2	89.4
Oct. 1	98.3	88.1	102.7	94.3	99.8	114.3	91.3
Nov. 1	97.1	85.5	101.1	93.7	99.1	111.5	88.2
Dec. 1	95.3	83.5	98.5	92.6	97.5	109.0	88.1
Jan. 1, 1926	89.6	84.4	90.7	86.3	95.1	100.5	83.2
Feb. 1	90.7	85.1	92.6	88.1	90.7	103.6	85.9
Mar. 1	91.5	88.7	94.0	89.2	88.6	103.3	87.7
Apr. 1	91.4	84.7	95.7	88.0	88.2	108.3	89.3
May 1	94.3	83.8	99.0	90.4	92.5	113.5	91.3
June 1	101.0	87.9	108.8	95.2	103.5	116.6	93.9
July 1	103.7	91.1	112.8	97.0	107.3	118.1	95.3
Aug. 1	104.2	94.5	113.5	96.7	106.5	120.8	95.8
Sept. 1	104.9	96.7	113.1	97.9	106.9	121.8	96.9
Oct. 1	105.2	94.2	113.1	98.7	100.0	119.2	96.7
Nov. 1	102.8	86.6	110.6	97.4	107.7	116.0	94.9
Dec. 1	101.1	85.1	107.7	96.8	105.4	112.7	93.8
Jan. 1, 1927	94.8	90.8	98.2	90.9	100.6	98.8	87.5
Feb. 1	95.4	87.5	99.9	92.3	97.2	102.5	90.7
Mar. 1	96.3	86.8	100.9	94.0	95.9	104.8	92.2
Apr. 1	96.2	87.2	99.2	94.3	94.8	108.3	93.8
May 1	100.6	89.6	105.5	98.1	99.7	112.0	96.1
June 1	105.9	92.2	112.8	101.5	107.2	113.9	98.8
July 1	108.4	100.5	115.0	102.3	111.5	122.9	98.7
Aug. 1	109.2	100.9	115.2	102.6	114.8	124.0	98.9
Sept. 1	109.7	100.0	115.9	103.8	115.2	122.5	98.7
Oct. 1	109.0	96.3	115.4	104.3	112.5	121.5	93.3
Nov. 1	107.5	89.2	115.6	103.1	111.5	117.5	97.0
Dec. 1	106.8	88.3	115.5	102.5	111.6	113.3	95.4
Jan. 1, 1928	99.5	86.5	104.5	95.7	108.3	103.0	90.5
Feb. 1	100.8	86.4	106.6	93.5	103.9	105.4	94.5
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts and in Manufacturing as at Feb. 1, 1928.							
	100.0	7.6	28.4	42.3	13.3	8.4	32.7

Table 2.- Index Numbers of Employment by Principal Cities.

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Feb. 1, 1923	86.2	-	88.5	95.7	86.0	-	89.0	85.8
Feb. 1, 1924	87.1	-	84.7	89.7	84.3	-	84.7	91.1
Feb. 1, 1925	85.3	101.3	83.0	85.1	77.3	-	84.2	97.4
Jan. 1, 1926	88.0	89.9	82.2	87.7	85.0	57.1	89.3	105.8
Feb. 1	88.3	90.6	86.5	87.0	86.9	96.1	89.8	109.5
Mar. 1	89.6	92.3	87.1	85.3	88.5	100.5	90.8	107.5
Apr. 1	93.1	94.9	87.7	86.5	90.3	102.8	90.7	112.6
May 1	96.0	100.4	89.8	91.5	94.0	108.5	92.7	116.4
June 1	103.1	89.3	90.2	99.4	96.0	111.5	95.9	115.3
July 1	104.5	101.6	90.7	101.2	97.6	110.3	98.2	115.3
Aug. 1	104.8	104.2	91.1	99.3	98.8	107.7	98.7	123.8
Sept. 1	104.6	103.5	92.3	98.6	100.3	109.2	101.6	124.6
Oct. 1	104.3	105.1	93.1	99.5	99.7	103.7	104.9	129.7
Nov. 1	103.3	103.2	93.6	97.3	98.4	97.2	103.7	117.4
Dec. 1	100.6	101.2	93.9	93.8	96.6	99.1	105.1	117.4
Jan. 1, 1927	92.5	100.9	90.2	87.3	83.1	57.7	99.3	107.3
Feb. 1	93.3	97.2	89.9	89.3	88.1	96.8	97.5	111.3
Mar. 1	94.6	98.8	90.1	90.1	94.2	103.2	97.1	114.7
Apr. 1	96.8	101.5	92.7	90.1	96.3	77.4	96.3	114.6
May 1	100.6	104.1	95.3	101.9	97.4	98.5	97.2	117.2
June 1	103.1	109.7	96.8	104.7	100.2	98.9	99.0	119.8
July 1	104.9	112.7	97.5	108.2	99.0	83.0	102.0	122.0
Aug. 1	104.8	115.4	97.6	110.5	101.7	83.1	103.6	122.0
Sept. 1	106.4	118.6	98.9	110.5	98.1	85.5	107.4	126.7
Oct. 1	107.2	120.5	99.7	110.6	98.3	83.2	106.2	119.0
Nov. 1	108.0	122.5	99.1	106.2	101.0	81.7	100.7	115.0
Dec. 1	107.3	118.6	100.0	101.7	101.9	84.5	108.9	114.0
Jan. 1, 1928	97.4	108.1	95.1	98.7	92.0	83.4	106.7	108.9
Feb. 1	99.0	109.7	97.4	99.1	92.0	89.1	99.8	117.5
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Feb. 1, 1928.								
	13.5	1.2	22.5	1.3	3.0	1.2	5.3	4.6

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Table 3.- Index Numbers of Employment in Canada by Industries (Jan. 1920=100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Feb.1 1928	Jan.1 1928	Feb.1 1927	Feb.1 1926	Feb.1 1925	Feb.1 1924
Manufacturing	55.7	94.5	90.5	90.7	85.9	79.3	84.9
Animal products - edible	1.8	94.4	99.1	90.1	84.6	84.7	81.1
Fur and products	.1	76.2	79.9	76.1	78.1	73.1	92.7
Leather and products	2.1	83.5	80.4	82.3	75.9	74.8	80.5
Lumber and products	5.0	86.5	78.5	82.3	81.5	75.5	79.7
Rough and dressed lumber	2.8	86.0	76.5	82.8	85.1	79.0	85.5
Furniture	1.1	95.6	88.9	86.8	81.6	75.2	75.2
Other lumber products	1.1	80.4	74.8	77.3	73.4	67.8	70.3
Musical instruments	.4	70.3	73.5	71.5	61.4	57.7	63.9
Plant products- edible	3.0	90.7	86.4	91.0	91.3	86.3	87.4
Pulp and paper products	7.2	116.8	113.2	109.6	103.2	96.7	99.7
Pulp and paper	3.7	128.8	122.2	118.4	108.3	98.1	103.1
Paper products	.8	97.0	96.6	93.3	88.3	86.3	88.8
Printing and publishing	2.7	109.7	108.6	104.7	102.1	98.4	99.4
Rubber products	1.8	103.7	101.6	94.8	91.2	76.6	71.6
Textile products	9.0	98.2	92.8	94.6	91.6	85.8	86.6
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.6	119.0	116.5	111.0	107.2	99.3	94.6
Hosiery and knit goods	1.7	101.9	94.6	103.5	96.8	86.7	90.3
Garments and personal furnishings	2.6	74.6	69.3	74.1	73.2	70.6	75.7
Other textile products	1.1	111.4	101.1	101.8	99.8	98.0	95.4
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	1.7	116.2	107.7	103.2	90.3	93.8	100.3
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	139.0	116.4	103.0	103.3	150.3	113.2
Chemicals and allied products	.8	91.0	86.3	84.5	80.7	78.9	85.0
Clay, glass and stone products	1.1	94.3	87.9	87.9	74.1	66.5	81.5
Electric current	1.5	135.1	135.8	121.9	118.6	125.0	116.9
Electrical apparatus	1.3	134.2	135.6	133.8	116.1	116.5	112.0
Iron and steel products	15.3	82.0	78.2	80.5	75.5	65.2	78.5
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.6	66.0	64.1	60.5	56.4	44.7	62.0
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.3	85.9	83.3	78.6	71.9	65.3	73.9
Agricultural implements	1.0	81.4	78.0	90.1	73.8	46.1	59.3
Land vehicles	6.8	92.2	88.1	92.3	90.2	81.9	98.4
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.4	30.8	21.2	35.6	30.3	25.3	33.3
Heating appliances	.6	78.9	86.0	80.4	80.6	67.0	77.5
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.9	120.3	111.6	94.4	84.8	70.1	82.3
Foundry and machine shop products	.6	80.7	75.3	84.2	80.3	68.6	97.7
Other iron and steel products	2.1	82.2	78.5	79.7	72.8	64.9	73.3
Non-ferrous metal products	1.9	110.8	105.0	101.6	88.5	76.1	81.7
Mineral products	1.1	107.6	106.4	101.0	100.7	96.0	92.9
Miscellaneous	.5	84.6	84.3	91.1	84.3	80.7	88.3
Logging	4.8	93.9	90.4	82.6	80.6	86.8	97.0
Mining	5.8	108.2	107.6	99.4	94.1	93.1	104.0
Coal	3.4	92.6	92.5	88.0	82.9	81.5	96.6
Metallic ores	1.6	178.8	177.0	151.9	140.6	148.2	142.1
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	.8	101.7	99.7	93.3	92.6	72.2	85.4
Communications	2.9	117.5	119.8	115.5	110.7	107.6	104.0
Telegraphs	.6	114.9	115.9	111.8	103.0	97.3	100.4
Telephones	2.3	118.2	120.8	116.5	112.7	110.3	105.0
Transportation	13.1	107.0	107.7	103.4	101.2	98.4	103.7
Street railways and cartage	2.5	119.8	117.9	110.9	108.6	107.5	111.6
Steam railways	9.4	100.7	102.2	97.3	95.1	94.0	99.3
Shipping and stevedoring	1.2	146.8	145.1	153.9	151.8	124.9	133.6
Construction and maintenance	7.8	123.3	128.1	110.2	99.5	98.3	94.2
Building	3.4	135.2	132.3	132.5	111.0	89.1	89.6
Highway	.9	830.4	971.1	465.6	468.4	826.8	405.4
Railway	3.5	95.1	100.3	87.5	83.0	86.2	89.7
Services	1.9	126.6	126.1	114.9	107.8	106.8	106.3
Hotels and restaurants	1.0	122.8	122.1	113.6	108.6	109.0	110.2
Professional	.2	131.7	124.7	111.8	111.6	111.9	114.5
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.7	130.2	132.4	117.8	105.4	102.0	98.7
Trade	8.0	110.9	121.4	103.0	98.2	94.2	91.2
Retail	5.4	114.5	129.4	105.6	98.6	93.6	89.6
Wholesale	2.6	104.0	106.0	98.0	97.4	95.3	94.0
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	100.8	99.5	95.4	90.7	86.1	90.6

1/ The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by firms making returns on the date under review.

Table 4.- Index Numbers of Employment by Economic Areas and Industries (Jan. 1920=100).

Areas and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Feb. 1 1928	Jan. 1 1928	Feb. 1 1927	Feb. 1 1926	Feb. 1 1925	Feb. 1 1924
<u>Maritime Provinces</u> -Manufacturing	34.3	69.2	68.8	68.9	71.2	64.7	69.7
Lumber products	4.3	65.2	56.4	58.1	66.7	67.7	61.8
Pulp and paper	3.8	119.2	121.3	116.8	109.1	102.6	115.2
Textile products	5.3	88.8	84.4	96.8	90.7	92.6	94.6
Iron and steel	12.6	57.8	58.2	55.0	60.9	46.7	55.3
Other manufactures	8.3	69.3	72.9	73.5	72.7	71.5	75.7
Logging	4.4	98.4	92.0	87.4	68.2	35.7	85.7
Mining	24.9	101.0	100.9	100.4	86.9	87.8	98.2
Communications	3.3	91.0	96.0	87.8	84.4	86.6	88.8
Transportation	19.5	96.1	95.9	116.3	109.0	102.6	94.9
Construction	6.8	95.7	103.0	73.0	99.8	83.6	67.7
Services	.7	96.9	83.7	93.6	92.5	90.9	88.0
Trade	6.1	116.1	118.2	111.2	110.3	112.0	113.6
<u>Maritime Provinces</u> - All Industries	100.0	86.4	86.5	87.5	85.1	79.1	83.2
<u>Quebec</u> - Manufacturing	62.2	97.5	94.1	92.2	87.5	83.5	87.2
Lumber products	3.3	95.0	91.1	91.9	88.8	81.8	94.1
Pulp and paper	9.2	116.7	111.8	111.6	104.3	93.4	98.0
Textile products	14.3	108.9	107.0	101.3	98.9	92.5	88.1
Iron and steel	13.1	78.5	73.9	75.6	73.7	70.8	79.2
Other manufactures	22.3	98.5	95.8	92.6	85.0	84.7	87.6
Logging	5.2	98.4	104.5	87.4	61.4	67.7	75.4
Mining	1.9	116.8	120.9	102.6	85.2	68.8	76.2
Communications	2.8	153.9	153.3	148.4	139.2	141.5	120.6
Transportation	11.8	116.5	114.5	104.7	102.8	99.2	111.4
Construction	8.8	165.2	154.4	164.5	129.7	133.9	130.7
Services	1.7	145.7	150.1	137.5	132.4	129.5	126.6
Trade	5.6	120.7	131.0	111.5	105.1	93.1	99.1
<u>Quebec</u> - All Industries	100.0	106.6	104.5	99.9	92.6	89.1	92.8
<u>Ontario</u> - Manufacturing	65.8	93.5	88.4	90.0	84.1	75.9	84.2
Lumber products	5.2	85.6	78.0	80.5	76.0	73.3	77.7
Pulp and paper	8.0	116.8	112.8	106.5	101.8	98.8	101.1
Textile products	10.1	89.7	81.1	88.0	85.6	80.0	84.1
Iron and steel	19.7	86.2	81.4	85.2	76.3	60.6	80.3
Other manufactures	22.8	97.7	94.5	93.3	88.1	82.6	84.9
Logging	4.3	89.5	86.8	73.7	88.3	107.2	112.5
Mining	3.0	157.4	154.1	137.2	125.5	126.8	137.3
Communications	2.6	114.7	117.6	114.7	110.0	105.7	104.0
Transportation	9.2	101.5	102.1	98.2	98.4	97.8	105.0
Construction	6.3	118.9	124.9	94.7	87.8	93.8	93.7
Services	1.8	136.3	134.4	118.2	109.3	112.2	112.0
Trade	7.0	107.5	116.2	95.5	94.3	94.3	90.4
<u>Ontario</u> - All Industries	100.0	98.5	95.7	92.3	88.1	83.4	90.0
<u>Prairie Provinces</u> - Manufacturing	32.0	107.7	106.4	101.0	96.2	95.4	95.6
Lumber products	2.4	89.9	80.8	60.5	59.5	64.5	70.7
Pulp and paper	3.2	121.9	118.6	107.4	104.7	95.2	96.6
Textile products	1.8	113.2	113.8	110.4	98.2	86.7	91.8
Iron and steel	14.0	103.3	103.3	102.7	98.4	98.5	99.0
Other manufactures	10.6	114.3	113.6	106.9	100.9	101.9	98.7
Logging	2.6	76.0	70.1	70.9	67.1	71.9	71.5
Mining	8.5	93.5	93.0	79.0	77.0	70.9	79.3
Communications	3.5	90.7	92.2	86.6	86.0	82.4	85.9
Transportation	23.5	107.6	112.8	100.7	95.4	95.4	99.0
Construction	10.9	113.5	129.9	109.4	89.3	82.6	86.8
Services	2.2	109.1	107.4	98.5	89.1	88.7	88.3
Trade	16.8	100.2	113.5	96.2	88.6	84.0	83.1
<u>Prairie Provinces</u> - All Industries	100.0	103.9	108.3	97.2	90.7	88.4	92.1
<u>British Columbia</u> - Manufacturing	40.6	100.3	95.6	101.9	96.9	84.3	83.9
Lumber	14.5	88.9	77.9	93.2	97.5	81.0	82.9
Pulp and paper	5.7	112.0	114.8	117.8	102.5	96.8	93.3
Textile products	1.1	115.3	116.4	122.3	106.1	99.7	107.0
Iron and steel	4.6	51.4	49.3	55.1	53.4	50.0	52.0
Other manufactures	14.7	160.5	161.0	153.9	136.1	122.6	115.3
Logging	9.1	105.8	83.2	101.1	106.2	98.9	107.1
Mining	11.2	95.0	93.6	89.9	105.9	109.6	105.8
Communications	3.4	141.9	145.4	145.2	134.2	123.6	114.8
Transportation	14.6	115.5	112.9	107.2	111.8	100.1	104.5
Construction	8.5	89.9	101.3	79.4	93.9	82.1	60.3
Services	3.6	107.0	108.8	102.5	97.0	92.4	91.2
Trade	9.0	145.8	160.8	141.6	128.0	123.9	111.7
<u>British Columbia</u> - All Industries	100.0	105.4	103.0	102.5	103.6	95.1	92.7

/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns.

Table 5.-Index Numbers of Employment by Cities and Principal Industries (Jan. 1920=100)

Cities and Industries		1/Relative Weight	Feb. 1 1928	Jan. 1928	Feb. 1 1927	Feb. 1 1926	Feb. 1 1925	Feb. 1 1924
Montreal - Manufacturing								
Plant products - edible	69.1	87.7	85.6	84.8	80.5	79.1	83.4	
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.7	89.3	91.1	94.6	92.4	93.2	89.9	
Textiles	5.1	98.9	98.6	97.4	94.6	90.7	92.8	
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	13.1	85.1	85.5	83.1	83.2	79.5	79.9	
Iron and steel	6.2	97.7	90.6	94.9	77.9	86.8	99.8	
Other manufactures	16.4	73.6	69.4	68.9	66.5	64.4	74.9	
Communications	23.6	96.8	95.1	92.5	86.5	84.9	85.6	
Transportation	4.7	165.2	165.3	160.7	150.7	155.2	125.9	
Construction	6.1	130.3	129.2	112.5	109.8	99.1	97.8	
Trade	6.1	166.8	145.5	127.0	114.1	108.1	88.6	
Montreal - All Industries	11.0	122.4	131.6	112.6	106.2	91.8	91.5	
Quebec - Manufacturing								
Leather products	100.0	99.0	97.4	93.3	88.3	85.3	87.1	
Other manufactures	59.7	92.3	90.9	87.0	80.5	83.0	-	
Transportation	21.6	96.2	92.1	94.5	87.2	96.2	-	
Construction	38.1	90.2	90.3	82.9	76.4	89.3	-	
Quebec - All Industries	9.0	134.0	134.4	126.5	118.9	103.4	-	
Toronto - Manufacturing								
Plant products - edible	20.4	265.3	244.9	223.2	170.5	388.7	-	
Printing and publishing	100.0	109.7	108.1	97.2	90.6	101.3	-	
Textiles	65.9	88.8	86.2	86.0	81.8	77.3	80.8	
Iron and steel	5.7	90.1	86.1	84.4	84.0	79.0	82.9	
Other manufactures	10.0	105.6	105.2	100.1	97.0	94.7	96.8	
Communications	11.9	75.8	70.3	73.6	74.1	73.8	74.8	
Transportation	11.2	86.2	83.8	86.6	79.0	63.0	73.5	
Construction	27.1	91.2	89.8	88.2	81.8	79.5	81.4	
Trade	4.4	124.5	128.5	128.0	127.5	121.6	116.0	
Toronto - All Industries	4.9	102.8	102.1	97.9	101.5	105.9	114.3	
Ottawa - Manufacturing								
Lumber products	3.9	137.8	141.0	82.8	72.7	59.4	57.6	
Pulp and paper	17.5	103.2	111.6	94.4	94.2	94.2	89.2	
Other manufactures	100.0	95.4	95.1	89.9	86.5	83.0	84.7	
Construction	60.0	96.8	97.0	90.8	86.6	82.8	96.1	
Trade	7.7	67.8	67.7	66.6	57.4	49.5	56.5	
Ottawa - All Industries	25.9	100.6	93.4	92.1	92.9	95.2	87.4	
Hamilton - Manufacturing								
Textiles	26.4	106.3	114.6	100.9	94.0	85.0	140.0	
Electrical apparatus	6.0	110.5	123.4	54.9	74.0	82.1	79.4	
Iron and steel	15.1	97.8	103.4	90.3	91.7	87.3	90.6	
Other manufactures	100.0	99.1	98.7	89.2	87.0	86.1	89.7	
Construction	85.8	94.4	87.1	91.6	85.1	75.6	80.6	
Trade	19.7	100.5	85.9	104.6	106.2	95.3	89.7	
Hamilton - All Industries	10.5	115.7	117.2	120.8	97.9	106.2	109.0	
Windsor - Manufacturing								
Iron and steel	34.8	87.0	80.8	79.1	69.7	53.4	65.4	
Other manufactures	20.8	93.5	87.0	90.9	89.5	83.8	88.9	
Construction	2.6	139.6	134.5	104.1	116.0	64.2	134.4	
Trade	5.5	127.5	147.6	98.1	96.8	99.8	112.8	
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	97.6	92.0	93.1	86.9	77.3	84.3	
Winnipeg - Manufacturing								
Animal products - edible	78.3	81.6	74.9	96.8	94.5	-	-	
Plant products - edible	54.6	76.8	68.9	102.4	100.8	-	-	
Printing and publishing	23.7	95.2	92.9	79.7	73.4	-	-	
Textiles	6.6	91.4	102.6	56.7	71.9	-	-	
Other manufactures	100.0	89.1	83.4	96.8	96.1	-	-	
Transportation	38.9	107.1	105.2	103.1	96.2	89.7	91.5	
Construction	4.8	142.9	152.6	138.6	127.6	133.0	114.0	
Trade	4.2	78.8	79.0	82.6	79.1	82.0	99.3	
Winnipeg - All Industries	7.9	103.0	96.4	98.7	95.9	86.8	88.1	
Vancouver - Manufacturing								
Lumber products	5.6	108.0	108.5	104.5	96.3	85.6	93.0	
Other manufactures	16.4	111.0	107.4	103.9	95.5	85.8	85.5	
Communications	7.0	98.1	98.4	98.5	96.1	98.0	103.2	
Transportation	3.3	74.3	72.0	80.2	53.2	22.5	27.1	
Construction	44.2	100.2	117.8	98.3	88.9	84.3	80.9	
Trade	100.0	99.8	106.7	97.5	89.8	84.2	84.7	
Vancouver - All Industries								
Lumber products	39.5	83.3	77.6	86.2	81.1	78.8	74.6	
Other manufactures	12.2	93.7	81.7	93.5	101.8	97.2	99.1	
Communications	27.3	79.4	76.1	83.4	72.7	71.4	65.0	
Transportation	8.8	153.4	157.0	156.6	144.8	133.5	124.3	
Construction	18.6	148.5	142.8	138.2	147.7	116.7	125.4	
Services	4.6	105.1	84.8	136.1	187.5	79.1	48.4	
Trade	5.4	115.9	117.8	107.7	99.9	93.3	93.3	
Vancouver - All Industries	23.0	147.3	164.1	144.6	128.8	123.4	110.8	

Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city, to the number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns.

77-002

C A N A D A
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE
MARCH
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

1928

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

NOTE:- STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY
TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOY-
MENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS
OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR
GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF
LABOUR, CANADA.

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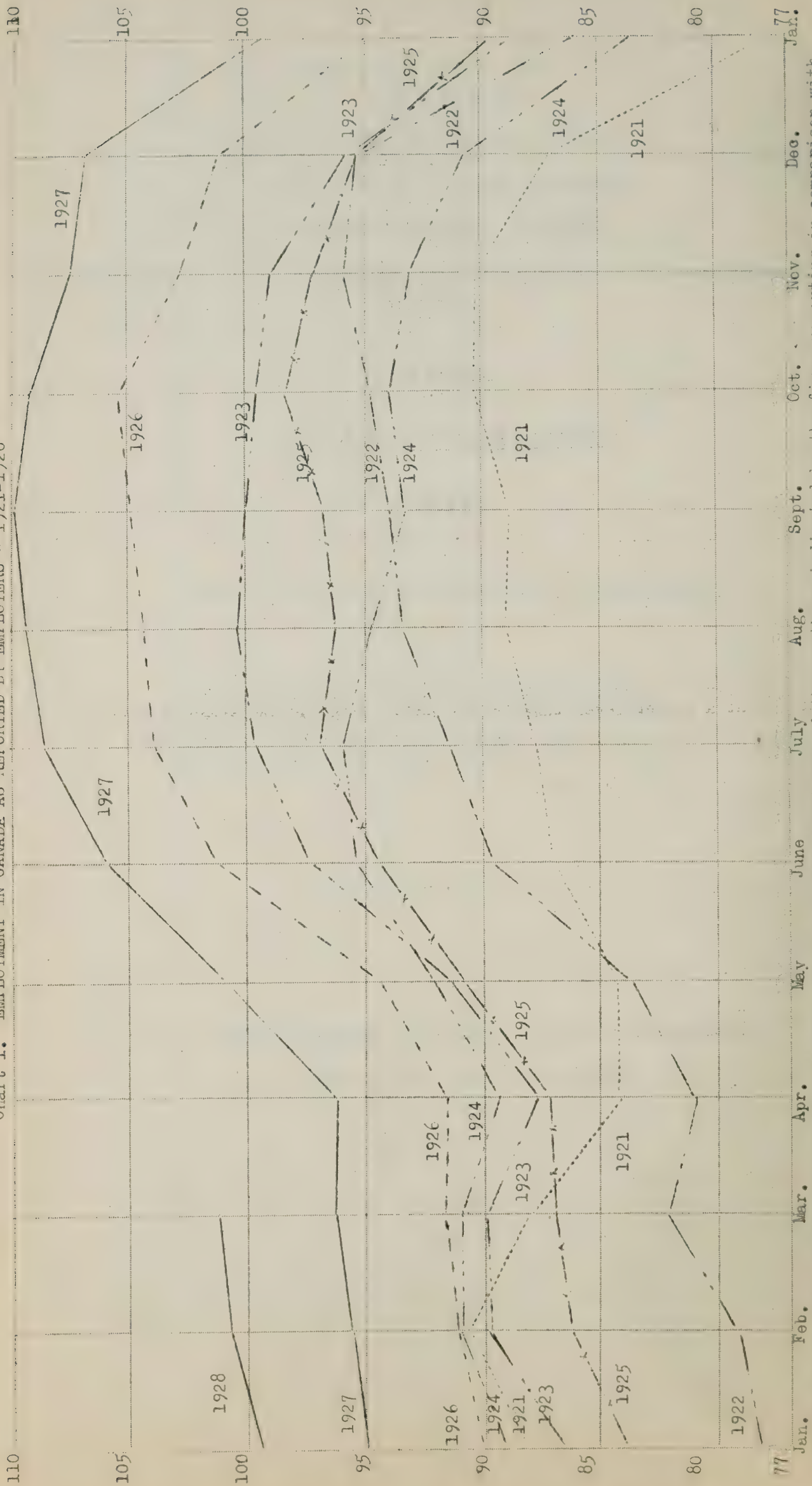
Published by authority of the Hon. James Malcolm, M. P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce

+ + +

OTTAWA

1928

Chart 1. EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS - 1921-1928



The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting in comparison with the number of employees they reported in January, 1920, as 100.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA

Issued Mar. 24, 1928.

THE MARCH EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

Dominion Statistician: R. H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S.(Hon.), F.R.S.C.
Chief, General Statistics Branch: S. A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.

There was a moderate gain in employment at the beginning of March, according to the monthly statements furnished to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by 6,222 of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada. The working forces of these firms aggregated 846,095 persons, as compared with 842,966 in the preceding month. This increase of slightly over 4,000 workers caused the index number to rise from 100.8 on Feb. 1, 1928 to 101.4 at the beginning of March, as compared with 96.3, 91.5, 87.0, 90.7, 89.9, 81.9 and 88.0 on Mar. 1, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively.

The largest increases took place in manufacturing, while logging, construction, mining and transportation were seasonally slack.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

The trend was upward in the Maritime Provinces, Ontario and British Columbia, but in Quebec and the Prairie Provinces contractions were indicated.

Maritime Provinces.— There was a slight increase in the Maritime Provinces, where 500 employers enlarged their staffs from 64,581 persons on Feb. 1, to 64,650 at the beginning of March. Improvement was registered in manufactures, particularly in iron and steel works, and transportation was also busier. Logging, mining and construction, however, recorded seasonal losses. Employment on Mar. 1, 1927, had shown a reduction, but the index then was practically the same as on the date under review.

Quebec.— In spite of the fact that activity declined on Mar. 1, employment in Quebec was at a higher level than in the early spring of any other year of the record. The decrease was due to seasonal curtailment, mainly in construction and logging, but also in transportation and trade. Manufacturing, on the other hand, was decidedly brisker, the iron and steel, pulp and paper, leather, textile, tobacco, distilled and malt liquor divisions showing especially pronounced gains. Statements were tabulated from 1,357 firms, whose payrolls aggregated 237,393 employees, as against 239,201 at the beginning of February. The index stood at 105.8, as against 100.9 on Mar. 1 of a year ago.

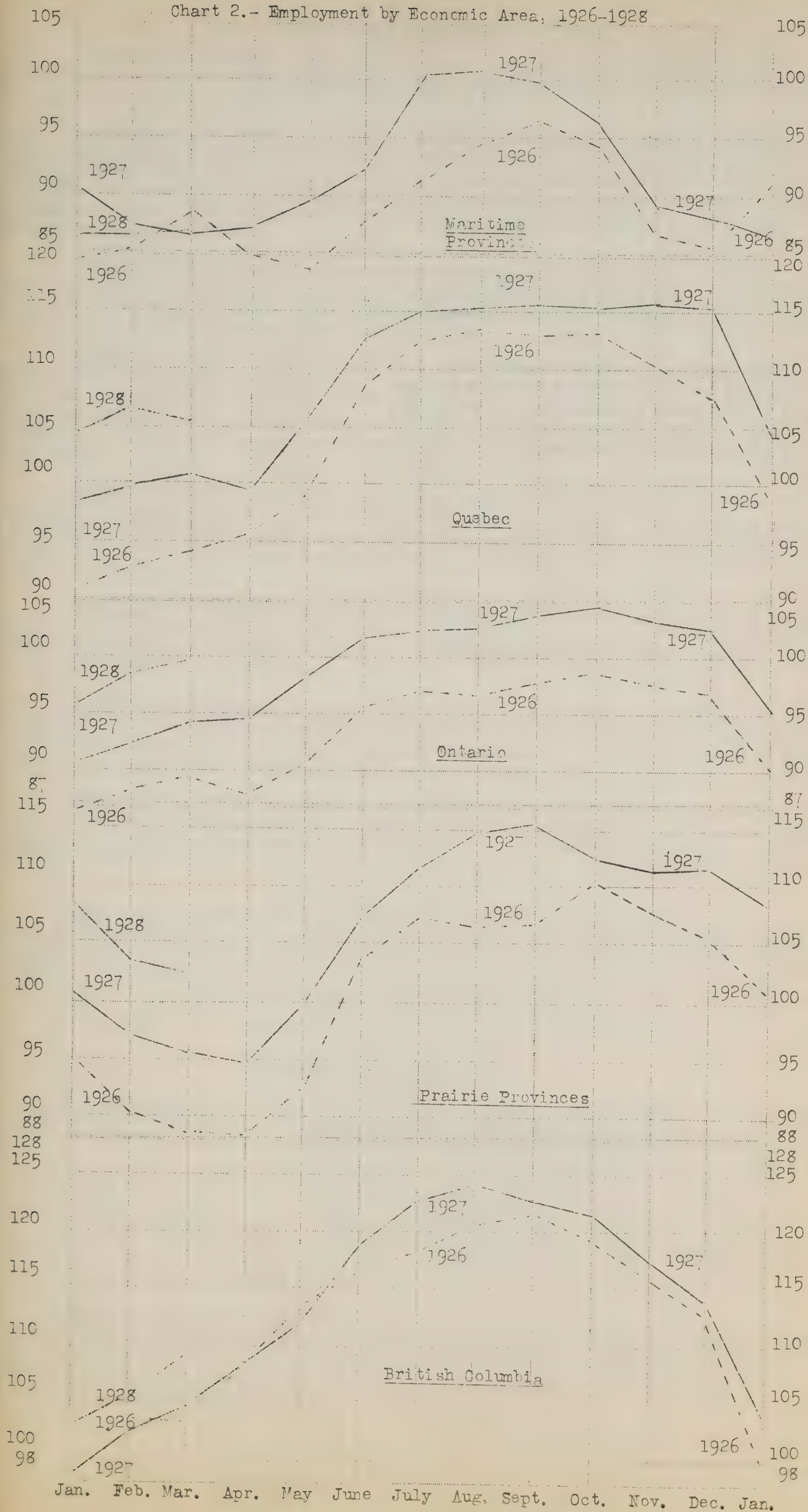
Ontario.— Further expansion was registered in Ontario, where the 2,887 co-operating establishments added 4,836 persons to their labour forces, bringing them to 360,581 on Mar. 1. The situation continued to compare favourably with that noted on the corresponding dates of the years, 1921-1927. Manufacturing, notably of iron and steel products, recorded considerable recovery, and mining and trade were also more active than on Feb. 1; construction and logging, however, were seasonally slack.

Prairie Provinces.— The contractions shown in the Prairie Provinces involved a rather smaller number of workers than those recorded on the same date in the five preceding years, while the index was higher than on Mar. 1 in any other year of the record. Data were tabulated from 810 firms, with 109,633 employees, compared with 111,027 in their last report. Manufacturing registered slight increases and construction marked improvement, while mining and transportation reported the greatest declines.

British Columbia.— Manufacturing, particularly of lumber and metal products, recorded important advances in employment, as did logging and construction, while only small changes were noted in other industries. The working forces of the 667 reporting employers aggregated 73,838 persons, as against 71,512 in the preceding month. Additions of staff on a smaller scale had been indicated on Mar. 1 of last year, when the index was several points lower. The level of employment was higher on Mar. 1, 1928, than in the late winter of any other year of the record.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas are given in Tables 1 and 4, while Chart 2 shows the course of employment since 1926 in these areas; the curves are based upon the number of workers employed by the reporting firms at the beginning of the month, as compared with the number on their payrolls in Jan. 1920, as 100.

Chart 2.- Employment by Economic Area, 1926-1928



EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Employment advanced in Montreal, Toronto, Windsor and the Other Border Cities and Vancouver, while the trend was unfavourable in Quebec City, Ottawa, Hamilton and Winnipeg.

Montreal.- Continued gains were indicated in Montreal, chiefly in manufactures, within which iron and steel plants recorded especially important recovery; on the other hand, transportation, trade and construction showed seasonal curtailment. Statements were tabulated from 730 firms employing 114,205 workers, as compared with 113,400 in the preceding month. The tendency on Mar. 1, 1927, was also upward, but the index then was several points lower.

Quebec.- Manufacturing afforded more employment, while construction was slacker. Although improvement had been noted on the corresponding date of last year, the situation then was not so favourable. The working forces of the 101 co-operating employers totalled 9,993 persons, compared with 10,436 on Feb. 1, 1928.

Toronto.- Iron and steel reported a considerable increase, and there was a smaller advance in trade and some other industries, while printing and publishing were quiet. According to returns received from 826 firms, they enlarged their staffs from 104,602 workers in the preceding month to 105,602 at the beginning of March. Less extensive gains were indicated on the same date of last year, when the index was several points lower.

Ottawa.- Employment in Ottawa showed a small decline; manufactures were more active, but transportation and construction were seasonally dull. The 137 co-operating employers reduced their payrolls by 90 persons, bringing them to 10,613 on the date under review. Activity was greater than on Mar. 1, 1927, although improvement had then been noted.

Hamilton.- Manufacturing and construction afforded less employment in Hamilton, where 204 firms employed 29,652 workers, as compared with 29,950 in their last report. Additions to staffs had been recorded on the corresponding date of last year, but the situation then was not so favourable.

Windsor and The Other Border Cities.- Further pronounced improvement was indicated in the Border Cities, mainly in automobile factories. Data were received from 126 firms with 11,893 employees, or 1,758 more than on Feb. 1. Employment was at a very slightly higher level than at the beginning of March, 1927.

Winnipeg.- There was another, but smaller reduction in Winnipeg, where 289 employers reported 27,937 workers, as against 28,045 in the preceding month. The decline was largely in trade and construction, while manufactures were somewhat busier. Employment was rather more active than on Mar. 1 of last year, when similar losses were registered.

Vancouver.- Manufacturing (especially of lumber products), and construction recorded substantial increases in Vancouver. Returns were compiled from 253 employers, whose staffs were increased by 767 persons to 25,412 at the beginning of March. Gains on a similar scale had been shown on the corresponding date of a year ago, and the index then was practically the same as on the date under review.

Index numbers of employment by cities are given in Tables 2 and 5.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- The trend of employment in this group continued upward, according to statistics furnished by 3,851 manufacturers employing 480,480 operatives, as compared with 469,366 at the beginning of February. The most pronounced recovery took place in iron and steel factories; lumber mills showed further seasonal gains which exceeded the average increase recorded on Mar. 1, and there were also important advances in textile, vegetable food, tobacco, distilled and malt liquor, non-ferrous metal, leather and mineral product works. Animal food establishments, however, registered reduced employment. The general improvement in manufactures was rather greater than on Mar. 1, 1927, when the index number, as in the early spring of the other years since 1920, was several points lower than on the date under review.

Logging.- Marked contractions were noted in logging camps, in many of which the season's operations were almost completed; 257 firms had 37,339 men in their employ, 2,520 less than in their last report. The decline involved a rather smaller number of workers than that recorded at the beginning of March of a year ago, when the index was some 12 points lower.

Mining.- Statements were compiled from 223 operators employing 47,708 persons, as against 48,488 on Feb. 1. Coal mines showed curtailment, while small increases took place in other branches of the industry. Larger losses were registered on the corresponding date in 1927, and the situation then was not so favourable.

Communications.- Practically no change was indicated on telegraphs and telephones, which afforded more employment than at the beginning of March of other years of the record. Returns were received from 187 companies and branches with 24,535 employees, compared with 24,501 in the preceding month.

Transportation.- Shipping and stevedoring recorded improvement, but the gains were offset by contractions in local and steam railway operation. The working forces of the 272 co-operating employers declined from 109,756 persons on Feb. 1, to 108,125 on Mar. 1. The index was higher than in the early spring of other years of the record.

Construction and Maintenance.- Employment in this industry showed a falling-off, 2,204 persons being released from the payrolls of the 628 contractors and divisional superintendents making returns, who had 63,451 employees on Mar. 1. Building and highway construction recorded curtailment, while railway construction and maintenance reported a minor gain. The volume of employment was considerably greater than on the same date in any other year since the series was commenced.

Services.- Very little general change was noted in the service group, 182 establishments reporting a staff of 16,009, compared with 15,958 on Feb. 1. Activity continued at a higher level than in the corresponding month of early years of the record.

Trade.- Retail trade showed a slight advance, but wholesalers released some help. The result was an increase of 45 in the personnel of the 622 firms furnishing data, who had 68,448 workers. Employment was in decidedly greater volume than on Mar. 1 of any other year for which statistics are available.

Table 3 gives index numbers in some 60 industries.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The notes of employment in the British Isles are taken from the latest available statistics of the British Ministry of Labour:- Following the sharp decline which occurred immediately after Christmas, employment showed a steady improvement on the whole throughout January, but at the end of the month employment in most industries was worse than in the third week in December. Among the 11,800,000 workers insured against unemployment under the Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed, both wholly and temporarily, in all industries, was 10.7 on Jan. 23, 1928, as compared with 9.8 on Dec. 19, 1927, and 12.0 on Jan. 24, 1927. Recent press reports state that 1,108,700 persons were out of work at the end of February, as compared with 1,168,900 at the end of January.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These notes are based on the latest official reports)

New York.- The index number of factory employment in New York State increased from 91 in January to 92 in February, but was lower than in February of any other year since 1915. Clothing, shoe, food, rubber, iron and steel, heating apparatus and sheet metal plants reported gains, but cigarette, radio, electrical equipment, locomotive and railway car shops were slacker.

Massachusetts.- Returns received by the Department of Labour and Industries of Massachusetts from 995 manufacturing establishments show that their wage-earners increased from 218,382 in January to 221,148 in February, or by 1.3 p.c. The most outstanding improvement was in the boot and shoe industry, but increases were also indicated in stove, clothing and cotton factories, while employment declined in rubber, woollen and worsted and confectionery factories.

Illinois.- Employment in Illinois, for the first time since September, 1927, showed an increase in employment, there being an advance of 1.3 p.c. in the number reported to the State Bureau of Labor. The industries showing the most decided gains in February were metals, clothing and meat packing, while reductions were reported in printing establishments, building construction and some other industries.

Wisconsin.- The index number of employment in Wisconsin manufactures, (with Jan. 1922 as the base equal to 100) stood at 118.3 in January, 1928, as compared with 13.8 in December and 122.7 in January, 1927. There were losses as compared with December in the metal, rubber, textile, leather, food and other industries, while wood products, printing and publishing plants were busier.

Note: Number employed by the reporting firms in Jan. 1920 = 100 in every case. The "Relative Weight" shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review. Table 1.-Index Numbers of all Employment by Economic Areas, and of Dominion Employment in Manufacturing.

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	All manu- facturing
Mar. 1, 1921	88.0	90.7	88.7	86.2	91.0	87.3	84.6
Mar. 1, 1922	81.9	80.7	80.6	81.7	84.4	85.3	78.1
Mar. 1, 1923	89.9	90.7	87.9	90.8	88.9	92.0	87.5
Mar. 1, 1924	90.7	82.4	93.5	89.8	89.6	97.1	86.0
Mar. 1, 1925	87.0	81.7	89.6	85.0	85.0	98.1	81.9
Jan. 1, 1926	89.6	84.4	90.7	86.3	95.1	100.5	83.2
Feb. 1	90.7	85.1	92.6	88.1	90.7	103.6	85.9
Mar. 1	91.5	88.7	94.0	89.2	88.6	103.3	87.7
Apr. 1	91.4	84.7	95.7	88.0	88.2	103.3	89.3
May 1	94.3	83.8	99.0	90.4	92.5	113.5	91.3
June 1	101.0	87.9	108.8	95.2	103.5	116.6	93.9
July 1	103.7	91.1	112.8	97.0	107.3	118.1	95.3
Aug. 1	104.2	94.5	113.5	96.7	106.5	120.6	95.8
Sept. 1	104.9	96.7	113.1	97.9	106.9	121.6	96.9
Oct. 1	105.2	94.2	113.1	98.7	110.0	119.2	96.7
Nov. 1	102.8	86.6	110.6	97.4	107.7	116.0	94.9
Dec. 1	101.1	85.1	107.7	96.8	105.4	112.7	93.8
Jan. 1, 1927	94.8	90.8	98.2	90.9	100.6	98.6	87.5
Feb. 1	95.4	87.5	99.9	92.3	97.2	102.5	90.7
Mar. 1	96.3	86.8	100.9	94.0	95.9	104.8	92.2
Apr. 1	96.2	87.2	99.2	94.3	94.8	103.3	93.8
May 1	100.6	89.6	105.5	98.1	99.7	112.0	96.1
June 1	105.9	92.2	112.8	101.5	107.2	118.9	98.8
July 1	108.4	100.5	115.0	102.3	111.5	122.9	98.7
Aug. 1	109.2	100.9	115.2	102.6	114.8	124.0	98.9
Sept. 1	109.7	100.0	115.9	103.8	115.2	122.5	98.7
Oct. 1	109.0	96.3	115.4	104.3	112.5	121.5	96.3
Nov. 1	107.5	89.2	115.6	103.1	111.5	117.5	97.0
Dec. 1	106.8	88.3	115.5	102.5	111.6	113.3	96.4
Jan. 1, 1928	99.5	86.5	104.5	95.7	108.3	103.0	90.5
Feb. 1	100.8	86.4	106.6	98.5	103.9	105.4	94.5
Mar. 1	101.4	86.9	105.8	99.8	102.5	103.3	96.8
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts and in Manufacturing as at Mar. 1, 1928.							
	100.0	7.6	28.1	42.6	13.0	8.7	56.8

Table 2.-Index Numbers of Employment by Principal Cities

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Mar. 1, 1923	85.9	-	85.7	92.2	89.2	-	86.4	90.4
Mar. 1, 1924	87.7	-	84.5	89.3	83.2	-	83.8	94.2
Mar. 1, 1925	86.7	93.2	81.8	86.6	80.1	-	82.7	101.8
Jan. 1, 1926	88.0	89.9	86.1	87.7	85.0	57.1	89.3	105.8
Feb. 1	88.3	90.6	86.5	87.0	86.9	96.1	89.8	109.4
Mar. 1	89.6	92.3	87.1	85.3	88.5	100.5	90.6	107.6
Apr. 1	93.1	94.9	87.7	86.5	90.3	102.8	90.7	112.6
May 1	96.0	100.4	89.8	91.5	94.0	108.5	92.7	116.8
June 1	103.1	89.3	90.2	99.4	96.0	111.5	96.9	115.2
July 1	104.5	101.6	90.7	101.2	97.6	110.3	98.3	115.3
Aug. 1	104.8	104.2	91.1	99.3	98.8	107.7	98.7	123.8
Sept. 1	104.6	103.5	92.3	98.6	100.3	109.2	101.6	124.2
Oct. 1	104.3	105.1	93.1	99.5	99.7	103.7	104.9	119.7
Nov. 1	103.3	103.2	93.6	97.3	98.4	97.2	103.7	117.4
Dec. 1	100.6	101.2	93.9	93.8	96.6	99.1	105.4	117.1
Jan. 1, 1927	92.5	100.9	90.2	87.3	93.1	57.7	99.3	107.3
Feb. 1	93.3	97.2	89.9	89.2	93.1	96.8	97.5	111.3
Mar. 1	94.6	98.8	90.1	90.1	94.2	103.2	97.1	114.6
Apr. 1	96.8	101.5	92.7	92.1	96.3	77.4	96.3	114.9
May 1	100.6	104.1	95.3	101.9	97.4	99.5	97.2	117.2
June 1	103.1	109.7	96.8	104.7	100.2	98.9	99.0	119.8
July 1	104.9	112.7	97.5	108.2	99.9	83.0	102.0	122.6
Aug. 1	104.8	115.4	97.6	110.5	101.7	86.1	103.6	120.8
Sept. 1	106.4	118.6	98.9	110.5	98.1	86.5	107.4	118.7
Oct. 1	107.2	120.5	99.7	110.6	98.3	83.3	106.2	119.0
Nov. 1	108.0	122.5	99.1	106.2	101.0	81.7	105.7	115.2
Dec. 1	107.3	118.6	100.0	101.7	101.9	84.5	106.9	114.0
Jan. 1, 1928	97.4	108.1	95.1	98.7	92.0	83.4	106.7	108.9
Feb. 1	99.0	109.7	95.4	99.1	97.6	89.1	99.8	110.6
Mar. 1	99.7	105.4	96.2	98.8	96.6	103.8	99.6	114.5
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Mar. 1, 1928.								
	13.5	1.2	12.5	1.3	3.5	1.4	3.3	3.0

Table 3.- Index Numbers of Employment in Canada by Industries (Jan. 1920 = 100)

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Mar.1 1928	Feb.1 1928	Mar.1 1927	Mar.1 1926	Mar.1 1925	Mar.1 1924
Manufacturing	56.8	96.8	94.5	92.2	87.7	81.9	86.0
Animal products -edible	1.7	91.8	94.4	88.0	84.1	80.8	80.7
Fur and products	.1	75.1	76.2	70.9	80.4	72.4	89.7
Leather and products	2.2	85.4	83.5	82.7	79.0	75.8	81.0
Lumber and products	5.2	89.3	86.5	85.9	83.7	78.1	82.1
Rough and dressed lumber	2.9	90.6	86.0	87.3	87.7	82.3	87.1
Furniture	1.1	96.0	95.6	89.4	83.5	75.6	77.8
Other lumber products	1.2	81.3	80.4	80.2	75.0	70.4	74.2
Musical instruments	.3	68.5	70.3	68.9	66.1	58.9	58.8
Plant products - edible	3.0	92.4	90.7	93.0	90.7	89.5	85.6
Pulp and paper products	7.2	117.4	116.8	103.2	102.7	97.3	100.3
Pulp and paper	3.7	131.7	128.8	115.6	108.8	101.4	105.1
Paper products	.8	97.6	97.0	95.3	90.7	85.4	89.5
Printing and publishing	2.7	107.7	109.7	103.9	99.6	96.6	98.3
Rubber products	1.8	104.4	103.7	94.8	92.3	79.1	73.9
Textile products	9.1	99.2	98.2	95.8	92.5	87.8	85.4
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.6	118.2	119.0	111.4	106.5	101.3	94.1
Hosiery and knit goods	1.8	104.4	101.9	104.6	99.6	89.4	90.8
Garments and personal furnishings	2.6	76.4	74.6	75.8	74.0	71.2	75.0
Other textile products	1.1	111.3	111.4	103.7	102.3	99.7	96.1
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	1.7	119.5	116.2	102.2	90.8	94.4	95.7
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	148.1	139.0	107.4	119.3	114.9	115.3
Chemicals and allied products	.8	91.4	91.0	85.3	82.7	80.6	85.4
Clay, glass and stone products	1.1	94.0	94.3	90.2	79.7	68.1	80.6
Electric current	1.5	137.4	135.1	122.4	117.8	122.4	115.9
Electrical apparatus	1.3	135.7	134.2	133.2	116.5	114.9	112.0
Iron and steel products	16.0	86.3	82.0	83.5	78.9	70.8	80.8
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.7	69.4	66.0	63.3	56.8	55.1	70.6
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.5	88.3	85.9	78.6	72.4	66.0	73.8
Agricultural implements	1.0	85.2	81.4	91.6	77.1	49.7	61.5
Land vehicles	7.2	99.2	92.2	97.2	95.7	89.4	99.3
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.4	32.6	30.8	35.5	30.1	29.0	34.4
Heating appliances	.5	90.1	78.9	87.4	82.1	76.5	83.1
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.9	120.7	120.3	96.0	91.1	69.7	92.2
Foundry and machine shop products	.6	83.9	80.7	88.4	85.4	71.1	74.2
Other iron and steel products	2.2	83.2	82.2	80.0	76.2	67.0	73.9
Non-ferrous metal products	2.0	113.0	110.8	102.9	92.0	79.2	85.2
Mineral products	1.2	111.4	107.6	101.4	100.9	97.8	96.0
Miscellaneous	5.5	85.3	84.6	92.2	84.0	83.5	88.0
Logging	4.4	83.4	93.9	76.2	77.0	81.0	90.8
Mining	5.6	106.5	108.2	97.1	88.9	92.9	99.7
Coal	3.3	89.4	92.6	85.0	77.4	80.5	89.2
Metallic ores	1.6	181.6	178.8	151.2	137.0	151.3	144.7
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	.7	102.3	101.7	94.1	86.1	71.6	86.8
Communications	2.9	117.8	117.5	116.2	110.2	106.3	105.4
Telegraphs	.6	115.2	114.9	112.3	103.8	97.4	98.9
Telephones	2.3	118.4	118.2	117.2	111.8	108.6	107.2
Transportation	12.8	105.4	107.0	103.7	100.0	97.6	103.1
Street railways and cartage	1.8	117.3	119.8	109.9	109.3	107.5	111.1
Steam railways	9.7	96.4	100.7	98.0	94.1	92.2	97.8
Shipping and stevedoring	1.3	155.5	146.8	151.2	144.6	134.4	141.9
Construction and maintenance	7.5	119.4	123.3	117.8	107.0	95.8	93.1
Building	3.1	126.8	135.2	139.3	108.3	91.8	80.6
Highway	.8	767.5	830.4	421.2	390.9	718.7	406.3
Railway	3.6	95.4	95.1	96.9	99.3	82.7	92.9
Services	1.9	126.1	126.6	116.5	111.3	106.2	106.2
Hotels and restaurants	1.0	122.2	122.8	114.1	113.0	109.4	111.8
Professional	.2	132.6	131.7	116.7	116.9	109.6	108.3
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.7	129.6	130.2	119.8	106.9	100.6	99.0
Retail	8.1	110.6	110.9	102.0	96.6	92.0	91.2
Wholesale	5.6	114.3	114.5	104.2	97.7	90.9	89.5
INDUSTRIES	2.5	103.3	104.0	97.3	94.5	93.9	94.1
	100.0	101.4	100.8	96.3	91.5	87.0	90.7

The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by firms making returns on the date under review.

Table 4.- Index Numbers of Employment by Economic Areas and Industries (Jan. 1920=100)

Areas and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Mar. 1 1928	Feb. 1 1928	Mar. 1 1927	Mar. 1 1926	Mar. 1 1925	Mar. 1 1924
Maritime Provinces-Manufacturing	36.3	72.9	69.2	70.9	71.2	69.1	73.8
Lumber products	4.4	67.1	65.2	61.3	68.1	69.0	63.3
Pulp and paper	3.7	120.4	119.2	110.3	113.7	105.2	110.9
Textiles products	6.1	90.0	88.8	96.7	91.7	94.4	86.6
Iron and steel	13.0	60.6	57.8	58.7	58.1	53.0	67.0
Other manufactures	9.1	76.1	69.3	74.9	75.0	75.7	76.5
Logging	3.0	68.1	98.4	70.1	51.0	33.5	48.6
Mining	24.2	99.6	101.0	96.1	82.3	92.7	91.3
Communications	3.2	88.7	91.0	84.7	83.1	86.8	86.4
Transportation	20.7	103.3	96.1	115.9	111.3	102.7	96.5
Construction	5.9	84.2	95.7	75.7	180.1	77.4	68.0
Services	.6	93.2	96.9	92.7	90.7	91.9	92.8
Trade	6.1	116.5	116.1	111.1	113.1	113.0	112.4
Maritime Provinces- All Industries	100.0	86.9	86.4	86.8	88.7	81.7	82.4
Quebec							
Manufacturing	63.8	99.4	97.5	93.2	89.5	85.5	88.5
Lumber products	7.4	96.7	95.0	93.8	89.3	85.6	96.9
Pulp and paper	9.5	119.3	116.7	107.3	103.1	96.3	97.6
Textile products	14.4	109.7	108.9	102.7	99.7	94.9	91.3
Iron and steel	13.7	81.9	78.5	78.2	77.3	72.1	81.5
Other manufactures	22.8	99.8	98.5	93.8	87.8	86.2	87.6
Logging	4.6	86.7	98.4	79.8	61.5	60.0	71.7
Mining	1.9	115.9	116.8	101.6	85.6	67.0	78.0
Communications	2.9	156.3	153.9	150.4	141.4	141.0	124.9
Transportation	11.5	113.3	116.5	105.3	102.6	100.3	112.6
Construction	7.8	146.3	165.2	177.2	132.8	124.7	124.6
Services	1.7	143.8	145.7	140.4	139.0	129.3	139.9
Trade	5.8	117.8	120.7	107.8	101.1	93.2	91.2
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	105.8	106.6	100.9	94.0	89.6	93.5
Ontario							
Manufacturing	66.4	95.8	93.5	91.7	86.3	79.1	84.5
Lumber products	5.2	86.6	85.6	81.9	78.7	74.2	79.6
Pulp and paper	7.9	116.4	116.8	106.6	100.6	97.9	102.4
Textile products	10.0	90.7	89.7	89.3	86.4	81.3	81.8
Iron and steel	20.7	92.1	86.2	89.4	81.3	69.6	81.3
Other manufactures	22.6	98.2	97.7	93.2	88.8	83.2	85.0
Logging	4.1	86.4	89.5	65.8	81.4	94.8	101.3
Mining	3.1	161.6	157.4	139.2	122.9	128.2	139.3
Communications	2.6	115.7	114.7	116.4	108.8	102.5	110.0
Transportation	9.0	101.8	101.5	100.6	97.7	98.4	102.7
Construction	5.9	114.4	118.9	106.3	89.2	95.2	96.0
Services	1.7	137.0	136.3	119.4	113.1	112.2	108.9
Trade	7.2	107.9	107.5	95.3	93.5	90.4	91.1
Ontario - All Industries	100.0	99.8	98.5	94.0	89.2	85.0	89.8
Prairie Provinces- Manufacturing	32.5	108.3	107.7	99.7	95.6	95.0	97.2
Lumber products	2.5	93.6	89.9	63.3	63.4	63.9	71.9
Pulp and paper	3.1	117.1	121.9	111.0	102.7	94.4	95.3
Textiles products	1.9	119.9	113.2	108.0	99.8	90.2	93.7
Iron and steel	14.3	103.8	103.3	100.5	98.5	99.1	99.9
Other manufactures	10.7	114.6	114.3	104.7	97.9	99.3	102.2
Logging	2.5	72.5	76.0	68.3	60.1	67.6	70.5
Mining	7.9	86.0	93.5	75.2	63.7	62.2	86.0
Communications	3.5	88.5	90.7	86.5	84.7	81.7	83.3
Transportation	22.4	100.3	107.6	98.1	92.7	88.5	95.2
Construction	12.2	124.5	113.5	110.6	94.3	79.8	79.5
Services	2.3	109.5	109.1	98.7	90.0	85.8	88.1
Trade	16.7	100.0	100.2	95.9	86.8	82.0	82.0
Prairie Provinces - All Industries	100.0	102.5	103.9	95.9	88.6	85.0	89.6
British Columbia -Manufacturing	41.4	105.8	100.3	106.8	100.3	87.0	86.2
Lumber	15.2	96.2	88.9	103.0	99.8	87.3	86.4
Pulp and paper	5.5	113.0	112.0	120.1	108.3	97.1	97.7
Textile products	1.1	115.7	115.3	124.0	112.0	104.6	108.5
Iron and steel	4.8	56.6	51.4	54.4	57.0	49.1	51.8
Other manufactures	14.8	164.9	160.5	156.7	139.8	123.7	115.7
Logging	9.6	116.7	105.8	104.3	112.8	109.4	125.9
Mining	10.7	94.7	95.0	89.9	103.9	110.0	106.2
Communications	3.3	141.7	141.9	145.4	138.0	126.2	116.9
Transportation	13.9	114.4	115.5	107.5	104.3	105.6	109.5
Construction	8.9	98.0	89.9	79.0	80.9	84.9	66.9
Services	3.5	106.5	107.0	103.7	100.0	90.9	91.3
Trade	8.7	145.5	145.8	140.3	126.6	121.3	112.6
British Columbia -All Industries	100.0	109.3	105.4	104.5	103.3	98.1	97.1

Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns.

Table 5.- Index Numbers of Employment by Cities and Principal Industries (Jan. 1920=100)

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Mar. 1 1928	Feb. 1 1928	Mar. 1 1927	Mar. 1 1926	Mar. 1 1925	Mar. 1 1924
<u>Montreal - Manufacturing</u>	70.5	90.0	87.7	86.8	83.1	80.7	84.7
Plant products - edible	4.6	87.0	89.3	94.1	96.4	95.3	91.7
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	5.1	99.0	98.9	97.1	93.9	89.7	90.9
Textiles	13.1	86.1	85.1	84.4	83.6	83.0	83.9
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	6.4	101.3	97.7	94.3	77.7	87.8	94.6
Iron and steel	17.1	77.6	73.6	73.9	71.8	65.7	78.1
Other manufactures	24.2	99.3	96.8	94.1	89.1	85.8	85.7
Communications	4.8	169.1	165.2	164.1	152.5	154.2	131.1
Transportation	5.4	118.4	130.3	109.3	107.6	99.4	99.3
Construction	5.8	160.9	166.8	151.3	103.5	109.1	72.3
Trade	10.7	118.8	122.4	108.7	101.2	92.9	91.0
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	99.7	99.0	94.6	89.6	86.7	87.7
<u>Quebec - Manufacturing</u>	65.8	97.2	92.5	88.8	82.4	82.6	-
Leather products	24.0	101.8	96.2	95.5	91.0	94.8	-
Other manufactures	41.8	94.7	90.2	85.3	77.2	75.8	-
Transportation	9.4	134.4	134.0	126.3	116.9	104.0	-
Construction	12.6	165.9	265.3	205.9	175.4	271.1	-
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	105.4	109.7	98.8	92.3	93.2	-
<u>Toronto - Manufacturing</u>	66.1	89.8	88.8	86.1	82.7	76.8	80.2
Plant products - edible	5.8	91.8	90.1	86.0	84.5	82.6	84.7
Printing and publishing	9.6	102.3	105.6	96.8	93.0	91.0	95.1
Textiles	11.7	75.3	75.8	74.2	74.1	72.2	72.0
Iron and steel	12.0	93.3	86.2	89.4	82.4	62.6	74.4
Other manufactures	27.0	91.5	91.2	87.9	83.9	79.2	81.4
Communications	4.4	125.4	124.5	130.0	121.9	115.3	123.4
Transportation	4.8	101.9	102.8	94.7	101.8	105.6	111.4
Construction	3.8	134.8	137.8	89.0	71.1	63.3	54.7
Trade	17.5	104.2	103.2	94.1	93.6	89.3	90.2
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	96.2	95.4	90.1	87.1	81.8	84.5
<u>Ottawa - Manufacturing</u>	62.1	99.3	96.8	91.3	84.8	84.5	87.2
Lumber products	7.6	65.0	67.8	66.7	54.1	81.5	57.6
Pulp and paper	26.3	101.1	100.6	92.2	91.8	93.2	95.7
Other manufactures	28.2	113.5	106.3	101.7	92.1	90.4	92.2
Construction	5.5	108.5	110.5	59.9	65.0	69.5	66.7
Trade	15.0	97.2	97.8	92.4	91.2	87.5	89.3
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	98.8	99.1	90.1	85.3	86.6	89.3
<u>Hamilton - Manufacturing</u>	86.2	94.0	94.4	92.6	87.1	77.7	80.1
Textiles	19.9	100.8	100.5	105.8	104.1	97.2	79.7
Electrical apparatus	10.6	115.9	115.7	114.1	97.5	101.3	109.7
Iron and steel	35.0	86.7	87.0	82.2	73.8	59.0	71.2
Other manufactures	20.7	92.2	93.5	91.4	92.0	84.8	84.1
Construction	2.0	108.7	139.6	112.0	105.4	84.0	72.4
Trade	5.5	122.7	127.5	100.7	97.0	101.2	113.8
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	96.6	97.6	94.2	88.5	80.1	83.2
<u>Windsor - Manufacturing</u>	81.3	98.5	81.6	101.8	101.7	-	-
Iron and steel	60.6	99.2	76.8	109.7	109.2	-	-
Other manufactures	20.7	96.4	95.2	78.2	75.5	-	-
Construction	5.4	88.8	91.4	61.3	51.4	-	-
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	103.8	89.1	103.2	100.5	-	-
<u>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</u>	39.2	108.3	107.1	101.4	95.6	89.5	92.1
Animal products - edible	4.6	134.5	142.9	128.9	126.8	122.3	111.4
Plant products - edible	4.6	86.5	78.8	80.3	71.7	79.7	94.7
Printing and publishing	7.3	96.8	103.0	103.9	94.4	85.4	85.3
Textiles	5.9	113.0	108.0	108.3	97.2	89.4	92.8
Other manufactures	16.8	114.3	111.0	98.9	97.3	87.7	90.1
Transportation	7.0	98.1	98.1	101.7	96.5	98.2	103.0
Construction	3.2	69.5	74.3	82.1	110.0	16.0	21.9
Trade	44.0	99.5	100.2	98.0	86.1	81.8	80.6
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	99.6	99.8	97.1	90.8	82.7	83.8
<u>Vancouver - Manufacturing</u>	40.2	88.9	83.3	93.7	83.8	82.4	75.0
Lumber products	12.8	103.0	95.7	114.3	96.7	106.8	97.0
Other manufactures	27.4	83.3	79.4	85.7	78.7	72.5	66.1
Communications	8.4	152.9	153.4	155.2	148.6	136.8	126.1
Transportation	17.7	144.6	148.5	135.9	133.0	135.3	143.0
Construction	6.0	135.5	105.1	130.2	158.4	100.6	47.1
Services	5.6	114.3	115.9	108.8	107.3	90.6	93.5
Trade	22.0	146.9	147.3	142.0	127.6	121.0	111.8
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	114.5	110.6	114.6	107.6	101.8	94.2

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city, to the number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns.

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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE
APRIL
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
1928

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

NOTE:- STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY
TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOY-
MENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS
OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR
GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF
LABOUR, CANADA.

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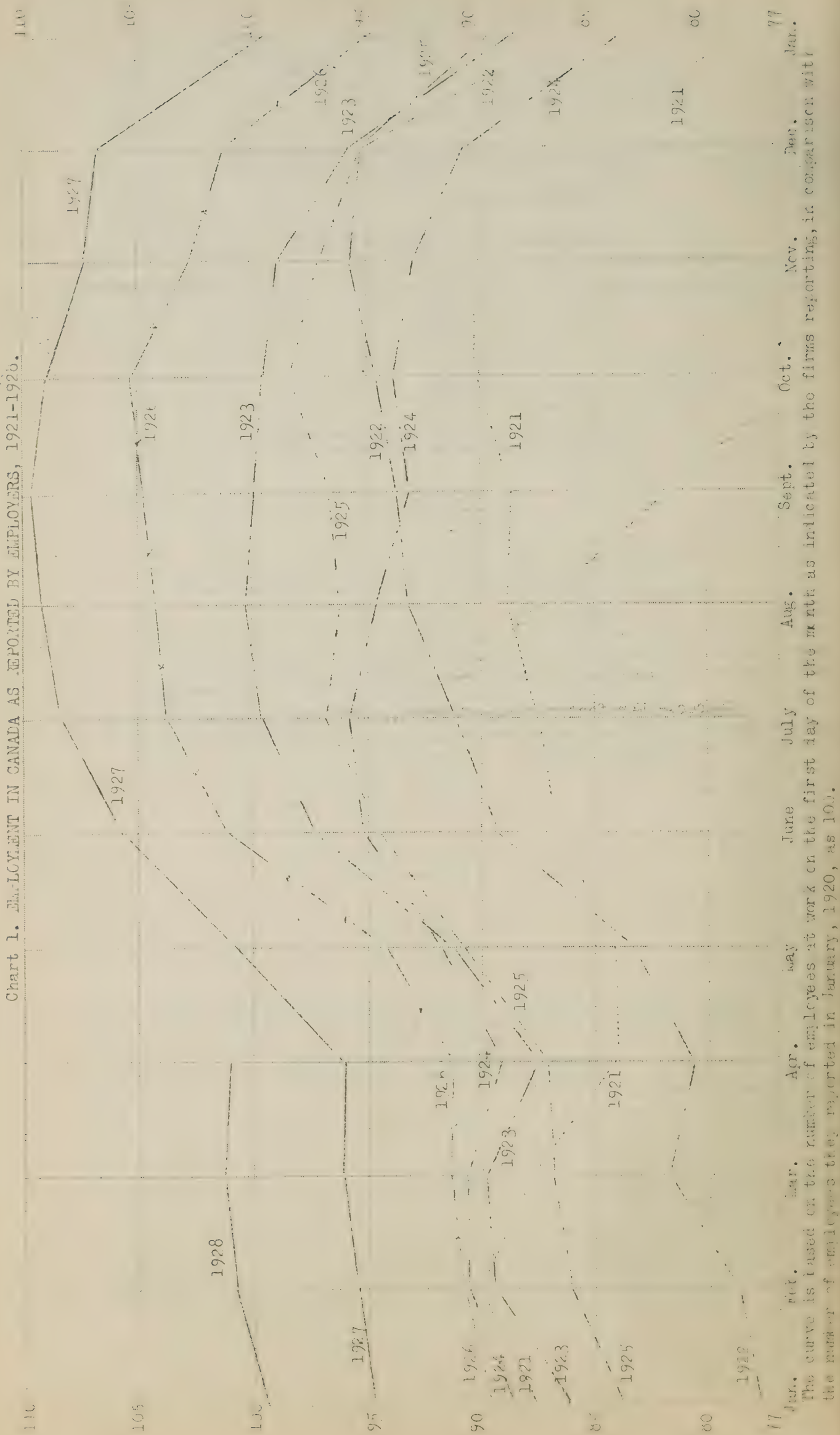
Published by authority of the Hon. James Malcolm, M. P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce

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OTTAWA

1928

Chart 1. EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS, 1921-1928.



The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the number of employees they reported in January, 1920, as 100.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA

Issued Apr. 24, 1928.

THE APRIL EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

Dominion Statistician: R. H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S. (Hon.) F.R.S.C.
Chief, General Statistics Branch: S. A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.

Employment at the beginning of April showed a slight decline, which was somewhat smaller than that noted on Apr. 1, 1927, and considerably less extensive than the reductions indicated in the Spring of earlier years of the record. The situation continued decidedly better than on Apr. 1 of any other year since 1920. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated returns from 6,191 firms whose staffs aggregated 842,940 persons, compared with 844,294 in the preceding month. The index number stood at 101.1, as compared with 101.4 on Mar. 1, and with 96.2, 91.4, 87.2, 89.3, 87.6, 80.8 and 84.1 on Apr. 1, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively.

The most outstanding changes in employment were the heavy seasonal losses in logging, where staffs were reduced by nearly 17,000, and the pronounced advances in manufactures and construction. Transportation, trade, services and communications also recorded improvement.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

The Maritime and Prairie Provinces and British Columbia reported heightened activity, while curtailment was registered in Quebec and Ontario.

Maritime Provinces.- There was an increase in employment in the Maritime Provinces in the period under review, when the 516 co-operating employers enlarged their payrolls by 645 persons to 64,888. Manufacturing, mining, transportation and construction were busier, but logging was seasonally slack. The index was slightly higher than at the beginning of April in any of the last four years.

Quebec.- Manufactures showed improvement, notably in the iron and steel division, and trade also afforded more employment, while logging and construction reported seasonal contractions, those in the former being especially marked. State-ments were received from 1,369 firms, with 233,765 employees, as against 237,723 on Mar. 1. The index was much higher than on the corresponding date in any other year of the record.

Ontario.- The trend of employment was slightly downward in Ontario, where 2,836 employers released 609 workers from their staffs, bringing them to 358,908 on Apr. 1. A small increase had been indicated by the 2,728 firms making returns for the same date in 1927, but the index then was over five points lower than at the beginning of April of this year. Seasonal losses were shown in logging, while manufactures and construction recorded large increases in employment, and smaller gains were noted in mining, communications, services and trade.

Prairie Provinces.- In contrast with the losses usually shown at the beginning of April, there was a slight advance in the Prairie Provinces in the period under review. This took place chiefly in manufacturing and construction, and to a smaller extent in transportation, services and trade, while logging and mining were seasonally slack. The working forces of 819 co-operating employers aggregated 109,857 persons, compared with 109,639 on Mar. 1. The index, at 102.6, was nearly eight points higher than on Apr. 1, 1927; it was also higher than on the same date in any other year since 1920.

British Columbia.- Continued improvement was noted in British Columbia, according to returns tabulated by the Bureau from 651 firms with 75,522 employees, or 2,350 more than in the preceding month. Additions to staffs had also been indicated on Apr. 1 of a year ago, when employment was in smaller volume. The greatest gains at the beginning of April were in manufacturing, notably in lumber mills, and in construction, services and trade, while logging camps released some help.

Tables 1 and 4 give index numbers by economic areas.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Employment increased in the eight cities for which special tabulations are made, the gains in the Border Cities and Toronto being most noteworthy.

Montreal.- Further expansion was shown in Montreal, according to 736 firms who reported the addition of 956 persons to their staffs, bringing them to 114,918 on Apr. 1. The situation was considerably better than on the same date last year, when increases had also been indicated. Iron and steel plants, trade and transportation recorded heightened activity, but textile, electric current and tobacco factories and construction were slacker.

Quebec.- Boot and shoe and pulp and paper plants registered the most outstanding gains in Quebec City, while there were losses in transportation and construction. Statements were received from 98 employers with 10,094 workers, as compared with 9,957 in the preceding month. Although the improvement indicated on Apr. 1, 1927, was more pronounced, employment then was in smaller volume than on the date under review.

Toronto.- Further and larger gains were reported in Toronto, where conditions were much better than at the beginning of April, 1927. The working forces of the 816 co-operating firms totalled 106,680 persons, or 1,425 more than on Mar. 1. Considerable increases were registered in manufacturing, notably in iron and steel, and in building, transportation, services and trade.

Ottawa.- There was a small advance in employment in Ottawa; an aggregate payroll of 10,598 workers was reported by the 132 employers whose statistics were tabulated, and who had 10,540 in their last report. The index was several points higher than in the spring of 1927.

Hamilton.- Manufacturing afforded increased employment in Hamilton, mainly in building material and iron and steel works, while only small changes occurred in other industries. Returns were compiled from 200 firms employing 30,011 persons, or 499 more than on Mar. 1. The level of employment was slightly higher than on the same date of a year ago, although the gains then indicated were rather larger.

Windsor and the Other Border Cities.- There was a pronounced expansion in employment in the Border Cities on Apr. 1, which resulted in a more favourable situation than in any other month since 1925, when the record for these cities was commenced. Data were received from 121 firms employing 14,272 workers, as against 11,765 in the preceding month. Automobile plants reported a very large share of the advance.

Winnipeg.- Employment increased in Winnipeg, where 571 persons were added to the payrolls of the 292 employers furnishing statistics, who reported 28,456 workers. Manufactures, especially pulp and paper and iron and steel plants, were busier, while smaller gains were shown in construction and services. On Apr. 1, 1927, a minor decline had been indicated, and the index was several points lower.

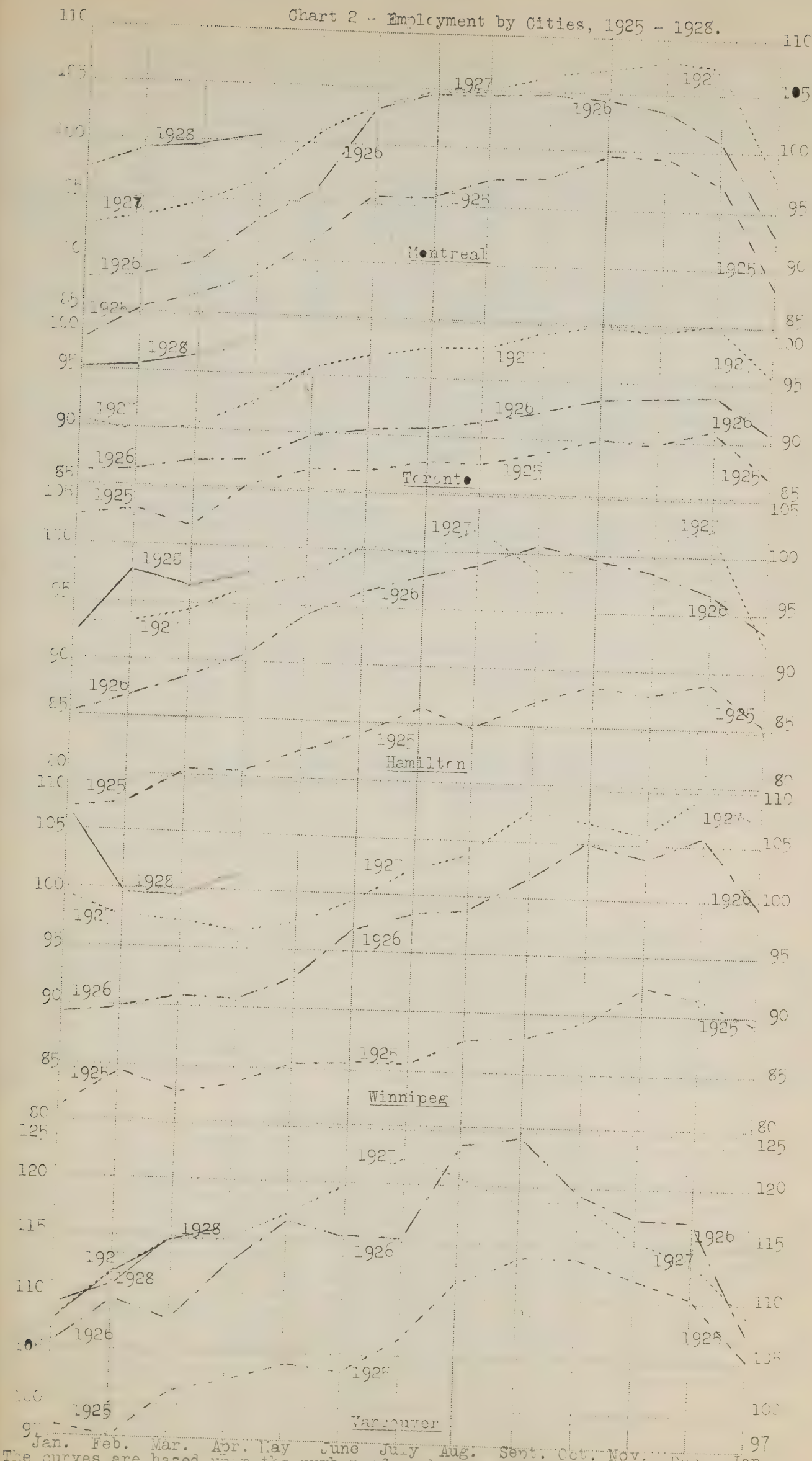
Vancouver.- Continued improvement was noted in Vancouver, according to 247 firms with 25,685 employees, as compared with 25,234 in the preceding month. The most marked increases were in construction and trade. Smaller gains had been made at the beginning of April of last year, when the index was slightly lower.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 5, while Chart 2 shows the course of employment since 1925 in several of the leading industrial centres.

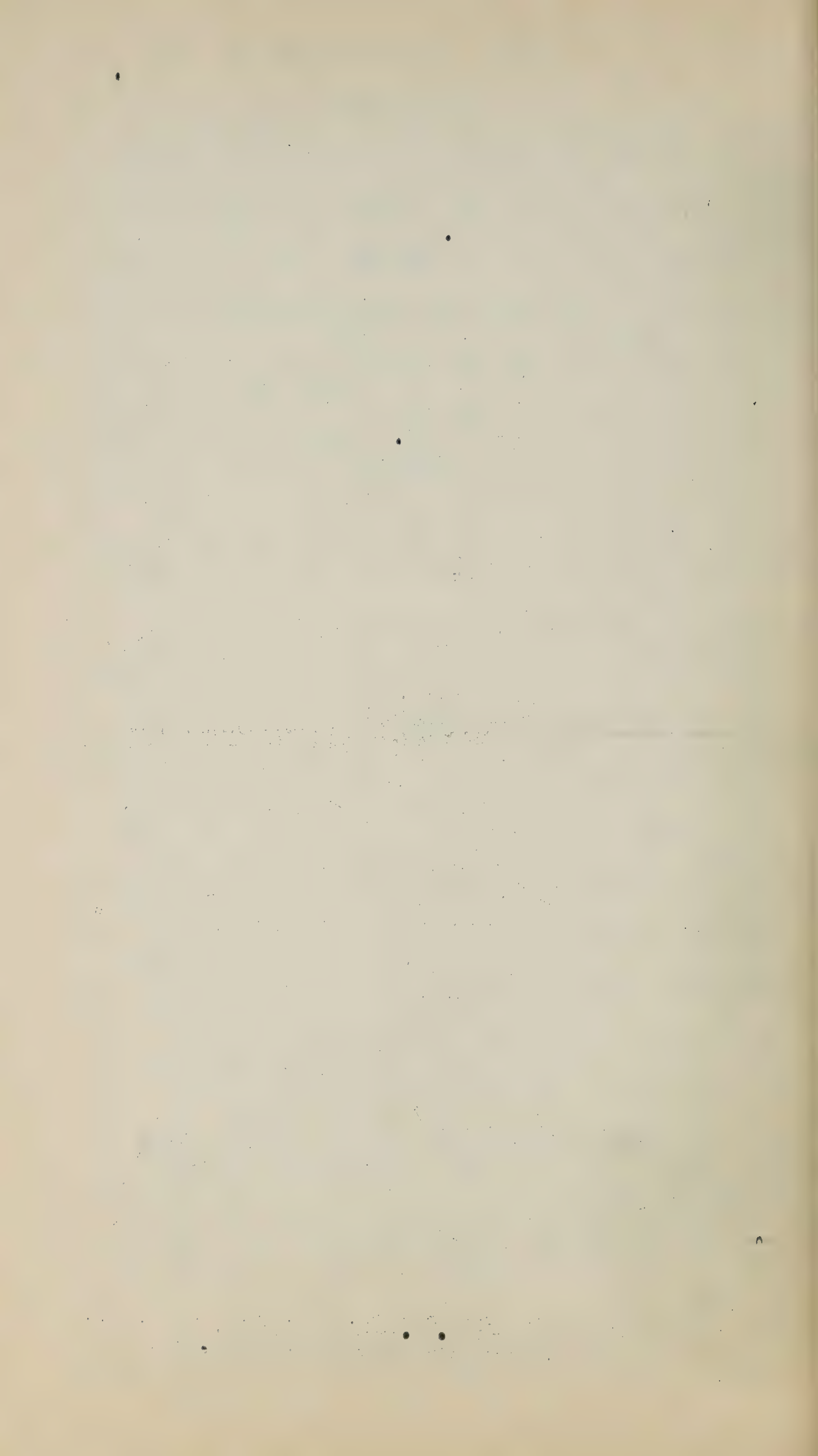
EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- Further marked improvement was recorded in manufacturing, particularly in the iron and steel industries. Lumber, food, building material, mineral product, non-ferrous metal, chemical and electric current plants also afforded increased employment, while pulp and paper, tobacco and textile works showed curtailment. Statements were received from 5,834 manufacturers, employing 483,267 operatives, as compared with 479,231 in the preceding month. The situation continued better than on the corresponding date of any other year since 1920; in most of the intervening years the trend has been upward, but the advance this spring was above the average.

Chart 2 - Employment by Cities, 1925 - 1928.



The curves are based upon the number of workers employed by the reporting firms at the first of the month, compared with the number they employed in January, 1920, as 100.



Logging.- Continued and greater losses of a seasonal character were noted in logging camps, 259 of which reduced their payrolls from 37,536 men on Mar. 1, to 20,675 on the date under review. The most extensive losses were in Quebec and Ontario, but the movement was generally downward. The contractions reported on Apr. 1, 1927, were somewhat smaller, but the index then was slightly lower.

Mining.- Metallic and non-metallic mining registered heightened activity, while coal mining was slacker; 222 operators reported 46,685 employees, compared with 47,630 at the beginning of March. Employment was in greater volume than on the same date of 1927, when general improvement was shown.

Communications.- According to data received from 183 communication companies and branches, they enlarged their staffs by 278 persons to 24,745 on Apr. 1. The situation was more favourable than in the spring of any other year since the series was commenced.

Transportation.- Shipping and stevedoring afforded increased employment, while only minor changes took place in steam railway and local transportation. The working forces of the 268 co-operating employers stood at 109,049, compared with 107,390 employees in the preceding month. Much smaller advances were noted on Apr. 1, 1927, but the index then, as well as on the same date in earlier years of the record, was lower than at the beginning of April, 1928.

Construction and Maintenance.- Building and railway construction showed considerable improvement, while highway construction was slacker. Statistics were tabulated from 636 contractors employing 68,172 workers, or 4,592 more than in their last report. The additions to staffs recorded on the corresponding date of last year were not so large, and the index continues higher than in the spring of any other year since the record was instituted in 1920.

Services.- This group reported moderate gains, according to 175 firms with 16,175 employees, compared with 15,700 in the preceding month. The trend was also upward at the beginning of April, 1927, when the increases were on a smaller scale, and employment was at a lower level.

Trade.- There was a gain of 1,012 persons in the forces of the 614 whole-sale and retail establishments making returns, which employed 69,172 workers on Apr. 1. A less pronounced increase had been indicated on the same date of a year ago; employment then, as at the beginning of April in every other year of the record, was lower than on the date under review.

Table 3 gives index numbers in some 60 industries.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The notes on employment in the British Isles are taken from the latest available statistics of the British Ministry of Labour:- Employment during February showed continued improvement, particularly during the second half of the month. Among the 11,800,000 workers insured against unemployment under the Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed, both temporarily and wholly, in all industries was 10.4 on Feb. 20, 1928, as compared with 10.7 on Jan. 23, 1928, and 10.9 on Feb. 21, 1927. Recent press reports state that 1,041,900 persons were out of work on Apr. 2, or 31,900 less than on the corresponding date of 1927.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These notes are based on the latest official reports received)

New York.- Reports from 1,460 firms, representing practically all the manufacturing industries in New York State, showed an increase of less than 0.3 p.c. from February to March. The number employed was considerably less than in March, 1927. The most pronounced increases were in the stone, clay and glass, clothing, automobile and iron and steel plants. Water, light and power, machinery, electrical apparatus, railway repair and structural and architectural iron works, however, reported declines.

Massachusetts.- Returns received by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 1,013 establishments show that their wage-earners decreased from 222,766 in February to 219,695 in March, or by 1.4 p.c. The most outstanding change was a large decrease in the rubber footwear industry; cotton mills were also slacker, while improvement was shown in boot and shoe factories.

Illinois.- There was an increase of 0.7 p.c. in employment in Illinois in March; the building and metal industries reported increases, offsetting reductions in many major groups, notably clothing, meat-packing and printing.

Wisconsin.- Factory employment in Wisconsin was 1.9 p.c. higher in February than in January, but was lower than during February of any other year since 1922.

Note: Number employed by the reporting firms in Jan. 1920 = 100 in every case. The "Relative Weight" shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review. Table 1.- Index Numbers of all Employment by Economic Areas, and of Dominion Employment in Manufacturing.

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	All manu- facturing
Apr. 1, 1921	84.1	87.2	80.4	83.5	88.7	88.1	80.7
Apr. 1, 1922	80.6	80.6	77.5	81.1	82.1	85.9	78.0
Apr. 1, 1923	87.6	90.5	85.5	88.4	83.5	92.8	85.6
Apr. 1, 1924	89.3	84.6	91.5	87.6	87.0	99.6	86.5
Apr. 1, 1925	87.2	83.4	89.8	84.9	84.1	100.1	84.3
Jan. 1, 1926	89.6	84.4	90.7	86.3	95.1	100.5	83.2
Feb. 1	90.7	85.1	92.6	88.1	90.7	103.6	85.9
Mar. 1	91.5	88.7	94.0	89.2	88.6	103.3	87.7
Apr. 1	91.4	84.7	95.7	88.0	88.2	108.3	89.3
May 1	94.3	83.8	99.0	90.4	92.5	113.5	91.3
June 1	101.0	87.9	108.8	95.2	103.5	116.6	93.9
July 1	103.7	91.1	112.8	97.0	107.3	118.1	95.3
Aug. 1	104.2	94.5	113.5	96.7	106.5	120.8	95.8
Sept. 1	104.9	96.7	113.1	97.9	106.9	121.8	96.9
Oct. 1	105.2	94.2	113.1	98.7	110.0	119.2	96.7
Nov. 1	102.8	86.6	110.6	97.4	107.7	116.0	94.9
Dec. 1	101.1	85.1	107.7	96.8	105.4	112.7	93.8
Jan. 1, 1927	94.8	90.8	98.2	90.9	100.6	98.8	87.5
Feb. 1	95.4	87.5	99.9	92.3	97.2	102.5	90.7
Mar. 1	96.3	86.8	100.9	94.0	95.9	104.8	92.2
Apr. 1	96.2	87.2	99.2	94.3	94.8	108.3	93.8
May 1	100.6	89.6	105.5	98.1	99.7	112.0	96.1
June 1	105.9	92.2	112.8	101.5	107.2	118.9	98.8
July 1	108.4	100.5	115.0	102.3	111.5	122.9	98.7
Aug. 1	109.2	100.9	115.2	102.6	114.8	124.0	98.9
Sept. 1	109.7	100.0	115.9	103.8	115.2	122.5	98.7
Oct. 1	109.0	96.3	115.4	104.3	112.5	121.5	98.3
Nov. 1	107.5	89.2	115.6	103.1	111.5	117.5	97.0
Dec. 1	106.8	88.3	115.5	102.5	111.6	113.8	96.4
Jan. 1, 1928	99.5	86.5	104.5	95.7	108.3	103.0	90.5
Feb. 1	100.8	86.4	106.6	98.5	103.9	105.4	94.5
Mar. 1	101.4	86.9	105.8	99.8	102.5	109.3	96.8
Apr. 1	101.1	87.7	104.1	99.5	102.6	112.7	98.5
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts and in Manufacturing as at Apr. 1, 1928	100.0	7.7	27.7	42.6	13.0	9.0	57.9

Table 2. - Index Numbers of Employment by Principal Cities

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Apr. 1, 1923	83.3	-	86.7	90.6	88.4	-	85.7	86.9
Apr. 1, 1924	90.1	-	84.8	90.9	85.2	-	82.3	99.8
Apr. 1, 1925	88.5	98.4	85.1	87.5	80.3	-	83.7	102.5
Jan. 1, 1926	88.0	89.9	86.1	87.7	85.0	57.1	89.3	105.8
Feb. 1	88.3	90.6	86.5	87.0	86.9	96.1	89.8	109.4
Mar. 1	89.6	92.3	87.1	85.3	88.5	100.5	90.8	107.6
Apr. 1	93.1	94.9	87.7	86.5	90.3	102.8	90.7	112.6
May 1	96.0	100.4	89.8	91.5	94.0	108.5	92.7	116.8
June 1	103.1	89.3	90.2	99.4	96.0	111.5	96.9	115.2
July 1	104.5	101.6	90.7	101.2	97.6	110.3	98.3	115.3
Aug. 1	104.8	104.2	91.1	99.3	98.8	107.7	98.7	123.8
Sept. 1	104.6	103.5	92.3	98.6	100.3	109.2	101.6	124.2
Oct. 1	104.3	105.1	93.1	99.5	99.7	103.7	104.9	119.7
Nov. 1	103.3	103.2	93.6	97.3	98.4	97.2	103.7	117.4
Dec. 1	100.6	101.2	93.9	93.8	96.6	99.1	105.4	117.1
Jan. 1, 1927	92.5	100.9	90.2	87.3	93.1	57.7	99.3	107.3
Feb. 1	93.3	97.2	89.9	89.2	93.1	96.8	97.5	111.3
Mar. 1	94.6	98.8	90.1	90.1	94.2	103.2	97.1	114.6
Apr. 1	96.8	101.5	92.7	92.1	96.3	77.4	96.3	114.9
May 1	100.6	104.1	95.3	101.9	97.4	99.5	97.2	117.2
June 1	103.1	109.7	96.8	104.7	100.2	98.9	99.0	119.8
July 1	104.9	112.7	97.5	108.2	99.9	83.0	102.0	122.6
Aug. 1	104.8	115.4	97.6	110.5	101.7	86.1	103.6	120.8
Sept. 1	106.4	118.6	98.9	110.5	98.1	86.5	107.4	118.7
Oct. 1	107.2	120.5	99.7	110.6	98.3	83.3	106.2	119.0
Nov. 1	108.0	122.5	99.1	106.2	101.0	81.7	105.7	115.2
Dec. 1	107.3	118.6	100.0	101.7	101.9	84.5	108.9	114.0
Jan. 1, 1928	97.4	108.1	95.1	98.7	92.0	83.4	106.7	108.9
Feb. 1	99.0	109.7	95.4	99.1	97.6	89.1	99.8	110.6
Mar. 1	99.7	105.4	96.2	98.8	96.6	103.8	99.6	114.5
Apr. 1	100.5	106.7	97.5	99.1	97.9	125.4	101.5	116.1
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Apr. 1, 1928	13.6	1.2	12.7	1.3	3.6	1.7	3.4	3.0

Table 3.- Index Numbers of Employment in Canada by Industries (Jan. 1920 = 100)

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Apr. 1 1928	Mar. 1 1928	Apr. 1 1927	Apr. 1 1926	Apr. 1 1925	Apr. 1 1924
Manufacturing	57.9	98.5	96.8	93.8	89.3	84.3	86.5
Animal products - edible	1.8	94.6	91.8	91.7	85.4	81.9	81.0
Fur and products	.1	78.3	75.1	81.7	81.6	75.4	80.2
Leather and products	2.2	85.1	85.4	80.8	78.9	75.9	80.8
Lumber and products	5.4	92.2	89.3	88.7	87.7	83.3	83.8
Rough and dressed lumber	3.1	94.8	90.6	89.7	93.6	88.7	88.6
Furniture	1.1	98.0	96.0	91.6	84.0	78.4	78.1
Other lumber products	1.2	81.6	81.3	84.1	76.0	74.7	77.8
Musical instruments	.3	65.1	68.5	72.5	66.7	58.5	61.7
Plant products - edible	3.1	93.6	92.4	92.2	90.4	90.1	87.8
Pulp and paper products	7.1	115.6	117.4	111.5	103.3	98.0	98.8
Pulp and paper	3.6	127.9	131.7	122.8	111.1	101.9	102.1
Paper products	.8	99.1	97.6	97.0	91.1	88.6	90.8
Printing and publishing	2.7	107.3	107.7	103.2	98.3	96.5	97.8
Rubber products	1.8	105.1	104.4	95.1	86.8	81.8	75.1
Textile products	9.0	98.9	99.2	97.4	94.0	90.2	86.9
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.4	115.6	118.2	113.6	107.4	103.9	96.8
Hosiery and knit goods	1.8	105.3	104.4	107.2	101.7	92.0	90.1
Garments and personal furnishings	2.7	77.4	76.4	77.1	75.6	74.8	75.4
Other textile products	1.1	112.7	111.3	103.1	101.4	99.4	93.5
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	1.6	114.2	119.5	100.5	96.7	89.1	90.8
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	141.3	148.1	111.2	105.9	105.7	111.4
Chemicals and allied products	.8	93.4	91.4	85.9	84.5	82.1	86.5
Clay, glass and stone products	1.2	101.8	94.0	93.0	88.5	75.0	86.2
Electric current	1.5	139.1	137.4	125.5	118.0	123.5	116.9
Electrical apparatus	1.3	136.3	135.7	131.7	115.7	112.5	110.8
Iron and steel products	16.8	90.4	86.3	84.7	81.1	74.6	82.0
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.7	72.5	69.4	68.8	60.3	61.9	71.8
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.4	89.1	88.3	84.4	74.4	67.6	74.0
Agricultural implements	1.0	84.5	85.2	93.8	78.9	57.6	60.4
Land vehicles	7.7	106.1	99.2	95.8	98.0	91.6	101.1
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.5	36.4	32.6	33.9	31.2	32.9	34.2
Heating appliances	.6	92.6	90.1	85.8	85.6	81.6	84.8
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	1.0	126.4	120.7	102.5	93.3	71.2	93.6
Foundry and machine shop products	.7	87.9	83.9	93.3	88.7	79.3	81.3
Other iron and steel products	2.2	84.1	83.2	82.8	76.6	70.0	74.0
Non-ferrous metal products	2.1	114.7	113.0	108.1	93.8	79.9	84.6
Mineral products	1.2	115.2	111.4	104.9	100.6	98.9	96.8
Miscellaneous	.5	86.4	85.3	92.8	85.6	84.6	88.9
Logging	2.5	48.9	88.4	47.5	47.5	47.5	54.2
Mining	5.6	104.2	106.5	98.5	88.4	94.2	99.5
Coal	3.2	85.5	89.4	85.5	75.6	80.3	88.8
Metallic ores	1.6	183.4	181.6	154.1	137.4	152.7	145.2
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	.8	103.0	102.3	96.8	91.3	79.4	87.0
Communications	2.9	119.1	117.8	118.7	110.7	107.6	106.0
Telegraphs	.6	118.1	115.2	119.9	103.8	99.1	99.7
Telephones	2.3	119.4	118.4	118.4	112.5	109.9	107.6
Transportation	12.9	106.4	105.4	104.2	101.2	98.5	103.7
Street railways and cartage	2.4	117.2	117.3	111.6	109.6	107.8	109.0
Team railways	9.1	98.4	98.4	97.6	93.7	91.6	96.8
Shipping and stevedoring	1.4	169.0	155.5	160.0	164.6	154.0	169.5
Construction and maintenance	8.1	128.1	119.4	118.1	113.7	96.8	91.4
Building	3.5	139.2	126.8	141.8	130.6	99.7	85.4
Highway	.7	663.8	767.5	549.8	410.5	748.7	521.9
Railway	3.9	105.2	95.4	92.7	96.3	80.2	85.1
Amusements	1.9	129.8	126.1	118.5	112.8	107.7	107.9
Hotels and restaurants	1.0	123.6	122.2	114.4	111.7	110.2	111.1
Professional	.2	137.9	132.6	119.3	117.1	111.8	108.7
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.7	136.2	129.6	123.7	113.1	102.9	103.8
De	8.2	112.0	110.6	103.1	96.2	93.6	91.0
Retail	5.7	115.6	114.3	105.6	97.4	92.9	89.3
Wholesale	2.5	104.6	103.3	98.4	93.8	94.8	94.0
INDUSTRIES	100.0	101.1	101.4	96.2	91.4	87.2	89.3

1/ The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by firms making returns on the date under review.

Table 4.- Index Numbers of Employment by Economic Areas and Industries (Jan.1920=100)

Areas and Industries	1/Relative Weight	April,1 1928	Mar.1 1928	April,1 1927	April,1 1926	April,1 1925	April,1 1924
Maritime Provinces-Manufacturing	36.4	74.3	72.9	72.7	73.5	72.1	75.3
Lumber products	4.7	69.7	67.1	59.0	64.3	65.5	59.9
Pulp and paper	3.7	117.8	120.4	111.6	116.1	108.8	110.8
Textile products	5.3	90.2	90.0	97.8	97.7	97.1	97.4
Iron and steel	13.6	63.3	60.6	62.8	61.4	59.3	69.4
Other manufactures	9.1	77.1	76.1	75.3	76.8	76.8	75.1
Logging	1.8	40.7	68.1	30.3	12.6	21.1	21.7
Mining	24.3	100.3	99.6	102.0	79.0	93.3	98.5
Communications	3.1	87.3	88.7	84.5	83.4	86.8	87.5
Transportation	21.5	107.6	103.3	112.4	113.5	107.2	101.4
Construction	6.1	87.4	84.2	84.2	127.0	77.0	75.1
Services	.7	99.8	93.2	92.9	92.1	89.7	93.6
Trade	6.1	118.0	116.5	110.8	111.4	112.9	110.1
Maritime Provinces-All Industries	100.0	87.7	86.9	87.2	84.7	83.4	84.6
Quebec							
Manufacturing	65.4	100.2	99.4	94.5	90.8	88.6	89.3
Lumber products	3.5	97.7	96.7	91.0	86.6	89.6	97.4
Pulp and paper	9.4	116.3	119.3	108.0	105.1	97.7	96.8
Textile products	14.6	108.5	109.7	103.6	100.2	95.8	92.3
Iron and steel	14.8	86.8	81.9	81.1	79.8	73.9	84.6
Other manufactures	23.1	100.1	99.8	95.1	89.2	86.2	90.5
Logging	2.4	45.4	86.7	34.6	37.9	41.5	42.0
Mining	1.9	113.9	115.9	103.6	96.6	73.2	77.2
Communications	3.0	157.3	156.3	155.6	141.1	142.1	128.9
Transportation	11.7	113.7	113.3	107.0	105.0	100.2	100.7
Construction	7.8	143.4	146.3	166.7	159.6	125.8	103.4
Services	1.7	142.7	143.8	139.2	136.3	130.2	138.7
Trade	6.1	121.4	117.8	110.9	101.0	96.4	92.0
Quebec - All industries	100.0	104.1	105.8	99.2	95.7	89.8	91.5
Ontario							
Manufacturing	67.9	97.6	95.8	93.0	87.5	82.1	85.2
Lumber products	5.3	88.1	86.6	85.3	82.9	79.6	82.1
Pulp and paper	7.8	114.3	116.4	111.5	100.6	97.7	100.8
Textile products	9.9	90.5	90.7	91.0	87.9	84.7	82.2
Iron and steel	22.0	97.0	92.1	89.5	83.5	74.9	82.4
Other manufactures	22.9	99.1	98.2	93.9	88.6	84.0	85.3
Logging	1.6	34.3	86.4	42.8	29.1	35.7	40.6
Mining	3.1	163.2	161.6	141.3	121.5	132.4	158.6
Communications	2.6	117.5	115.7	119.3	109.1	104.5	109.5
Transportation	9.1	101.9	101.8	101.8	98.0	99.2	102.4
Construction	6.6	128.0	114.4	109.6	93.8	97.8	96.9
Services	1.8	141.6	137.0	124.1	117.6	114.7	112.6
Trade	7.3	108.2	107.9	95.9	93.5	92.9	91.1
Ontario- All Industries	100.0	99.5	99.8	94.3	88.0	84.9	87.6
Prairie Provinces- Manufacturing	33.4	110.8	108.3	102.7	96.6	95.5	95.5
Lumber products	2.3	87.0	93.6	72.2	69.5	65.9	66.1
Pulp and paper	3.4	124.7	117.1	121.5	98.0	94.3	96.3
Textile products	2.0	127.2	119.9	115.0	103.0	92.8	93.8
Iron and steel	14.4	104.7	103.8	101.2	98.9	98.6	97.4
Other manufactures	11.3	119.7	114.6	106.4	99.5	100.4	101.7
Logging	1.1	31.9	72.5	39.8	23.0	33.8	41.0
Mining	6.7	72.9	86.0	68.5	64.0	60.6	75.2
Communications	3.5	90.0	83.5	88.6	84.0	82.3	81.7
Transportation	22.7	101.5	100.3	98.8	92.0	88.7	93.8
Construction	13.4	137.5	124.5	102.4	102.1	80.8	82.8
Services	2.4	116.8	109.5	101.6	92.1	86.1	88.7
Trade	16.8	100.7	100.0	96.7	86.1	82.1	81.4
Prairie Provinces-All Industries	100.0	102.6	102.5	94.8	88.2	84.1	87.0
British Columbia-Manufacturing	41.7	110.1	105.8	110.7	106.0	92.7	81.1
Lumber	16.3	105.6	96.2	108.5	108.8	97.2	91.8
Pulp and paper	5.4	112.9	113.0	121.5	109.4	98.5	91.7
Textile products	1.1	117.3	115.7	137.8	124.5	110.8	106.6
Iron and steel	4.4	53.5	56.6	55.2	58.8	50.2	50.9
Other manufactures	14.5	170.6	164.9	162.4	145.6	128.1	119.7
Logging	8.9	111.4	116.7	99.1	118.3	107.4	125.5
Mining	10.6	96.3	94.7	90.9	103.9	110.7	106.7
Communications	3.2	143.2	141.7	144.3	145.0	128.8	118.6
Transportation	13.5	114.1	114.4	108.5	108.9	105.2	114.0
Construction	9.9	112.0	98.0	98.7	95.1	81.5	79.7
Services	3.4	109.2	106.5	104.1	99.2	93.5	91.9
Trade	8.8	149.4	145.5	141.2	125.7	121.1	112.0
British Columbia-All Industries	100.0	112.7	109.3	108.3	107.7	100.1	99.6

Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area, to total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns.

Table 5.- Index Numbers of Employment by Cities and Principal Industries (Jan. 1920=100)

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Apr.1 1928	Mar.1 1928	Apr.1 1927	Apr.1 1926	Apr.1 1925	Apr.1 1924
<u>Montreal</u> - Manufacturing	70.6	90.8	90.0	88.1	84.9	81.9	86.1
Plant products - edible	4.7	90.1	87.0	93.7	96.5	96.2	93.3
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	5.0	97.5	99.0	96.3	94.5	92.1	92.8
Textiles	12.6	83.2	86.1	84.6	84.4	84.0	85.5
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	6.0	95.6	101.3	89.5	89.3	82.4	83.0
Iron and steel	18.5	84.3	77.6	79.5	76.2	68.4	83.6
Other manufactures	23.8	99.0	99.3	94.8	87.8	87.0	85.2
Communications	4.5	174.7	169.1	165.8	152.3	155.7	137.3
Transportation	5.6	120.8	118.4	113.7	112.1	106.5	108.5
Construction	5.6	155.6	160.9	148.7	152.3	115.5	90.3
Trade	10.8	121.5	118.8	111	111	96.5	91.7
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	100.5	99.7	96.0	93.1	88.5	90.1
<u>Quebec</u> - Manufacturing	66.9	100.0	97.2	87.0	84.0	81.2	-
Leather products	24.6	105.9	101.8	92.8	93.3	85.9	-
Other manufactures	42.3	96.8	94.7	83.9	78.3	78.7	-
Transportation	8.9	129.2	134.4	127.5	128.1	105.4	-
Construction	12.1	161.1	165.9	234.7	189.3	348.3	-
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	106.7	105.4	101.5	94.9	98.4	-
<u>Toronto</u> - Manufacturing	65.7	90.4	89.8	88.1	82.8	79.9	80.1
Plant products - edible	5.8	93.8	91.8	88.5	82.7	84.5	82.6
Printing and Publishing	9.6	102.4	102.3	99.2	92.5	90.8	93.1
Textiles	11.4	74.7	75.3	77.4	75.6	76.2	72.3
Iron and steel	12.4	97.1	93.3	92.0	83.3	73.0	74.5
Other manufactures	26.5	91.2	91.5	88.7	83.4	80.2	82.1
Communications	4.4	127.8	125.4	134.6	122.2	119.6	122.7
Transportation	5.0	107.0	101.9	99.1	101.8	107.1	112.5
Construction	4.0	144.3	134.8	114.5	88.8	72.8	61.0
Trade	17.4	104.7	104.2	94.8	94.2	93.2	91.2
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	97.5	96.2	92.7	87.7	85.1	84.8
<u>Ottawa</u> - Manufacturing	61.3	98.5	99.3	92.4	86.4	85.1	87.3
Lumber products	7.7	66.8	65.0	63.0	60.5	58.9	56.6
Pulp and paper	24.8	95.2	101.1	91.9	89.6	91.1	95.8
Other manufactures	28.8	116.7	113.5	106.9	95.5	91.5	92.8
Construction	5.8	114.1	108.5	66.9	71.0	79.7	79.9
Trade	14.8	96.0	97.2	92.7	86.7	86.4	88.6
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	99.1	98.8	92.1	86.5	87.5	90.9
<u>Hamilton</u> - Manufacturing	86.3	95.2	94.0	94.7	88.9	78.1	83.3
Textiles	19.3	99.2	100.8	104.6	106.2	99.3	89.2
Electrical apparatus	10.8	119.2	115.9	113.5	99.4	91.5	109.9
Iron and steel	35.0	87.4	86.7	87.0	76.9	61.4	71.4
Other manufactures	21.2	95.9	92.2	92.5	91.1	84.2	88.7
Construction	2.2	121.5	108.7	104.3	120.0	84.2	73.5
Trade	5.3	124.0	122.7	100.1	98.0	99.6	100.8
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	97.9	96.6	96.3	90.3	80.3	85.2
<u>Windsor</u> - Manufacturing	84.2	123.4	98.5	70.5	103.5	-	-
Iron and steel	67.5	132.6	99.2	67.0	114.5	-	-
Other manufactures	16.7	96.3	96.4	80.9	71.5	-	-
Construction	4.9	94.8	88.8	79.1	52.0	-	-
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	125.4	103.8	77.4	102.8	-	-
<u>Winnipeg</u> - Manufacturing	39.8	111.8	108.3	102.6	97.3	91.9	90.9
Animal products - edible	4.5	135.6	134.5	129.5	121.3	124.9	117.5
Plant products - edible	4.7	88.7	86.5	84.6	83.4	84.0	89.3
Printing and publishing	7.5	98.9	96.8	95.4	89.3	85.3	85.9
Textiles	5.9	117.4	113.0	107.9	99.8	91.9	93.0
Other manufactures	17.2	119.7	114.3	104.6	100.0	90.9	87.6
Transportation	6.9	98.5	98.1	98.8	96.4	98.4	96.0
Construction	3.4	77.1	69.5	52.3	108.1	32.8	17.7
Trade	43.3	99.7	99.5	98.1	85.1	81.4	79.2
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	101.5	99.6	96.3	90.7	83.7	82.3
<u>Vancouver</u> - Manufacturing	39.4	88.0	88.9	91.6	89.7	84.6	80.8
Lumber products	12.6	102.2	103.6	113.2	115.5	108.8	112.1
Other manufactures	26.8	82.6	83.3	82.7	79.3	74.8	68.6
Communications	8.3	153.8	152.9	156.1	157.2	140.5	126.8
Transportation	17.3	144.0	144.6	135.9	137.3	136.3	150.3
Construction	6.9	158.3	135.5	155.7	169.9	81.3	86.9
Services	5.5	117.8	114.3	108.8	101.8	95.0	94.1
Trade	22.5	151.6	146.9	143.0	126.2	120.6	110.5
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	116.1	114.5	114.9	112.6	102.5	99.8

Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city, to the number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns.

72-002

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

C A N A D A

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE
MAY
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

1928

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

NOTE:- STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.

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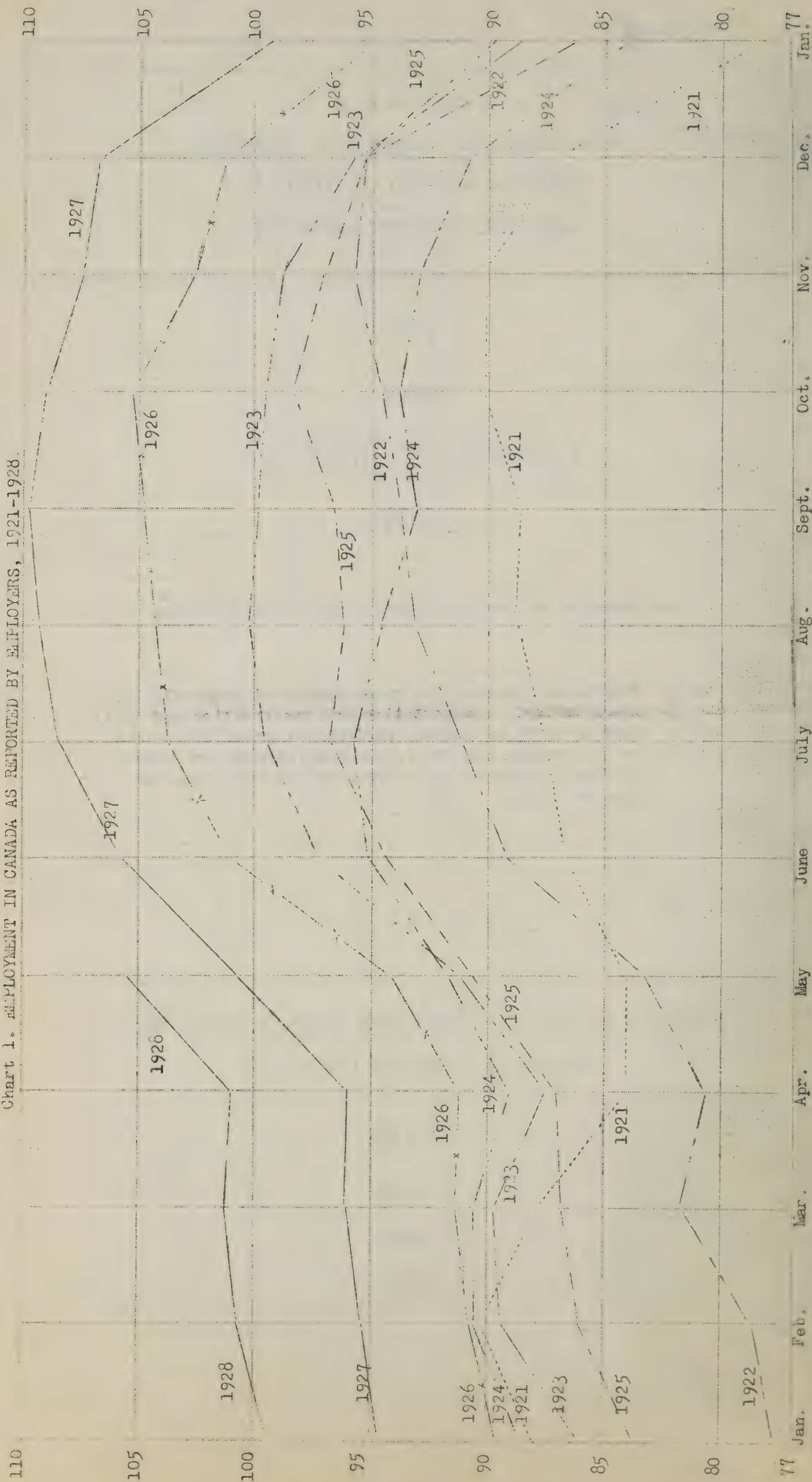
Published by authority of the Hon. James Malcolm, M. P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

+ + +

OTTAWA

1928

Chart 1. EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS, 1921-1928.



The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the number of employees they reported in January, 1920, as 100.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA

Issued May 26, 1928.

THE MAY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

Dominion Statistician: R.H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S. (Hon.), F.R.S.C.
Chief, General Statistics: S.A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated reports from 6,504 firms who reported a decidedly upward movement in employment on May 1; the payrolls of these employers were increased by 36,070 persons to 833,047 on the date under review, when the index, reflecting the gain of over four p.c., rose to 105.5, as compared with 101.1 on Apr. 1, and with 100.6, 94.3, 90.8, 91.8, 91.4, 83.3 and 84.1 on May 1, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. There was therefore, an increase in employment of practically five per cent as compared with the same date last year. The chart opposite shows the favourable situation as compared with 1927 and earlier years of the record.

Manufacturing, construction and transportation recorded the most pronounced improvement, but large gains were also noted in mining, trade, services and communications. On the other hand, there was seasonal curtailment in logging.

Employment by Economic Areas.

Heightened activity was reported in all provinces, but Quebec and Ontario registered the largest increases.

Maritime Provinces.- Additions to staffs were indicated in the Maritime provinces, where 577 firms reported 67,386 employees, or 2,146 more than in their last return. This gain exceeds that indicated on May 1 of last year, when the index was slightly lower. Manufacturing (especially in fish-preserving plants), mining and construction showed the greatest advances on the date under review, while transportation and logging were seasonally slacker.

Quebec.- General improvement was recorded in Quebec, according to 1,410 employers with 243,273 workers, as against 234,137 in the preceding month. Large increases were made in manufacturing, transportation and construction and maintenance, and there were smaller gains in services, trade, mining, communications and logging, those in the last-named being due to river drives. Employment was in greater volume than on the corresponding date of a year ago, although the increase then was larger.

Ontario.- The expansion in Ontario on May 1, 1928, was the largest reported at that date since the record was begun in 1920; 13,746 persons were added to the workforces of the 2,972 co-operating firms, who had 375,200 employees. Manufacturing, construction and transportation registered the most pronounced gains, but the movement was also upward in mining, communications and some other industries, while logging was seasonally slacker. The situation was decidedly better than on May 1 of any other year since 1920.

Prairie Provinces.- Manufacturing, transportation, trade, communications, services and construction showed heightened activity, the advances in the last-named being most marked. Statements were tabulated from 846 employers, whose staffs rose from 9,992 on Apr. 1, to 117,395 on the date under review. This expansion was greater than May 1 of any other year of the record.

British Columbia.- The improvement in British Columbia was more pronounced than in the spring of 1927, when the index was lower. An aggregate payroll of 79,793 workers was indicated by the 699 firms furnishing data, who had 76,154 in the preceding month. Manufacturing, logging, transportation and construction were decidedly busier, the greatest advances taking place in the last-named. Coal mining, on the other hand, was slacker.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas.

Employment by Cities.

The eight cities for which separate returns are tabulated showed considerably increased activity, Montreal and Toronto firms adding the largest numbers to their staffs.

Montreal.- Transportation, construction and manufacturing recorded the greatest advances in Montreal, where 761 employers added 4,606 workers to their payrolls,

bringing them to 120,280 at the beginning of May. Somewhat smaller increases were indicated on the corresponding date of last year, when the index stood at 100.6, as compared with 104.5 on May 1, 1928.

Quebec.- Statements were tabulated from 102 firms with 10,534 employees, as against 10,101 on Apr. 1; most of the improvement took place in transportation. The gain involved more workers than that recorded on May 1, 1927, when the index was lower.

Toronto.- Manufacturing, transportation and construction reported important increases in personnel in Toronto, according to data furnished by 847 employers, whose payrolls aggregated 109,777 persons as compared with 107,426 at the beginning of April. This expansion resulted in a higher level of employment than in the spring of any other year since 1922, when data for this city were first compiled.

Ottawa.- Lumber mills and construction registered the bulk of the improvement in Ottawa, where the advances considerably exceeded those noted on May 1 of previous years of the record. Statistics were tabulated from 137 firms employing 12,079 persons, compared with 10,620 in the preceding month. The index was at the maximum in the record for this city.

Hamilton.- A combined working force of 30,908 persons was reported by the 10 co-operating employers, who had 30,296 on Apr. 1. Manufacturers were busier, as was construction. Employment was in greater volume than in the corresponding month of 1927, when the expansion indicated was on a smaller scale.

Windsor and the Other Border Cities.- Considerable improvement was shown in the Border Cities, chiefly in automobile factories, but also in construction. Returns were tabulated from 132 firms with 15,842 workers, compared with 14,614 in the preceding month. Employment was more active than in any other month of the record.

Winnipeg.- Construction, manufacturing and trade reported the most noteworthy expansion in Winnipeg; 301 employers in that city added 1,182 persons to their staffs, bringing them to 29,737 on May 1. The situation was much more favourable than on the corresponding date of last year, when somewhat smaller gains were indicated.

Vancouver.- Construction, transportation and manufacturing registered the most pronounced increases in Vancouver, where 258 firms employed an aggregate working force of 26,851 persons, compared with 25,878 on Apr. 1. The index was higher than at the beginning of May of a year ago, when the trend was also upward.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6.

Employment by Industries.

Manufacturing.- Employment in manufactures showed an important gain at the beginning of May; 4,020 establishments reported 502,031 workers, compared with 491,158 in the preceding month. The largest advances were in iron and steel works and in lumber mills, where they were of a seasonal character, but pronounced expansion also took place in the fish-packing, pulp and paper, rubber, tobacco, distilled and malt liquor, building material, electric current, electrical apparatus, mineral product and some other groups. Hat and shoe, musical instrument and vegetable food works, however, were slacker. Employment was in greater volume than on May 1 of any other year since 1920; the situation was, in fact, more favourable than in any other month since that year.

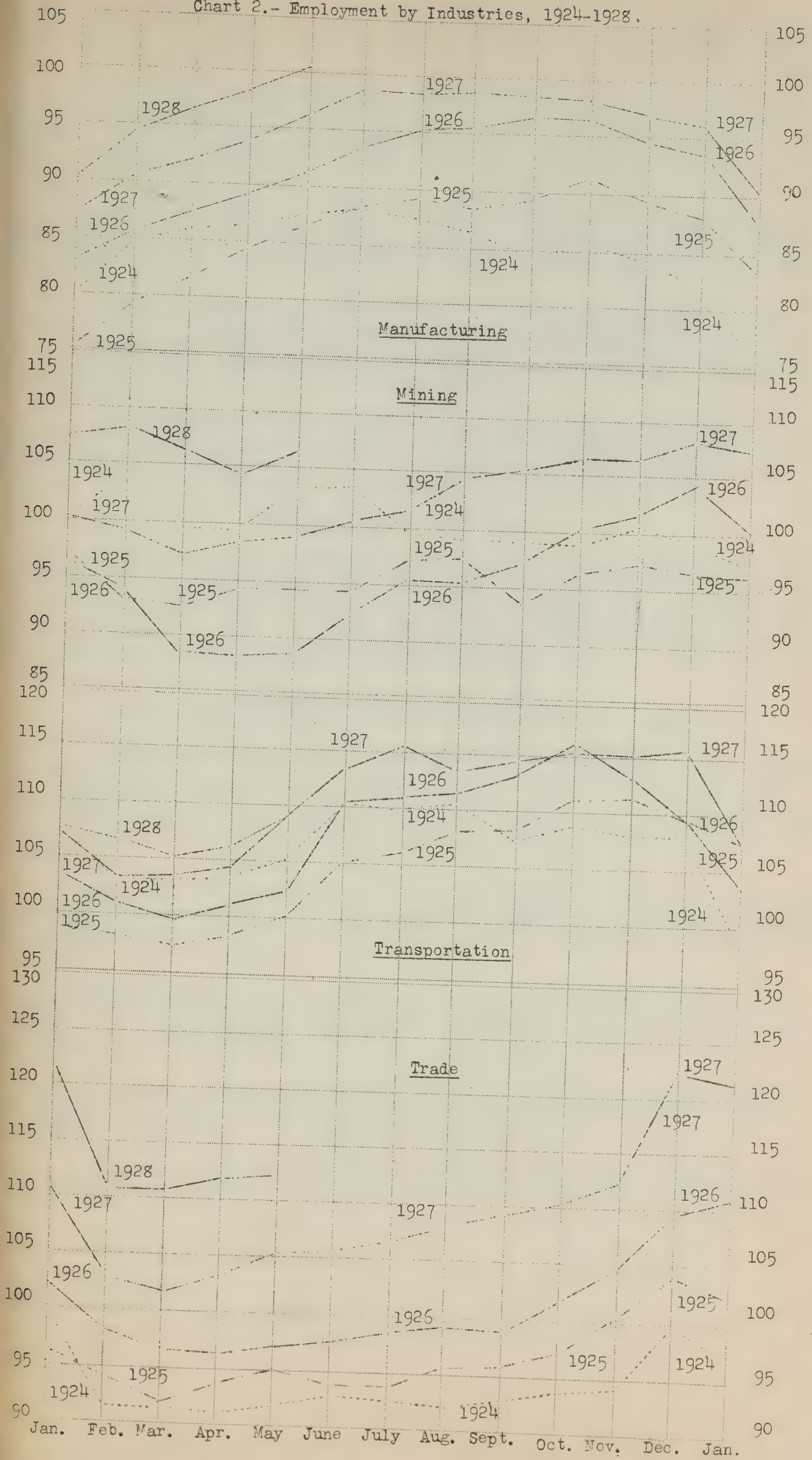
Logging.- In spite of large increases in Quebec on account of river drives, there, was on the whole, a decline in logging, according to 243 firms employing 18,300 men, or 2,162 less than on Apr. 1. Smaller losses were registered at the beginning of May, 1927, when the index was slightly higher.

Mining.- Returns were received from 222 mine operators with 47,574 persons in their employ, compared with 46,567 in the preceding month. Coal mines were seasonally slacker, but metallic ore and miscellaneous non-metallic mineral mines showed improvement, especially in the latter. Employment was decidedly in greater volume than on May 1 of any year of the record.

Communications.- Further increases were noted in telegraph and telephone operation, 661 persons being added to the staffs of the 188 co-operating companies, which had 25,493 in their employ. The index was higher than on the same date of any other year since the series was instituted in 1920.

Transportation.- Local and water transportation afforded increased employment, but steam railway operation showed a small decline. The level of employment

Chart 2.- Employment by Industries, 1924-1928.



was the same as on May 1, 1927. A combined working force of 111,951 employees were registered by the 286 companies and divisional superintendents making returns; they had 109,202 in their last report. Shipping and stevedoring recorded a pronounced advance.

Construction and Maintenance.- The gains indicated on May 1 were the largest reported on that date since the record was commenced, building, highway and railway construction and maintenance showing marked improvement. Data were compiled from 714 employers, whose staffs aggregated 90,232 persons, or 21,865 more than on Apr. 1. The index was considerably higher than in the spring of any other year of the record.

Services.- Hotels, laundries and other divisions of the service group recorded heightened activity, according to statements from 182 establishments employing 16,867 workers, as against 16,489 in their last report. The situation was decidedly more favourable than at the beginning of May in other years for which data are available.

Trade.- Continued extensive additions to personnel were shown in trade, in which 649 employers enlarged their forces by 696 persons to 70,599 on the date under review. The index was several points higher than at the commencement of May of last year, and considerably higher than in any month of the years, 1921-1926. Improvement was noted in both retail and wholesale establishments.

Index numbers by industries are given in Tables 3 and 4, while Chart 2 shows the course of employment in four of the leading industrial groups; the curves are based upon the number of workers employed by the reporting firms at the beginning of the month, as compared with the number on their payrolls in Jan. 1920, as 100.

Employment in Great Britain.

Employment showed a continued steady improvement during March; among the 1,800,000 workers insured against unemployment under the Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed, both temporarily and wholly, in all industries was 9.6 on Mar. 26, 1928, as compared with 10.4 on Feb. 20, 1928, and 9.8 on Mar. 21, 1927. Recent press reports state that 1,062,300 persons were out of work on Apr. 23, as compared with 1,041,900 on Apr. 2.

Employment in the United States.

(These notes are based on the latest official report received.)

Employment in manufactures in the United States was 0.5 p.c. lower in April than in March according to a report issued by the United States Department of Labor. The index of employment (with the monthly average for 1923 as 100) declined from 86.1 in March to 85.7 in April, 1928, as compared with 90.6 in April, 1927. The iron and steel, textile and many other groups reported reductions as compared with the same month of last year.

New York.- The index number of factory employment in New York State, (with June, 1914, as 100), declined from 92 in March to 91 in April, a figure six points below that for April, 1927. Most of the metal industries showed improvement, but textile and clothing factories were slacker.

Massachusetts.- Returns were received by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 1,004 manufacturing establishments which reported a decrease of 2 p.c. in the number employed during April. The largest reductions were in boot and shoe, rubber and cotton factories.

Illinois.- Industrial employment in Illinois declined 3.5 p.c. during April, largely as a result of labour difficulties in coal mining districts, together with a seasonal slackening of activity in many manufactures.

Wisconsin.- Factory employment in Wisconsin was 0.6 p.c. higher in March than in February, but was lower than during March of any preceding year since 1922.

Note: Number employed by the reporting firms in Jan. 1920 = 100 in every case. The "Relative Weight" in Tables 1, 2, 3 and 4 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area or industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

Table 1. Index Numbers of Employment by Economic Areas.

	<u>Canada</u>	<u>Maritime Provinces</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Ontario</u>	<u>Prairie Provinces</u>	<u>British Columbia</u>
May 1, 1921	84.1	87.5	80.8	83.6	86.6	90.1
May 1, 1922	83.3	83.0	81.2	82.4	85.4	91.3
May 1, 1923	91.4	90.0	90.3	91.6	90.4	97.5
Jan. 1, 1924	88.7	86.3	90.5	86.1	94.3	90.9
Feb. 1	90.6	83.2	92.8	90.0	92.1	92.7
March 1	90.7	82.4	93.5	89.8	89.6	97.1
April 1	89.3	84.6	91.5	87.6	87.0	99.6
May 1	91.8	88.1	94.1	89.8	89.4	102.9
June 1	95.2	90.0	99.9	92.1	94.1	103.4
July 1	95.9	90.6	100.6	91.4	99.1	105.8
August 1	94.7	90.2	98.7	90.3	96.4	107.1
Sept. 1	93.1	86.6	97.8	88.9	93.9	106.0
Oct. 1	93.9	88.3	97.6	91.6	91.4	104.0
Nov. 1	93.0	83.7	97.1	90.4	94.1	102.1
Dec. 1	90.8	79.3	95.3	88.4	91.8	100.0
Jan. 1, 1925	83.9	78.5	85.0	81.4	88.1	92.9
Feb. 1	86.1	79.1	89.1	83.4	88.4	95.1
March 1	87.0	81.7	89.6	85.0	85.0	98.1
April 1	87.2	83.4	89.8	84.9	84.1	100.1
May 1	90.8	86.6	94.2	87.7	88.0	105.1
June 1	94.5	90.3	100.6	89.8	93.1	106.5
July 1	96.8	99.4	101.1	91.8	95.9	108.0
Aug. 1	96.3	92.2	101.1	90.8	97.3	112.2
Sept. 1	96.6	88.4	101.3	92.7	96.0	114.2
Oct. 1	98.3	88.1	102.7	94.3	99.8	114.8
Nov. 1	97.1	85.5	101.1	93.7	99.1	111.5
Dec. 1	95.3	83.5	98.5	92.6	97.5	109.0
Jan. 1, 1926	89.6	84.4	90.7	86.3	95.1	100.5
Feb. 1	90.7	85.1	92.6	88.1	90.7	103.6
March 1	91.5	88.7	94.0	89.2	88.6	103.3
April 1	91.4	84.7	95.7	88.0	88.2	108.3
May 1	94.3	83.8	99.0	90.4	92.5	113.5
June 1	101.0	87.9	108.8	95.2	103.5	116.6
July 1	103.7	91.1	112.8	97.0	107.3	118.1
Aug. 1	104.2	94.5	113.5	96.7	106.5	120.8
Sept. 1	104.9	96.7	113.1	97.9	106.9	121.8
Oct. 1	105.2	94.2	113.1	98.7	110.0	119.2
Nov. 1	102.8	86.6	110.6	97.4	107.7	116.0
Dec. 1	101.1	85.1	107.7	96.8	105.4	112.7
Jan. 1, 1927	94.8	90.8	98.2	90.9	100.6	98.8
Feb. 1	95.4	87.5	99.9	92.3	97.2	102.5
March 1	96.3	86.8	100.9	94.0	95.9	104.8
April 1	96.2	87.2	99.2	94.3	94.8	108.3
May 1	100.6	89.6	105.5	98.1	99.7	112.0
June 1	105.9	92.2	112.8	101.5	107.2	118.9
July 1	108.4	100.5	115.0	102.3	111.5	122.9
August 1	109.2	100.9	115.2	102.6	114.8	124.0
Sept. 1	109.7	100.0	115.9	103.8	115.2	122.5
Oct. 1	109.0	96.3	115.4	104.3	112.5	121.5
Nov. 1	107.5	89.2	115.6	103.1	111.5	117.5
Dec. 1	106.8	88.3	115.5	102.5	111.6	113.8
Jan. 1, 1928	99.5	86.5	104.5	95.7	108.3	103.0
Feb. 1	100.8	86.4	106.6	98.5	103.9	105.4
Mar. 1	101.4	86.9	105.8	99.8	102.5	109.3
April 1	101.1	87.7	104.1	99.5	102.6	112.7
May 1	105.5	90.3	108.0	103.4	109.3	118.8

Relative Weight of Employment by Districts and in Manufacturing as at May 1, 1928.

100.0 7.6 27.6 42.5 13.3 9.0

Table 2.- Index Numbers of Employment by Principal Cities (Jan. 1920 = 100)

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
May 1, 1923	88.8	-	88.1	94.8	92.6	-	86.3	91.8
May 1, 1924	92.3	-	85.6	98.3	86.4	-	83.0	102.2
May 1, 1925	91.7	91.9	86.9	91.8	82.4	-	85.4	104.0
Jan. 1, 1926	88.0	89.9	86.1	87.7	85.0	57.1	89.3	105.8
Feb. 1	88.3	90.6	86.5	87.0	86.9	96.1	89.8	109.4
Mar. 1	89.6	92.3	87.1	85.3	88.5	100.5	90.8	107.6
Apr. 1	93.1	94.9	87.7	86.5	90.3	102.8	90.7	112.6
May 1	96.0	100.4	89.8	91.5	94.0	108.5	92.7	116.8
June 1	103.1	89.3	90.2	99.4	96.0	111.5	96.9	115.2
July 1	104.5	101.6	90.7	101.2	97.6	110.3	98.3	115.3
Aug. 1	104.8	104.2	91.1	99.3	98.8	107.7	98.7	123.8
Sept. 1	104.6	103.5	92.3	98.6	100.3	109.2	101.6	124.2
Oct. 1	104.3	105.1	93.1	99.5	99.7	103.7	104.9	119.7
Nov. 1	103.3	103.2	93.6	97.3	98.4	97.2	103.7	117.4
Dec. 1	100.6	101.2	93.9	93.8	96.6	99.1	105.4	117.1
Jan. 1, 1927	92.5	100.9	90.2	87.3	93.1	57.7	99.3	107.3
Feb. 1	93.3	97.2	89.9	89.2	93.1	96.8	97.5	111.3
Mar. 1	94.6	98.8	90.1	90.1	94.2	103.2	97.1	114.6
Apr. 1	96.8	101.5	92.7	92.1	96.3	77.4	96.3	114.9
May 1	100.6	104.1	95.3	101.9	97.4	99.5	97.2	117.2
June 1	103.1	109.7	96.8	104.7	100.2	98.9	99.0	119.8
July 1	104.9	112.7	97.5	108.2	99.9	83.0	102.0	122.6
Aug. 1	104.8	115.4	97.6	110.5	101.7	86.1	103.6	120.8
Sept. 1	106.4	118.6	98.9	110.5	98.1	86.5	107.4	118.7
Oct. 1	107.2	120.5	99.7	110.6	98.3	83.3	106.2	119.0
Nov. 1	108.0	122.5	99.1	106.2	101.0	81.7	105.7	115.2
Dec. 1	107.3	118.6	100.0	101.7	101.9	84.5	108.9	114.0
Jan. 1, 1928	97.4	108.1	95.1	98.7	92.0	83.4	106.7	108.9
Feb. 1	99.0	109.7	95.4	99.1	97.6	89.1	99.8	110.6
Mar. 1	99.7	105.4	96.2	98.8	96.6	103.8	99.6	114.5
Apr. 1	100.5	106.7	97.5	99.1	97.9	125.4	101.5	116.1
May 1	104.5	111.5	99.7	113.4	99.7	136.9	106.2	121.1
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at May 1, 1928.								
	13.6	1.2	12.4	1.4	3.5	1.8	3.4	3.0

Table 3.- Index Numbers of Employment by Industries (Jan. 1920 = 100).

	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade	Total
May 1, 1923	90.5	48.0	96.7	99.7	101.7	101.6	97.1	91.7	91.4
May 1, 1924	87.7	54.5	103.3	108.2	105.3	111.2	108.0	91.9	91.8
May 1, 1925	86.6	47.4	94.3	109.3	100.3	125.6	109.9	95.0	90.8
Jan. 1, 1926	83.2	71.6	96.5	111.3	103.9	103.3	107.8	102.1	89.6
Feb. 1	85.9	80.6	94.1	110.7	101.2	99.5	107.8	98.2	90.7
Mar. 1	87.7	77.0	88.9	110.2	100.0	107.0	111.3	96.6	91.5
Apr. 1	89.3	43.9	88.4	110.7	101.2	113.7	112.8	96.2	91.4
May 1	91.3	40.3	88.9	115.8	102.8	134.6	114.6	97.1	94.3
June 1	93.9	53.4	92.3	116.9	110.6	186.7	120.8	97.5	101.0
July 1	95.3	44.3	95.4	118.2	111.4	216.8	126.0	98.4	103.7
Aug. 1	95.8	35.0	95.4	119.5	111.6	223.4	133.8	99.0	104.2
Sept. 1	96.9	37.0	97.2	120.1	113.4	217.6	132.2	98.9	104.9
Oct. 1	96.7	45.9	100.4	120.3	116.3	206.8	126.7	101.8	105.2
Nov. 1	94.9	55.2	101.8	119.0	113.9	181.3	118.6	104.7	102.8
Dec. 1	93.8	77.1	104.2	119.0	109.9	148.9	117.2	109.8	101.1
Jan. 1, 1927	87.5	75.4	100.1	115.9	107.3	119.2	115.8	110.8	94.8
Feb. 1	90.7	82.6	99.4	115.5	103.4	110.2	114.9	103.0	95.4
Mar. 1	92.2	76.2	97.1	116.2	103.7	117.8	116.5	102.0	96.3
Apr. 1	93.8	47.5	98.5	118.7	104.2	118.1	118.5	103.1	96.2
May 1	96.1	45.8	99.0	120.4	109.1	154.7	121.4	105.3	100.6
June 1	98.8	48.1	100.9	120.6	113.5	197.8	126.0	105.7	105.9
July 1	98.7	38.9	101.9	123.4	115.9	235.1	135.4	106.8	108.4
Aug. 1	98.9	37.8	104.6	124.1	113.7	244.8	138.6	108.2	109.2
Sept. 1	98.7	43.4	105.1	124.8	114.7	245.2	143.6	109.3	109.7
Oct. 1	98.3	53.8	106.6	124.8	115.4	227.9	138.0	110.3	109.0
Nov. 1	97.0	75.6	106.5	123.6	115.4	199.0	129.2	112.8	107.5
Dec. 1	96.4	101.2	108.1	121.8	116.0	162.2	127.9	122.2	106.8
Jan. 1, 1928	90.5	90.4	107.6	119.8	107.7	128.1	126.1	121.4	99.5
Feb. 1	94.5	93.9	108.2	117.5	107.0	123.3	126.6	110.9	100.8
Mar. 1	96.8	88.4	106.5	117.8	105.4	119.4	126.1	110.6	101.4
Apr. 1	98.5	48.9	104.2	119.1	106.4	128.1	129.8	112.0	101.1
May 1	100.7	43.5	106.4	122.2	109.1	169.1	133.7	112.6	105.5
Relative weight of Employment by Industries as at May 1, 1928.									
	56.8	2.1	5.4	2.9	12.7	10.2	1.9	8.0	100.0

Table 4.- Index Numbers of Employment in Canada by Industries (Jan. 1920=100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	May 1 1928	Apr.1 1928	May 1 1927	May 1 1926	May 1 1925	May 1 1924
Manufacturing	56.8	100.7	98.5	96.1	91.3	86.6	87.7
Animal products - edible	1.9	105.1	94.6	99.2	94.7	92.2	86.5
Fur and products	.1	76.3	78.3	79.6	82.4	77.0	81.3
Leather and products	2.0	80.4	85.1	78.6	76.5	70.5	79.4
Lumber and products	5.5	98.7	92.2	98.7	94.7	97.7	91.6
Rough and dressed lumber	3.3	104.9	94.8	110.0	105.5	113.9	104.2
Furniture	1.0	98.8	98.0	90.2	85.7	78.0	77.2
Other lumber products	1.2	84.9	81.6	80.3	77.8	79.2	74.5
Musical instruments	.3	63.1	65.1	69.2	68.5	58.8	60.6
Plant products - edible	2.9	93.5	93.6	93.0	90.0	89.4	88.9
Pulp and paper products	6.9	117.8	115.6	112.5	105.3	99.6	98.7
Pulp and paper	3.5	131.2	127.9	124.8	114.9	105.1	102.4
Paper products	.8	100.8	99.1	96.6	90.9	88.0	88.4
Printing and publishing	2.6	108.4	107.3	103.5	98.9	97.2	97.9
Rubber products	1.8	107.5	105.1	97.3	82.6	83.2	76.1
Textile products	8.7	99.4	98.9	98.4	93.2	89.4	85.6
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.4	118.1	115.6	116.7	107.4	103.0	95.0
Hosiery and knit goods	1.7	106.6	105.3	104.3	102.7	90.9	89.2
Garments and personal furnishings	2.5	76.8	77.4	75.4	73.6	73.2	73.4
Other textile products	1.1	109.4	112.7	114.0	102.6	101.9	94.6
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	1.7	119.4	114.2	103.6	103.2	96.2	96.4
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	130.1	141.3	107.7	88.2	95.3	103.6
Chemicals and allied products	.8	94.8	93.4	87.6	85.1	83.8	87.4
Clay, glass and stone products	1.2	106.4	101.8	97.0	98.0	82.7	90.0
Electric current	1.5	141.4	139.1	130.9	120.1	129.1	119.9
Electrical apparatus	1.3	139.3	136.3	130.0	115.9	110.4	113.4
Iron and steel products	16.4	92.5	90.4	86.1	83.0	75.0	81.2
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.7	75.8	72.5	70.4	62.9	62.2	72.1
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.3	90.4	89.1	83.4	75.4	68.4	72.6
Agricultural implements	1.0	82.3	84.5	90.8	81.8	56.4	59.1
Land vehicles	7.6	109.1	106.1	100.2	101.1	92.9	101.3
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.5	37.4	36.4	32.2	31.4	33.2	34.6
Heating appliances	.5	74.5	92.6	89.2	88.4	82.0	82.9
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	1.0	132.9	126.4	100.0	95.7	72.8	92.8
Foundry and machine shop products	.7	93.1	87.9	90.6	83.2	75.7	83.9
Other iron and steel products	2.1	83.1	84.1	82.5	77.8	71.5	74.1
Non-ferrous metal products	2.0	115.9	114.7	109.1	95.3	80.0	85.4
Mineral products	1.2	119.3	115.2	106.5	107.1	105.4	103.8
Miscellaneous	.5	90.2	86.4	92.7	88.2	85.9	87.7
Logging	2.1	43.5	48.9	45.8	40.3	47.4	54.5
Mining	5.4	106.6	104.2	99.0	88.9	94.3	103.3
Coal	3.0	85.0	85.5	83.8	74.4	78.3	92.0
Metallic ores	1.5	183.5	183.4	159.2	140.4	154.8	147.7
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	.9	122.7	103.0	103.1	97.0	87.6	95.9
Communications	2.9	122.2	119.1	120.4	115.8	109.3	108.2
Telegraphs	.6	124.1	118.1	123.5	112.8	105.8	106.2
Telephones	2.3	121.7	119.4	119.6	116.5	110.2	108.7
Transportation	12.7	109.1	106.4	109.1	102.8	100.3	105.3
Street railways and cartage	2.4	121.3	117.2	116.9	110.9	110.9	113.8
Steam railways	8.7	98.2	98.4	98.9	94.4	91.4	97.3
Shipping and stevedoring	1.6	200.7	169.0	203.7	176.7	174.4	173.1
Construction and maintenance	10.2	169.1	128.1	154.7	134.6	125.6	111.2
Building	3.9	164.0	139.2	164.5	144.8	112.0	95.8
Highway	1.4	1289.1	663.8	1053.6	935.9	908.7	546.2
Railway	4.9	139.3	105.2	126.6	109.1	114.3	109.8
Services	1.9	133.7	129.8	121.4	114.6	109.9	108.0
Hotels and restaurants	.9	127.5	123.6	118.2	114.6	112.0	109.8
Professional	.2	139.0	137.9	119.5	117.1	113.6	112.3
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.8	140.7	136.2	126.5	113.9	105.7	104.2
Trade	8.0	112.6	112.0	105.3	97.1	95.0	91.9
Retail	5.5	116.5	115.6	108.2	98.3	95.1	90.1
Wholesale	2.5	104.9	104.6	100.0	95.0	94.8	95.0
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	105.5	101.1	100.6	94.3	90.8	91.8

1/ The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by firms making returns on the date under review.

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Table 5. - Index Numbers of Employment by Economic Areas and Industries (Jan. 1920=100)

Area and Industries	1/Relative Weight	May 1 1928	April 1 1928	May 1 1927	May 1 1926	May 1 1925	May 1 1924
Maritime Provinces-Manufacturing	38.2	79.5	74.3	77.3	75.6	77.9	79.9
Lumber products	5.0	74.0	69.7	70.8	73.6	92.8	73.3
Pulp and paper	3.9	130.0	117.8	122.1	116.3	111.0	112.3
Textile products	4.9	88.3	90.2	98.4	96.9	96.1	95.6
Iron and steel	13.7	65.8	63.3	61.3	60.3	58.2	69.4
Other manufactures	10.7	89.6	77.1	87.0	82.6	86.8	86.0
Logging	1.2	23.8	40.7	32.9	4.0	24.1	36.1
Mining	24.1	103.4	100.3	102.9	88.6	96.3	111.4
Communications	3.1	89.3	87.3	86.1	84.1	86.2	92.1
Transportation	18.3	95.5	107.6	108.9	104.5	97.8	90.3
Construction	8.4	77.5	87.4	96.0	96.1	105.6	80.7
Services	.7	89.6	99.8	97.8	94.0	92.9	91.9
Trade	6.0	117.6	118.0	112.8	109.4	110.3	109.4
Maritime Provinces-All Industries	100.0	90.3	87.7	89.6	83.8	86.6	88.1
Quebec							
Manufacturing	63.9	101.6	100.2	97.2	92.7	88.2	89.4
Lumber products	3.8	108.2	97.7	110.4	92.4	105.0	98.4
Pulp and paper	9.3	119.8	116.3	111.7	107.0	100.4	96.7
Textile products	14.0	108.9	108.5	108.0	99.4	94.9	90.6
Iron and steel	14.3	86.7	86.8	81.7	82.9	74.8	83.3
Other manufactures	22.5	101.1	100.1	95.3	91.2	87.2	89.2
Logging	2.4	46.9	45.4	51.5	45.3	61.3	52.0
Mining	1.8	117.3	113.9	108.6	99.4	72.8	85.0
Communications	2.9	161.6	157.3	158.5	145.2	144.9	130.6
Transportation	12.2	123.3	113.7	116.3	111.7	103.4	119.6
Construction	9.0	172.5	143.4	205.6	173.3	145.1	122.5
Services	1.8	149.2	142.7	147.3	137.6	135.0	128.3
Trade	6.0	122.0	121.4	112.5	100.4	102.3	92.2
Quebec - All industries	100.0	108.0	104.1	105.5	99.0	94.2	94.1
Ontario							
Manufacturing	67.0	99.9	97.6	94.9	89.1	83.9	86.3
Lumber products	5.7	96.3	88.1	96.1	88.7	92.0	93.5
Pulp and paper	7.5	115.3	114.3	110.6	102.6	99.0	100.1
Textile products	9.7	91.1	90.5	89.8	87.1	83.8	80.1
Iron and steel	21.8	100.4	97.0	92.0	86.1	75.8	82.7
Other manufactures	22.3	101.1	99.1	95.2	89.4	85.3	86.8
Logging	1.1	24.0	34.3	29.5	18.3	30.5	31.5
Mining	3.1	172.2	163.2	144.2	125.9	136.9	140.2
Communications	2.6	119.9	117.5	120.4	116.7	105.1	111.5
Transportation	9.1	106.0	101.9	109.0	101.0	103.8	105.1
Construction	8.4	169.4	128.0	150.7	115.8	121.2	119.1
Services	1.7	143.9	141.6	125.0	120.9	116.0	115.0
Trade	7.0	108.8	108.2	99.4	95.6	97.6	93.3
Ontario - All Industries	100.0	103.4	99.5	98.1	90.4	87.7	89.8
Prairie Provinces-Manufacturing	31.8	112.9	110.8	104.0	99.8	96.7	95.8
Lumber products	2.3	90.5	87.0	82.2	84.3	74.5	61.6
Pulp and paper	3.0	120.9	124.7	114.7	102.0	95.6	98.5
Textile products	1.8	128.5	127.2	112.0	102.8	97.2	93.1
Iron and steel	13.5	105.1	104.7	102.9	100.5	97.4	98.8
Other manufactures	11.2	125.8	119.7	107.7	102.1	103.0	101.1
Logging	.5	16.7	31.9	12.2	10.4	12.4	36.0
Mining	6.2	71.8	72.9	55.4	55.2	54.3	69.1
Communications	3.4	94.0	90.0	89.4	89.4	87.3	83.8
Transportation	21.5	102.9	101.5	101.5	92.1	87.0	95.6
Construction	18.0	196.0	137.5	150.9	143.3	129.6	107.0
Services	2.4	123.5	116.8	107.6	93.5	87.9	89.2
Trade	16.2	101.7	100.7	96.9	87.0	82.6	82.0
Prairie Provinces-All industries	100.0	109.3	102.6	99.7	92.5	88.0	89.4
British Columbia-Manufacturing	40.7	113.6	110.1	112.2	111.5	100.5	91.7
Lumber products	15.7	108.1	105.6	110.2	117.6	111.4	98.4
Pulp and paper	5.2	115.4	112.9	121.5	110.8	97.9	91.8
Textile products	1.1	136.8	117.3	127.3	127.6	111.4	104.4
Iron and steel	4.5	56.4	53.5	54.2	54.6	50.9	51.3
Other manufactures	14.2	176.0	170.6	167.8	157.5	137.6	122.3
Logging	8.7	113.8	111.4	104.7	121.5	95.9	126.4
Mining	9.8	96.0	96.3	91.4	93.9	109.7	109.9
Communications	3.1	147.1	143.2	143.0	146.0	170.6	120.5
Transportation	13.3	118.5	114.1	111.5	111.2	106.3	118.8
Construction	12.5	147.8	112.0	116.1	128.6	110.3	96.6
Services	3.5	113.4	109.2	102.1	99.9	93.5	91.0
Trade	8.4	150.3	149.4	146.3	127.8	122.9	110.9
British Columbia-All Industries	100.0	118.8	112.7	112.0	113.5	105.1	102.9

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area, to total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns.

Table 6.- Index Numbers of Employment by Cities and Principal Industries (Jan. 1920 =100.)

Cities and Industries.	Weight	1/Relative May 1 1928	Apr.1 1928	May 1 1927	May 1 1926	May 1 1925	May 1 1924
Montreal - Manufacturing							
Plant products - edible	68.4	91.8	90.8	89.2	87.1	82.2	86.7
Pulp and paper(chiefly printing)	4.3	86.7	90.1	93.0	96.7	95.7	90.7
Textiles	4.8	98.4	97.5	97.6	94.3	94.2	93.5
Tobacco, distilled & malt liquors	12.3	85.1	83.2	86.3	82.8	80.7	83.5
Iron and steel	6.1	100.9	95.6	93.3	96.3	92.3	96.4
Other manufactures	17.9	84.9	84.3	80.9	81.4	68.9	82.5
Communications	23.0	99.5	99.0	95.0	89.0	86.8	87.8
Transportation	4.7	172.9	174.7	169.8	155.9	158.9	138.9
Construction	7.3	165.3	120.8	155.6	133.6	139.1	130.9
Trade	6.1	176.1	155.6	165.3	157.6	133.8	103.1
Montreal - All Industries	10.6	122.3	121.5	113.7	100.3	102.9	92.0
Quebec - Manufacturing	100.0	104.5	100.5	100.6	96.0	91.7	92.3
Leather products	63.1	98.2	100.0	86.6	83.1	79.7	-
Other manufactures	22.8	101.7	105.9	90.2	87.4	81.0	-
Transportation	40.3	96.3	96.8	84.7	80.5	78.9	-
Construction	12.7	189.9	129.2	154.9	175.6	126.6	-
Quebec - All Industries	12.4	172.7	161.1	223.9	230.7	221.4	-
Toronto - Manufacturing	100.0	111.5	106.7	104.1	100.4	91.9	-
Plant products - edible	65.4	91.9	90.4	88.8	83.8	80.8	79.9
Printing and Publishing	5.7	92.8	93.8	89.0	84.6	84.7	82.4
Textiles	9.4	103.8	102.4	99.1	92.3	91.1	92.7
Iron and steel	11.4	76.1	74.7	76.0	73.1	75.7	70.9
Other manufactures	12.2	98.2	97.1	92.6	84.4	74.8	75.1
Communications	26.7	93.5	91.2	90.8	86.5	82.1	82.3
Transportation	4.3	128.8	127.8	135.4	129.7	118.7	125.6
Construction	5.1	111.4	107.0	104.9	104.4	109.0	114.3
Trade	4.8	177.9	144.3	153.4	109.1	111.9	73.5
Toronto - All Industries	17.0	105.0	104.7	99.7	96.8	94.2	93.6
Ottawa - Manufacturing	100.0	99.7	97.5	95.3	89.8	86.9	85.6
Lumber products	61.4	111.8	98.5	102.5	89.5	86.4	94.3
Pulp and paper	12.0	117.9	66.8	112.4	62.5	58.9	108.3
Other manufactures	22.4	98.1	95.2	91.1	94.3	93.6	89.0
Construction	27.0	123.2	116.7	109.9	97.4	92.1	93.1
Trade	9.1	224.9	114.1	113.9	116.7	122.5	102.3
Ottawa - All Industries	13.4	97.0	96.0	93.1	85.8	88.7	89.5
Hamilton - Manufacturing	100.0	113.4	99.1	101.9	91.5	91.8	98.3
Textiles	85.6	96.4	95.2	94.1	92.3	79.8	83.7
Electrical apparatus	18.5	98.0	99.2	103.9	106.9	100.1	88.6
Iron and steel	10.6	120.7	119.2	110.7	101.3	93.5	108.3
Other manufactures	35.3	90.2	87.4	85.4	83.0	62.9	72.9
Construction	21.2	96.4	95.9	94.5	92.6	87.0	89.4
Trade	2.5	141.6	121.5	170.6	131.8	90.7	95.7
Hamilton - All Industries	5.5	125.9	124.0	99.7	96.9	101.3	96.9
Windsor - Manufacturing	100.0	99.7	97.9	97.4	94.0	82.4	86.4
Iron and steel	83.6	133.4	123.4	95.5	107.5	-	-
Other manufactures	66.9	145.8	132.6	100.9	119.5	-	-
Construction	16.7	99.5	96.3	82.1	74.1	-	-
Windsor - All Industries	5.5	117.5	94.8	79.0	65.9	-	-
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	100.0	136.9	125.4	99.5	108.5	-	-
Animal products - edible	39.3	115.7	111.8	103.2	100.8	93.5	89.2
Plant products - edible	4.5	139.2	135.6	123.6	122.8	124.4	112.2
Printing and publishing	4.5	89.5	88.7	83.7	87.1	82.3	89.5
Textiles	7.3	101.0	98.9	93.8	91.7	85.4	87.3
Other manufactures	5.3	116.8	117.4	108.0	100.2	96.1	93.0
Transportation	17.7	127.1	119.7	108.4	105.4	93.8	84.2
Construction	6.6	98.5	98.5	98.0	95.0	95.5	98.5
Trade	5.2	121.2	77.1	73.4	120.6	49.6	21.8
Winnipeg - All Industries	42.3	102.2	99.7	97.5	85.5	81.6	79.4
Saskatoon - Manufacturing	100.0	106.2	101.5	97.2	92.7	85.4	83.0
Lumber products	38.7	90.5	88.0	93.1	91.8	88.4	83.6
Other manufactures	11.7	100.8	102.2	116.4	122.7	118.3	121.4
Communications	27.0	86.7	82.6	84.1	79.1	76.4	68.8
Transportation	8.2	158.1	153.8	156.1	158.0	141.2	129.0
Construction	17.5	152.6	144.0	140.7	145.3	132.2	154.7
Services	8.3	196.2	158.3	160.6	211.2	80.2	94.5
Trade	5.4	118.4	117.8	103.4	101.8	93.6	91.5
Saskatoon - All Industries	21.8	152.4	151.6	148.9	129.1	122.5	109.7
Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city, to the number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns.	100.0	121.1	116.1	117.2	116.8	104.0	102.2

77-002

C A N A D A
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE
JUNE
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
1928

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

NOTE: - STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY
TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOY-
MENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS
OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR
GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF
LABOUR, CANADA.

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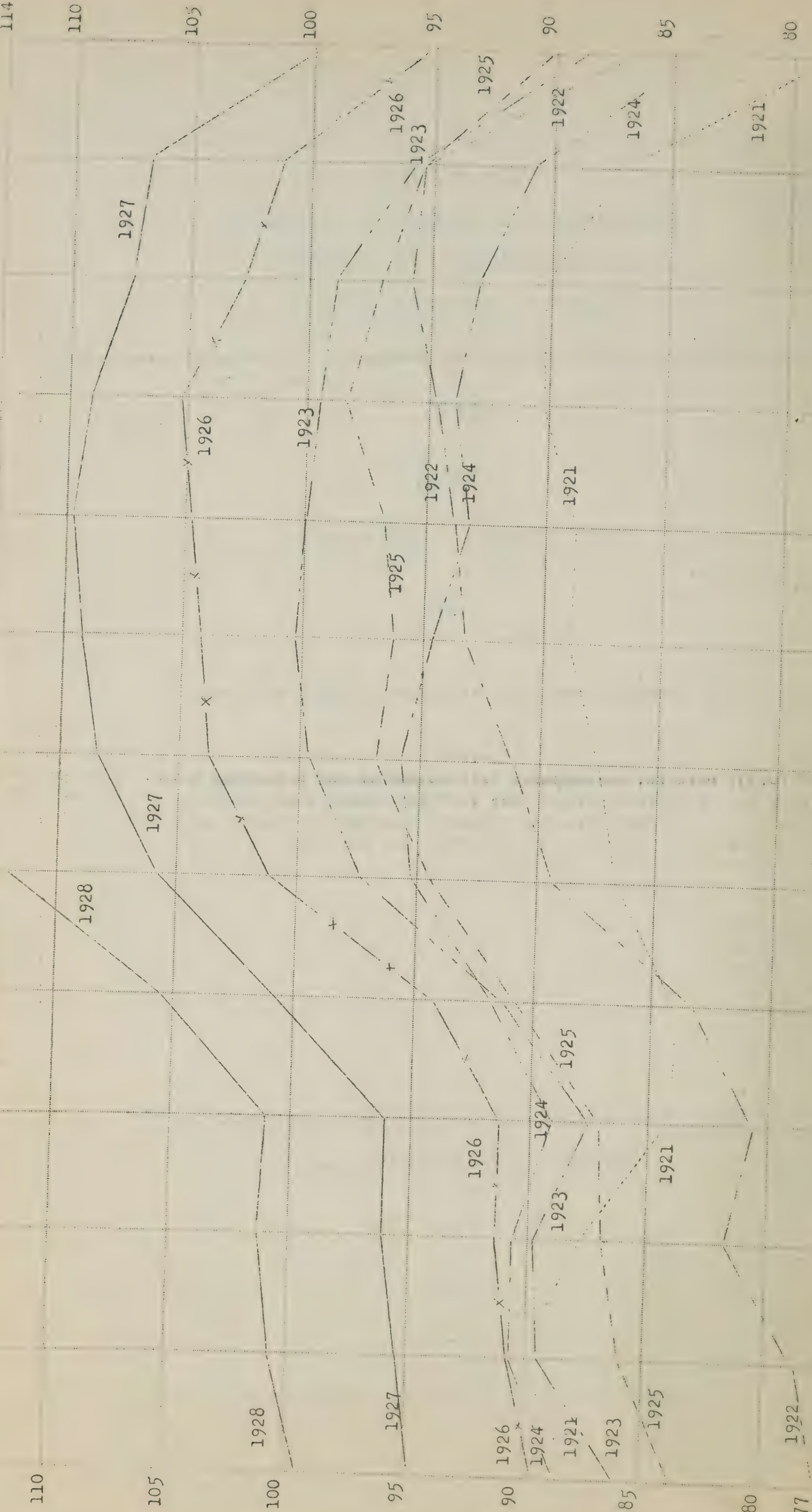
Published by authority of the Hon. James Malcolm, M. P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

+ + +

OTTAWA

1928

Chart 1. EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS, 1921-1928.



Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.

The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the number of employees reported by employers.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA

Issued June 23, 1928.

THE JUNE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

Dominion Statistician:	R. H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S.(Hon.), F.R.S.C.
Chief, General Statistics:	S. A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.

Employment at the beginning of June showed a further pronounced gain, resulting in a more favourable situation than in any other month of the record. Statements were tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 6,533 firms with 943,344 employees, as compared with 884,262 on May 1; this increase of 59,082 persons, or 6.7 p.c., brought the index number to 112.4, or nearly three points above the previous high level in the last eight years, recorded on Sept. 1, 1927. In the preceding month, the index stood at 105.5 and on June 1, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, it was 105.9, 101.0, 94.5, 95.2, 97.3, 89.2 and 86.6, respectively. The increase on the date under review involved more workers than that indicated in any other month of the record.

Unusually large advances were registered in manufacturing, construction and transportation, while logging, trade, services, mining and communications also showed important increases.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Expansion was noted in all of the five economic areas, firms in Quebec and Ontario employing the greatest number of extra workers.

MARITIME PROVINCES.- Further improvement was noted in the Maritime Provinces, according to statistics received from 563 employers with a combined working force of 70,937 persons, as compared with 66,838 in the preceding month. This gain was much larger than that reported on June 1 of last year, when the index was several points lower. Manufacturing (particularly of lumber and fish products), and construction registered heightened activity, while logging, coal mining and transportation were seasonally slacker.

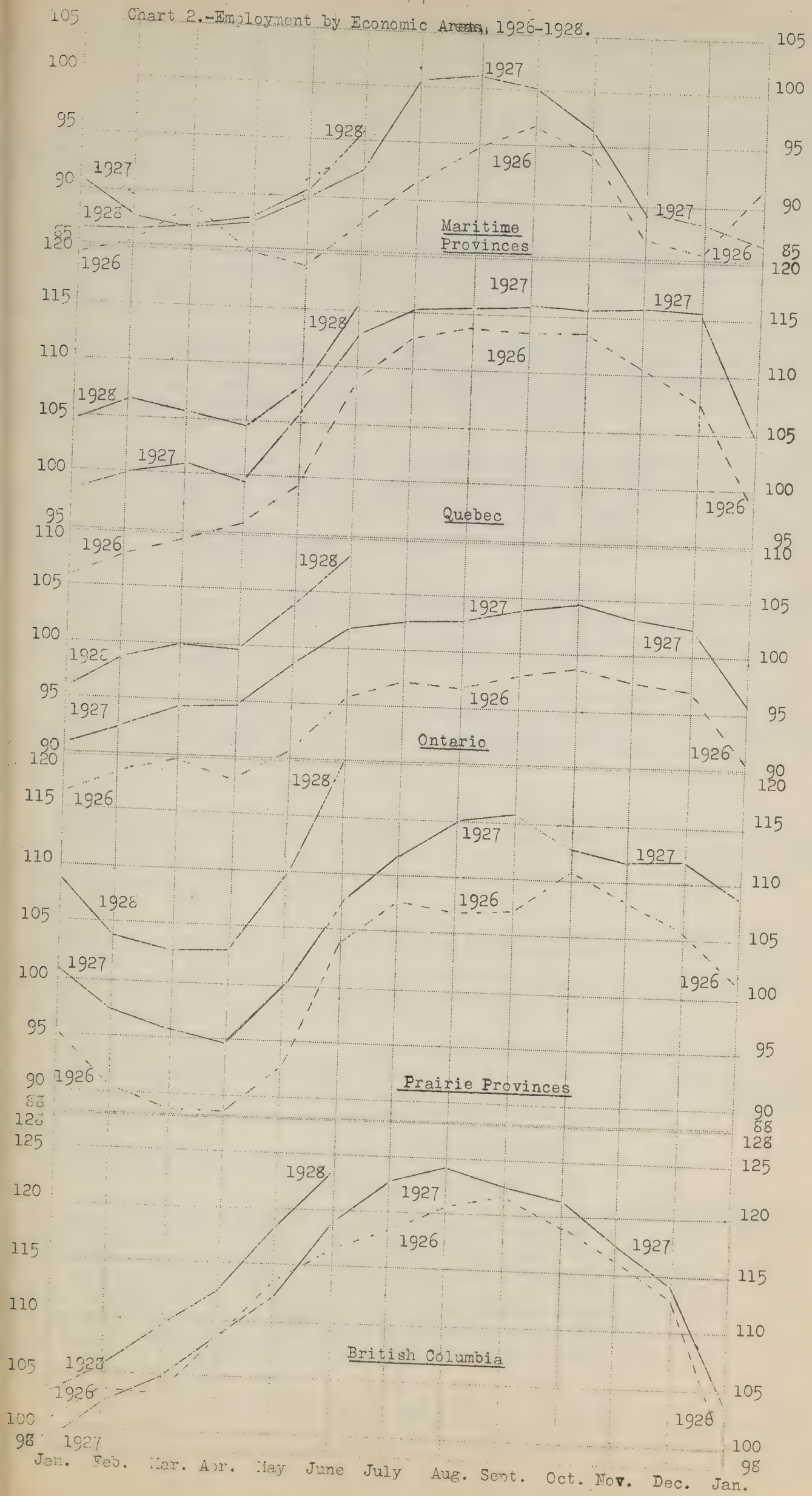
QUEBEC.- Construction, manufacturing and transportation reported pronounced increases in personnel, and smaller gains were shown in logging, mining, services and trade; the gain in logging was due to river-drives. Employment was in considerably greater volume than on the same date in any of the last seven years, the index being over three points higher than on June 1, 1927, when important advances had also been indicated. Statements were tabulated from 1,416 firms employing 261,222 workers, or 18,497 more than in their last report.

ONTARIO.- The situation in Ontario was better than in any other month of the years since 1920, the index standing at 108.5, as compared with 101.5 at the beginning of June, 1927, when the trend was also upward. The payrolls of the 3,001 co-operating establishments aggregated 395,343 persons; on May 1, they had 376,864 employees. Manufacturing (particularly of iron and steel and lumber products), construction and transportation registered the greatest expansion, but gains were also noted in mining, trade, logging and services.

PRAIRIE PROVINCES.- Construction, especially railroad construction, transportation, manufacturing and services reported the most marked improvement in the Prairie Provinces, where the 850 firms whose statistics were tabulated employed 132,646 persons, against 118,210 in the preceding month. Much smaller increases were indicated on June 1, 1927, and the index then was many points lower; the additions to staffs on the date under review were greater than in any other month of the record, bringing the index to the highest point yet reached.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.- An aggregate payroll of 83,196 workers was registered by the 703 reporting employers, who had 79,625 at the beginning of May. Employment was in greater volume than in the early summer of any of the last eight years. As in the other provinces, construction and manufacturing recorded the most noteworthy expansion on the date under review, but logging and other groups also showed heightened activity.

Chart 2.-Employment by Economic Areas, 1926-1928.



Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas, while Chart 2 shows the course of employment in these areas since 1926, taken from the statistics shown in Table 1.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

The trend of employment was decidedly upward in seven of the eight cities for which separate compilations are made; Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor and the Other Border Cities, Winnipeg and Vancouver showed considerable gains, while moderate declines were noted in Ottawa.

MONTREAL.- Improvement on a larger scale than in any other period of the record, as noted in Montreal, where the 760 co-operating firms employed 127,773 persons, an increase of 7,902 over their May 1 staffs. Transportation, construction and manufacturing reported the greatest increases, but trade was also busier. The index was at the highest point yet reached.

QUEBEC.- Continued gains were registered in Quebec City, chiefly in construction. Statements were tabulated from 103 establishments having 11,002 workers, as against 10,537 in the preceding month. Considerable advances had also been indicated on June 1, 1927, when the index was lower. Employment on the date under review was in greater volume than in the same month of any other year of the record.

TORONTO.- The situation in Toronto continued better than in any other period in the six years for which statistics are available, according to returns furnished by 848 employers with 112,328 persons on their payrolls, compared with 110,093 on May 1. Manufacturing, particularly of iron and steel products, was much busier, and improvement was also shown in construction, trade and transportation. The general gain considerably exceeded that noted in June, 1927.

OTTAWA.- Construction recorded heightened activity in Ottawa, but manufacturing was quiet. Employment was, however, at a higher level than at the beginning of June of last year, when an advance had been made. A combined working force of 12,031 employees, or 123 less than in their last report, was indicated by the 142 co-operating firms.

HAMILTON.- Additions to staffs on a larger scale than on June 1, 1927, were reported in Hamilton; 212 employers had 32,151 workers on their paylists, as compared with 31,131 at the beginning of May. Most of the expansion took place in manufacturing, especially in iron and steel plants, but other industries were also busier. Conditions were better than on the same date of a year ago.

WINDSOR AND THE OTHER BORDER CITIES.- Further marked improvement was registered in automobile factories in the Border Cities, while other groups showed only small changes. The 124 firms furnishing data reported 16,989 employees, or 1,302 more than in the preceding month. Employment was in greater volume than in any other period of the record.

WINNIPEG.- An aggregate working force of 30,188 persons was indicated by the 92 employers whose statistics were received, and who had 29,705 employees on May 1. This gain involved about the same number of persons as that noted at the beginning of June, 1927, but the index was then several points lower. General improvement was recorded in trade, communications and manufacturing.

VANCOUVER.- Manufacturing and construction reported the bulk of the gain in Vancouver, where transportation was rather slacker. Statements were tabulated from 248 employers with 27,249 workers in their employ, or 603 more than on May 1. Improvement was also indicated on June 1 of a year ago, when the situation was not so favourable.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

MANUFACTURING.- Statements were tabulated from 4,035 manufacturers employing 518,547 operatives, as compared with 501,836 in the preceding month. This increase was more extensive than that reported on the same date in any other year of the record except 1922, while employment was at its maximum for the last seven years. Lumber mills and iron and steel plants registered the greatest gains, those in the former being of a seasonal nature, while important advances were also made in fish-preserving, pulp and paper, vegetable foods, building material, rubber, electric current, electrical apparatus, mineral products and some other industries. On the other hand, boot and shoe and textile plants were seasonally slacker.

LOGGING.- Employment in logging camps showed an increase, chiefly in river-driving operations; this was larger than on the corresponding date in 1927, but the index then was very slightly higher. Returns were received from 236 firms employing

20,125 workers, or 1,823 more than in the preceding month.

MINING.- Coal mines were seasonally slacker, but other non-metallic mineral and metallic ore mines afforded more employment; 227 operators reported an aggregate working force of 48,051 persons, as against 47,593 in their last return. The gains noted on June 1, 1927, were somewhat greater, but employment then was at a lower level.

TRANSPORTATION.- The trend of employment was upward in all branches of the transportation group, according to data from 291 employers with 121,718 workers on their pay-rolls, or 8,407 more than on May 1. This increase was larger than on the corresponding date in 1927, and the index was higher than in the early summer of any other year since the series was instituted in 1920.

COMMUNICATIONS.- Continued improvement was indicated on telephones and telegraphs; 187 companies enlarged their staffs from 25,481 persons on May 1 to 25,326 in the period under review. Employment was more active than on June 1 in earlier years of the record.

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE.- Further additions to staffs were shown in this division, in which 727 contractors reported 118,841 employees, as compared with 89,796 in the preceding month. The volume of employment was greater than on June 1 of any other year of the record. All branches of the industry registered heightened activity, but, as is usual at this season, the track departments of the railways reported the most pronounced gains.

SERVICES.-Hotels and restaurants showed their customary seasonal increase, while there were only small changes in other branches of this group. Statements were compiled from 182 firms employing 17,930 persons, as compared with 16,982 on May 1. The index was higher than on June 1 in any other year of the record.

TRADE.- Improvement was indicated in retail and wholesale trade; 648 establishments reported 72,246 employees, or 1,285 more than in their last return. This gain was slightly larger than that noted on June 1 in any other year since the series was instituted, in all of which the level of employment was lower.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Employment during April was subject to considerable fluctuation, particularly after the Easter Holidays and towards the end of the month; among the 11,800,000 workers insured against unemployment under the Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed, both temporarily and wholly, in all industries was 9.6 on Apr. 23, 1928, as compared with 9.6 on Mar. 26, 1928, and 9.4 on Apr. 25, 1927. Recent press reports state that 1,101,000 persons were out of work on May 21, as compared with 1,062,300 on Apr. 23.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These notes are based on the latest official reports received.)

Employment in selected manufactures in the United States was 0.2 p.c. lower in May than in April, according to data tabulated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from 11,035 establishments employing 3,055,200 persons. The index, with the monthly average for 1923 as 100, stood at 85.5 for May, compared with 85.7 in April and 89.7 in May, 1927. The stone-clay-glass and vehicle groups showed most improvement, while fertilizer, sugar, cotton, clothing and other industries registered reductions.

New York.- There was a seasonal decline in factory employment in New York during May, according to statements received by the State Department of Labor. Employment increased in pig iron works, steel rolling mills and some other metal groups, while reductions were noted in shoe, textile, clothing and other factories.

Massachusetts.- Returns tabulated by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 1,003 factories showed that they employed 201,827 persons in May, as compared with 215,257 in April. The most outstanding declines were in cotton, shoe and men's clothing factories.

Illinois.- The Illinois Department of Labor received statistics from 1,500 firms who showed an increase in employment of 1.9 p.c. during May as compared with April. Building construction, metal, building material and some other plants reported considerable improvement, but leather, clothing, textile and other industries showed reductions.

Wisconsin.- The index number of employment in manufactures in Wisconsin with January, 1922, as 100, stood at 120.3 in April, as compared with 121.3 in March and 124.7 in April, 1927. Wood, rubber, paper, textile, food and other industries were not so active as in the preceding month, according to statistics compiled by the Industrial Commission of Wisconsin.

Note: Number employed by the reporting firms in Jan. 1920 = 100 in every case. The "Relative Weight" in Tables 1, 2, 3 and 4 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area of industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

Table 1. Index Numbers of Employment by Economic Areas.

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
June 1, 1921	86.6	89.5	83.4	84.9	91.1	93.3
June 1, 1922	89.2	90.3	100.6	89.8	93.1	106.5
June 1, 1923	97.3	93.9	99.1	96.8	95.5	100.4
Jan. 1, 1924	88.7	86.3	90.5	86.1	94.3	90.9
Feb. 1	90.6	83.2	92.8	90.0	92.1	92.7
March 1	90.7	82.4	93.5	89.8	89.6	97.1
April 1	89.3	84.6	91.5	87.6	87.0	99.6
May 1	91.8	88.1	94.1	89.8	89.4	102.9
June 1	95.2	90.0	99.9	92.1	94.1	103.4
July 1	95.9	90.6	100.6	91.4	99.1	105.8
Aug. 1	94.7	90.2	98.7	90.3	96.4	107.1
Sept. 1	93.1	86.6	97.8	88.9	93.9	106.0
Oct. 1	93.9	88.3	97.6	91.6	91.4	104.0
Nov. 1	93.0	83.7	97.1	90.4	94.1	102.1
Dec. 1	90.8	79.3	95.3	88.4	91.8	100.0
Jan. 1, 1925	83.9	78.5	85.0	81.4	88.1	92.9
Feb. 1	86.1	79.1	89.1	83.4	88.4	95.1
March 1	87.0	81.7	89.6	85.0	85.0	98.1
April 1	87.2	83.4	89.8	84.9	84.1	100.1
May 1	90.8	86.6	94.2	87.7	88.0	105.1
June 1	94.5	90.3	100.6	89.8	93.1	106.5
July 1	96.8	99.4	101.1	91.8	95.9	108.0
Aug. 1	96.3	92.2	101.1	90.8	97.3	112.2
Sept. 1	96.6	88.4	101.3	92.7	96.0	114.2
Oct. 1	98.3	88.1	102.7	94.3	99.8	114.8
Nov. 1	97.1	85.5	101.1	93.7	99.1	111.5
Dec. 1	95.3	83.5	98.5	92.6	97.5	109.0
Jan. 1, 1926	89.6	84.4	90.7	86.3	95.1	100.5
Feb. 1	90.7	85.1	92.6	88.1	90.7	103.6
March 1	91.5	88.7	94.0	89.2	88.6	103.3
April 1	91.4	84.7	95.7	88.0	88.2	108.3
May 1	94.3	83.8	99.0	90.4	92.5	113.5
June 1	101.0	87.9	108.8	95.2	103.5	116.6
July 1	103.7	91.1	112.8	97.0	107.3	118.1
Aug. 1	104.2	94.5	113.5	96.7	106.5	120.8
Sept. 1	104.9	96.7	113.1	97.9	106.9	121.8
Oct. 1	105.2	94.2	113.1	98.7	110.0	119.2
Nov. 1	102.8	86.6	110.6	97.4	107.7	116.0
Dec. 1	101.1	85.1	107.7	96.8	105.4	112.7
Jan. 1, 1927	94.8	90.8	98.2	90.9	100.6	98.8
Feb. 1	95.4	87.5	99.9	92.3	97.2	102.5
March 1	96.3	86.8	100.9	94.0	95.9	104.8
April 1	96.2	87.2	99.2	94.3	94.8	108.3
May 1	100.6	89.6	105.5	98.1	99.7	112.0
June 1	105.9	92.2	112.8	101.5	107.2	118.9
July 1	108.4	100.5	115.0	102.3	111.5	122.9
Aug. 1	109.2	100.9	115.2	102.6	114.8	124.0
Sept. 1	109.7	100.0	115.9	103.8	115.2	122.5
Oct. 1	109.0	96.3	115.4	104.3	112.5	121.5
Nov. 1	107.5	89.2	115.6	103.1	111.5	117.5
Dec. 1	106.8	88.3	115.5	102.5	111.6	113.8
Jan. 1, 1928	99.5	86.5	104.5	95.7	108.3	103.0
Feb. 1	100.8	86.4	106.6	98.5	103.9	105.4
March 1	101.4	86.9	105.8	99.8	102.5	109.3
April 1	101.1	87.7	104.1	99.5	102.6	112.7
May 1	105.5	90.3	108.0	103.4	109.3	118.8
June 1	112.4	95.5	116.1	108.5	122.4	123.9

Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at June 1, 1928.

100.0 7.5 27.7 41.9 14.1 8.8

Table 2. - Index Numbers of Employment by Principal Cities (Jan. 1920=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
June 1, 1923	95.4	-	89.9	109.6	94.6	-	87.1	94.7
June 1, 1924	96.2	-	85.2	101.6	83.1	-	83.6	99.7
June 1, 1925	95.6	95.7	86.7	100.1	83.9	85.2	85.5	103.1
Jan. 1, 1926	88.0	89.9	86.1	87.7	85.0	57.1	89.3	105.8
Feb. 1	88.3	90.6	86.5	87.0	86.9	96.1	89.8	109.4
Mar. 1	89.6	92.3	87.1	85.3	88.5	100.5	90.8	107.6
Apr. 1	93.1	94.9	87.7	86.5	90.3	102.8	90.7	112.6
May 1	96.0	100.4	89.8	91.5	94.0	108.5	92.7	116.8
June 1	103.1	89.3	90.2	99.4	96.0	111.5	96.9	115.2
July 1	104.5	101.6	90.7	101.2	97.6	110.3	98.3	115.3
Aug. 1	104.8	104.2	91.1	99.3	98.8	107.7	98.7	123.8
Sept. 1	104.6	103.5	92.3	98.6	100.3	109.2	101.6	124.2
Oct. 1	104.3	105.1	93.1	99.5	99.7	103.7	104.9	119.7
Nov. 1	103.3	103.2	93.6	97.3	98.4	97.2	103.7	117.4
Dec. 1	100.6	101.2	93.9	93.8	96.6	99.1	105.4	117.1
Jan. 1, 1927	92.5	100.9	90.2	87.3	93.1	57.7	99.3	107.3
Feb. 1	93.3	97.2	89.9	89.2	93.1	96.8	97.5	111.3
Mar. 1	94.6	98.8	90.1	90.1	94.2	103.2	97.1	114.6
Apr. 1	96.8	101.5	92.7	92.1	96.3	77.4	96.3	114.9
May 1	100.6	104.1	95.3	101.9	97.4	99.5	97.2	117.2
June 1	103.1	109.7	96.8	104.7	100.2	98.9	99.0	119.8
July 1	104.9	112.7	97.5	108.2	99.9	83.0	102.0	122.6
Aug. 1	104.8	115.4	97.6	110.5	101.7	86.1	103.6	120.8
Sept. 1	106.4	118.6	98.9	110.5	98.1	86.5	107.4	118.7
Oct. 1	107.2	120.5	99.7	110.6	98.3	83.3	106.2	119.0
Nov. 1	108.0	122.5	99.1	106.2	101.0	81.7	105.7	115.2
Dec. 1	107.3	118.6	100.0	101.7	101.9	84.5	108.9	114.0
Jan. 1, 1928	97.4	108.1	95.1	98.7	92.0	83.4	106.7	108.9
Feb. 1	99.0	109.7	95.4	99.1	97.6	89.1	99.8	110.6
Mar. 1	99.7	105.4	96.2	98.8	96.6	103.8	99.6	114.5
Apr. 1	100.5	106.7	97.5	99.1	97.9	125.4	101.5	116.1
May 1	104.5	111.5	99.7	113.4	99.7	136.9	106.2	121.1
June 1	111.4	115.7	102.0	111.2	102.7	147.9	108.2	124.1
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at June 1, 1928.								
	13.5	1.2	11.9	1.3	3.4	1.8	3.2	2.9

Table 3. - Index Numbers of Employment by Industries (Jan. 1920=100).

	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade	All Industries
June 1, 1923	93.5	52.5	101.6	102.2	109.0	140.2	108.8	91.9	97.3
June 1, 1924	88.4	53.6	103.7	109.8	110.1	147.3	113.8	92.5	95.2
June 1, 1925	88.3	51.3	94.5	110.1	105.2	155.9	116.4	93.8	94.5
Jan. 1, 1926	83.2	71.6	96.5	111.3	103.9	103.3	107.8	102.1	89.6
Feb. 1	85.9	80.6	94.1	110.7	101.2	99.5	107.8	98.2	90.7
Mar. 1	87.7	77.0	88.9	110.2	100.0	107.0	111.3	96.6	91.5
Apr. 1	89.3	43.9	88.4	110.7	101.2	113.7	112.8	96.2	91.4
May 1	91.3	40.3	88.9	115.8	102.8	134.6	114.6	97.1	94.3
June 1	93.9	53.4	92.3	116.9	110.6	186.7	120.8	97.5	101.0
July 1	95.3	44.3	95.4	118.2	111.4	216.8	126.0	98.4	103.7
Aug. 1	95.8	35.0	95.4	119.5	111.6	223.4	133.8	99.0	104.2
Sept. 1	96.9	37.0	97.2	120.1	113.4	217.6	132.2	98.9	104.9
Oct. 1	96.7	45.9	100.4	120.3	116.3	206.8	126.7	101.8	105.2
Nov. 1	94.9	55.2	101.8	119.0	113.9	181.3	118.6	104.7	102.8
Dec. 1	93.8	77.1	104.2	119.0	109.9	148.9	117.2	109.8	101.1
Jan. 1, 1927	87.5	75.4	100.1	115.9	107.3	119.2	115.8	110.8	94.8
Feb. 1	90.7	82.6	99.4	115.5	103.4	110.2	114.9	103.0	95.4
Mar. 1	92.2	76.2	97.1	116.2	103.7	117.8	116.5	102.0	96.3
Apr. 1	93.8	47.5	98.5	118.7	104.2	118.1	118.5	103.1	96.2
May 1	96.1	45.8	99.0	120.4	109.1	154.7	121.4	105.3	100.6
June 1	98.8	48.1	100.9	120.6	113.5	197.8	126.0	105.7	105.9
July 1	98.7	38.9	101.9	123.4	115.9	235.1	135.4	106.8	108.4
Aug. 1	98.9	37.8	104.6	124.1	113.7	244.8	138.6	108.2	109.2
Sept. 1	98.7	43.4	105.1	124.8	114.7	245.2	143.6	109.3	109.7
Oct. 1	98.3	53.8	106.6	124.8	115.4	227.9	138.0	110.3	109.0
Nov. 1	97.0	75.6	106.5	123.6	115.4	199.0	129.2	112.8	107.5
Dec. 1	96.4	101.2	108.1	121.8	116.0	162.2	127.9	122.2	106.8
Jan. 1, 1928	90.5	90.4	107.6	119.8	107.7	128.1	126.1	121.4	99.5
Feb. 1	94.5	93.9	108.2	117.5	107.0	123.3	126.6	110.9	100.8
Mar. 1	96.8	88.4	106.5	117.8	105.4	119.4	126.1	110.6	101.4
Apr. 1	98.5	48.9	104.2	119.1	106.4	128.1	129.8	112.0	101.1
May 1	100.7	43.5	106.6	122.2	109.1	169.1	133.7	112.6	105.5
June 1	104.0	47.6	107.3	124.4	117.0	223.0	141.7	114.6	112.4
Relative weight of Employment by Industries as at June 1, 1928.									
	55.0	2.1	5.1	2.7	12.9	12.6	1.9	7.7	100.0

Table 4.- Index Numbers of Employment in Canada by Industries (Jan. 1920=100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	June 1 1928	May 1 1928	June 1 1927	June 1 1926	June 1 1925	June 1 1924
Manufacturing	55.0	104.0	100.7	98.8	93.9	88.3	88.4
Animal products - edible	2.0	113.3	105.1	112.1	105.8	101.3	97.0
Fur and products	.1	77.5	76.3	83.0	86.1	78.8	80.9
Leather and products	1.8	78.8	80.4	78.7	72.4	70.3	76.5
Lumber and products	5.8	110.2	98.7	111.9	110.8	109.1	106.6
Rough and dressed lumber	3.7	124.6	104.9	132.5	134.5	135.8	130.8
Furniture	1.0	98.8	98.8	89.2	85.1	76.1	76.3
Other lumber products	1.1	86.6	84.9	82.9	78.6	72.7	75.3
Musical instruments	.3	66.4	63.1	69.8	68.9	56.6	57.2
Plant products - edible	2.9	98.5	93.5	97.0	92.3	89.8	88.6
Pulp and paper products	6.6	120.7	117.8	117.2	108.4	100.9	100.6
Pulp and paper	3.4	135.6	131.2	135.1	121.1	107.5	106.7
Paper products	.8	103.6	100.8	96.2	90.5	89.9	86.7
Printing and publishing	2.4	109.5	108.4	103.8	99.7	97.9	98.0
Rubber products	1.7	109.9	107.5	99.5	85.0	84.9	75.6
Textile products	8.1	98.7	99.4	98.0	91.9	87.9	82.5
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.2	118.3	118.1	117.4	107.3	101.4	88.9
Hosiery and knit goods	1.6	106.4	106.6	104.8	102.2	91.1	86.8
Garments and personal furnishings	2.3	75.3	76.8	73.6	71.6	71.3	72.2
Other textile products	1.0	108.4	109.4	114.0	98.6	98.7	94.0
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	1.5	117.9	119.4	105.8	99.9	99.7	96.0
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	133.9	130.1	95.8	100.0	95.8	105.2
Chemicals and allied products	.8	95.7	94.8	89.1	86.5	80.1	86.4
Clay, glass and stone products	1.2	113.3	106.4	105.7	103.6	88.9	92.5
Electric current	1.5	149.8	141.4	134.4	125.8	132.4	129.1
Electrical apparatus.	1.3	145.5	139.3	130.0	117.0	109.7	111.5
Iron and steel products	15.8	95.3	93.5	85.5	84.1	75.0	79.2
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.6	76.2	75.8	68.6	64.0	62.0	69.3
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.3	93.3	90.4	83.2	74.9	71.0	70.1
Agricultural implements	.9	84.3	82.3	90.1	82.7	57.1	57.9
Land vehicles	7.4	113.6	109.1	98.7	102.0	91.6	98.6
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.5	39.0	37.4	34.3	34.6	38.0	32.2
Heating appliances	.5	98.3	94.5	88.9	88.7	82.4	81.6
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.9	131.6	132.9	105.2	97.1	73.7	85.9
Foundry and machine shop products	.6	95.1	93.1	88.0	83.6	74.2	76.4
Other iron and steel products	2.1	85.6	83.1	82.5	84.1	70.3	72.5
Non-ferrous metal products	1.9	117.4	115.9	110.9	92.6	79.8	84.2
Mineral products	1.2	122.4	119.3	109.5	106.5	109.9	107.5
Miscellaneous	.4	91.7	90.2	94.4	88.3	84.6	85.4
Logging	2.1	47.6	43.5	48.1	53.4	51.3	53.6
Mining	5.1	107.3	106.6	100.9	92.3	94.5	103.7
Coal	2.7	82.1	85.0	83.0	77.1	77.0	89.8
Metallic ores	1.5	187.5	183.5	164.3	140.9	151.6	155.7
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	.9	137.8	122.7	114.0	107.2	100.2	99.6
Communications	2.7	124.4	122.2	120.6	116.9	110.1	109.8
Telegraphs	.6	130.6	124.1	125.1	120.1	110.9	108.2
Telephones	2.1	122.8	121.7	119.4	116.1	109.9	110.2
Transportation	12.9	117.0	109.1	113.5	110.6	105.2	110.1
Street railways and cartage	2.3	127.4	121.3	118.4	114.3	111.9	114.7
Steam railways	8.8	104.0	98.2	102.0	97.5	94.2	99.2
Shipping and stevedoring	1.8	239.1	200.7	229.1	248.7	211.1	219.3
Construction and maintenance	12.6	223.0	169.1	197.8	186.7	155.9	147.3
Building	4.2	189.0	164.0	179.4	166.7	122.7	118.9
Highway	2.3	2192.2	1289.1	1922.8	1466.7	1547.0	937.9
Railway	6.1	183.0	139.3	161.0	126.9	139.4	143.8
Services	1.9	141.7	133.7	126.0	120.8	116.4	113.8
Hotels and restaurants	1.0	141.4	127.5	125.2	124.5	124.0	121.4
Professional	.2	137.1	139.0	124.0	115.9	115.7	111.5
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.7	143.6	140.7	127.6	117.2	105.8	104.3
Trade	7.7	114.6	112.6	105.7	97.5	93.8	92.5
Retail	5.3	118.4	116.5	108.4	97.3	94.2	91.1
Wholesale	2.4	107.0	104.9	100.7	97.7	93.1	95.2
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	112.4	105.5	105.9	101.0	94.5	95.2

The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by firms making returns on the date under review.

Table 5.- Index Numbers of Employment by Economic Areas and Industries (Jan.1920=100)

Area and Industries	1/Relative Weight	June 1 1928	May 1 1928	June 1 1927	June 1 1926	June 1 1925	June 1 1924
<u>Maritime Provinces-Manufacturing</u>	38.8	85.4	79.5	88.2	83.0	85.2	88.2
Lumber products	6.8	106.3	74.0	115.0	115.2	122.7	122.6
Pulp and paper	3.8	132.2	130.0	143.8	118.9	116.4	115.2
Textile products	4.7	87.6	88.3	99.3	95.6	94.1	94.2
Iron and steel	12.7	64.9	65.8	60.5	56.7	57.4	67.9
Other manufactures	10.8	96.1	89.6	100.7	96.6	99.0	92.3
Logging	.8	21.4	28.8	12.7	7.4	16.5	15.9
Mining	22.8	103.2	103.4	101.8	93.3	97.7	108.8
Communications	3.1	93.0	89.8	89.2	85.2	89.0	93.7
Transportation	15.9	87.2	95.3	75.5	93.5	71.7	72.1
Construction	12.3	193.9	125.6	171.9	121.9	190.1	120.3
Services	.6	100.0	94.6	97.5	102.8	93.4	95.8
Trade	5.7	119.0	117.6	111.2	110.0	112.3	109.8
<u>Maritime Provinces-All Industries</u>	100.0	95.5	90.3	92.2	87.9	90.3	90.0
<u>Quebec</u>							
Manufacturing	61.0	104.6	101.6	99.5	94.9	89.9	90.6
Lumber products	4.0	120.9	108.2	126.1	112.3	114.5	118.1
Pulp and paper	9.0	126.5	119.8	119.6	114.1	103.7	100.8
Textile products	13.0	108.5	108.9	106.4	97.6	95.5	88.7
Iron and steel	13.5	87.8	86.7	81.5	84.6	75.0	82.8
Other manufactures	21.5	104.7	101.1	97.7	91.4	88.5	89.5
Logging	2.9	59.3	46.9	69.7	83.2	74.8	65.3
Mining	2.0	127.3	117.3	122.1	108.3	81.5	87.7
Communications	2.7	161.0	161.6	157.6	146.9	144.7	135.8
Transportation	13.1	141.4	123.3	139.7	136.3	136.5	141.6
Construction	10.8	223.0	172.5	236.3	234.1	168.7	151.6
Services	1.7	157.4	149.2	146.3	147.3	141.6	134.6
Trade	5.8	127.4	122.0	115.7	105.6	100.2	94.6
<u>Quebec - All industries</u>	100.0	116.1	108.0	112.8	108.8	100.6	99.9
<u>Ontario</u>							
Manufacturing	65.5	102.8	99.9	96.7	91.7	84.9	85.7
Lumber products	5.9	106.3	96.3	107.0	108.5	105.9	107.4
Pulp and paper	7.2	115.9	115.3	112.2	103.3	99.1	102.1
Textile products	9.1	90.4	91.1	90.6	86.7	80.8	76.6
Iron and steel	21.6	104.5	100.4	91.8	87.5	75.5	78.4
Other manufactures	21.7	102.2	101.1	97.2	90.2	86.4	86.7
Logging	1.1	25.1	24.0	23.4	25.6	31.9	34.2
Mining	3.1	179.6	172.2	149.0	126.4	138.8	143.9
Communications	2.5	121.0	119.9	120.6	116.5	104.0	111.5
Transportation	9.5	114.9	106.0	113.7	107.9	105.8	110.8
Construction	9.8	205.9	169.4	189.0	158.0	144.2	160.4
Services	1.7	147.3	143.9	127.7	120.8	116.3	113.6
Trade	6.8	109.8	108.8	98.9	93.5	93.5	94.0
<u>Ontario - All Industries</u>	100.0	108.5	103.4	101.5	95.2	89.8	92.1
<u>Prairie Provinces-Manufacturing</u>	29.0	116.5	112.9	105.1	101.5	97.4	95.8
Lumber products	2.3	101.9	90.5	97.7	85.7	83.4	78.0
Pulp and paper	2.7	122.2	120.9	116.3	100.5	94.0	97.8
Textile products	1.6	123.2	128.5	104.0	91.2	93.0	79.8
Iron and steel	12.3	108.3	105.1	99.3	102.1	96.3	95.8
Other manufactures	10.1	130.0	125.8	112.6	107.3	104.5	103.6
Logging	.3	9.4	16.7	11.3	9.8	8.3	13.1
Mining	5.2	67.5	71.8	66.0	58.8	53.6	67.9
Communications	3.2	99.9	94.0	90.0	92.1	89.0	86.4
Transportation	21.2	110.9	102.9	106.0	96.1	91.1	98.4
Construction	23.9	297.0	196.0	209.0	231.3	170.1	150.9
Services	2.7	148.3	123.5	124.5	110.6	110.0	112.0
Trade	14.5	103.1	101.7	97.4	87.1	80.5	81.5
<u>Prairie Provinces-All industries</u>	100.0	122.4	109.3	107.2	103.5	93.1	94.1
<u>British Columbia-Manufacturing</u>	40.5	118.2	113.6	117.4	111.8	102.7	91.9
Lumber products	15.8	113.2	108.1	112.8	119.1	111.9	97.0
Pulp and paper	5.0	115.9	115.4	124.1	113.7	95.3	83.1
Textile products	1.1	132.8	136.8	122.9	118.1	107.8	99.4
Iron and steel	4.4	58.5	56.4	51.9	53.5	57.4	51.1
Other manufactures	14.2	186.7	176.0	186.9	156.9	141.5	134.8
Logging	9.0	120.7	113.8	109.7	119.0	100.1	115.5
Mining	9.5	95.4	96.0	92.6	94.2	104.6	109.0
Communications	3.1	150.7	147.1	145.1	148.6	134.0	122.1
Transportation	12.8	118.4	118.5	117.7	115.1	105.1	108.8
Construction	13.9	172.3	147.8	148.8	152.5	119.4	116.0
Services	3.2	112.4	113.4	105.6	102.8	98.4	94.3
Trade	8.0	152.8	150.3	146.1	129.4	119.6	112.3
<u>British Columbia-All Industries</u>	100.0	123.9	118.8	118.9	116.6	106.5	103.4

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area, to total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns.

Table 6.--Index Numbers of Employment by Cities and Principal Industries (Jan. 1920 = 100).

Cities and Industries	1/ Relative Weight	June 1 1928	May 1 1928	June 1 1927	June 1 1926	June 1 1925	June 1 1924
<u>Montreal</u> - Manufacturing	65.9	94.3	91.8	89.2	88.6	82.8	85.7
Plant products - edible	4.7	100.4	86.7	98.7	97.6	99.4	94.9
Pulp and paper(chiefly printing)	4.5	101.8	98.4	96.8	94.7	93.1	91.6
Textiles	11.7	85.8	85.1	84.9	81.6	80.9	80.2
Tobacco, distilled & malt liquors	5.7	99.5	100.9	93.7	90.1	92.5	91.8
Iron and steel	17.1	86.5	84.9	80.1	83.9	69.1	81.3
Other manufactures	22.2	102.5	99.5	95.3	90.1	88.0	88.4
Communications	4.3	171.6	172.9	167.9	157.1	156.0	145.2
Transportation	9.6	232.7	165.3	205.3	233.6	203.2	203.1
Construction	7.2	222.2	176.1	164.5	175.0	149.3	117.9
Trade	10.2	124.6	122.3	116.5	105.8	100.4	94.6
<u>Montreal</u> - All Industries	100.0	111.4	104.5	103.1	103.1	95.6	96.2
<u>Quebec</u> - Manufacturing	61.6	99.7	98.2	84.5	69.0	81.1	-
Leather products	20.7	95.4	101.7	83.6	42.2	85.0	-
Other manufactures	40.9	102.0	96.3	85.0	83.9	78.9	-
Transportation	12.0	187.3	189.9	193.1	173.3	153.4	-
Construction	14.6	211.7	172.7	269.6	237.3	218.3	-
<u>Quebec</u> - All industries	100.0	115.7	111.5	109.7	89.3	95.7	-
<u>Toronto</u> - Manufacturing	65.1	93.9	91.9	89.2	84.1	80.4	79.0
Plant products - edible	5.6	94.6	92.8	90.0	84.9	82.9	81.5
Printing and publishing	9.3	105.4	103.8	98.9	94.5	91.7	92.3
Textiles	10.8	74.7	76.1	76.4	71.9	72.1	69.2
Iron and steel	12.9	105.6	98.2	91.1	85.2	74.7	73.2
Other manufactures	26.5	94.9	93.5	92.0	86.6	82.9	82.2
Communications	4.2	127.2	128.8	133.0	130.6	113.6	124.7
Transportation	5.4	119.8	111.4	104.6	105.8	108.5	113.0
Construction	4.8	186.9	177.9	202.4	135.1	127.3	87.6
Trade	17.0	106.5	105.0	99.1	93.8	94.1	93.5
<u>Toronto</u> - All Industries	100.0	102.0	99.7	96.8	90.2	86.7	85.2
<u>Ottawa</u> - Manufacturing	58.1	104.6	111.8	103.0	97.0	97.6	96.8
Lumber products	8.0	78.2	117.9	112.0	125.4	115.8	113.5
Pulp and paper	21.9	95.3	98.1	90.5	85.6	92.4	91.9
Other manufactures	28.2	126.3	123.2	112.2	95.8	94.5	94.0
Construction	11.6	255.0	224.9	149.5	176.1	165.4	131.3
Trade	13.7	97.9	97.0	93.4	86.3	85.2	89.0
<u>Ottawa</u> - All Industries	100.0	111.2	113.4	104.7	99.4	100.1	101.6
<u>Hamilton</u> - Manufacturing	85.6	99.6	96.4	96.4	93.5	80.8	80.0
Textiles	17.6	96.9	98.0	103.3	105.2	98.3	79.1
Electrical apparatus	10.8	127.7	120.7	110.0	104.0	94.3	105.1
Iron and steel	36.1	94.3	90.2	87.7	85.7	63.4	68.9
Other manufactures	21.1	100.3	96.4	96.8	93.4	91.7	90.7
Construction	2.5	143.5	141.6	220.6	172.8	117.9	110.9
Trade	5.7	125.5	125.9	102.1	98.9	105.0	106.9
<u>Hamilton</u> - All Industries	100.0	102.7	99.7	100.2	96.0	83.9	83.1
<u>Windsor</u> - Manufacturing	84.3	145.5	133.4	92.5	109.2	-	-
Iron and steel	69.1	161.7	145.8	94.9	121.2	-	-
Other manufactures	15.2	100.0	99.5	85.4	75.2	-	-
Construction	5.3	122.4	117.5	105.4	87.9	-	-
<u>Windsor</u> - All Industries	100.0	147.9	136.9	98.9	111.5	85.2	-
<u>Winnipeg</u> - Manufacturing	39.2	116.8	115.7	104.9	101.6	95.7	92.6
Animal products - edible	4.3	134.8	139.2	128.4	127.5	128.4	120.0
Plant products - edible	4.3	87.6	89.5	86.4	81.1	83.7	90.2
Printing and publishing	7.1	99.4	101.0	95.8	89.1	86.0	86.7
Textiles	5.2	113.8	116.8	99.0	100.6	91.4	89.6
Other manufactures	18.3	134.1	127.1	112.9	109.8	99.0	91.7
Transportation	6.6	100.2	98.5	96.3	96.5	95.5	100.7
Construction	5.1	130.4	121.2	109.4	207.2	67.4	38.0
Trade	42.0	103.2	102.2	96.5	85.3	78.0	78.2
<u>Winnipeg</u> - All Industries	100.0	108.2	106.2	99.0	96.9	85.5	83.6
<u>Vancouver</u> - Manufacturing	39.7	94.8	90.5	91.8	87.1	87.8	83.8
Lumber products	11.9	103.8	100.8	107.5	115.8	119.2	118.2
Other manufactures	27.8	91.4	86.7	85.7	75.5	75.0	70.1
Communications	8.3	163.0	158.1	151.0	160.4	143.4	131.0
Transportation	16.6	148.2	152.6	156.2	98.8	124.5	128.2
Construction	8.6	212.0	196.2	179.7	201.9	88.6	105.7
Services	5.1	116.5	118.4	109.8	105.7	102.0	94.4
Trade	21.5	155.1	152.4	149.1	128.9	118.8	110.5
<u>Vancouver</u> - All Industries	100.0	124.1	121.1	119.8	115.2	103.1	99.7

Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city, to the number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns.

72-002

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THE
JULY
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
1927

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

NOTE: - STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY
TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOY-
MENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS
OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR
GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF
LABOUR, CANADA.

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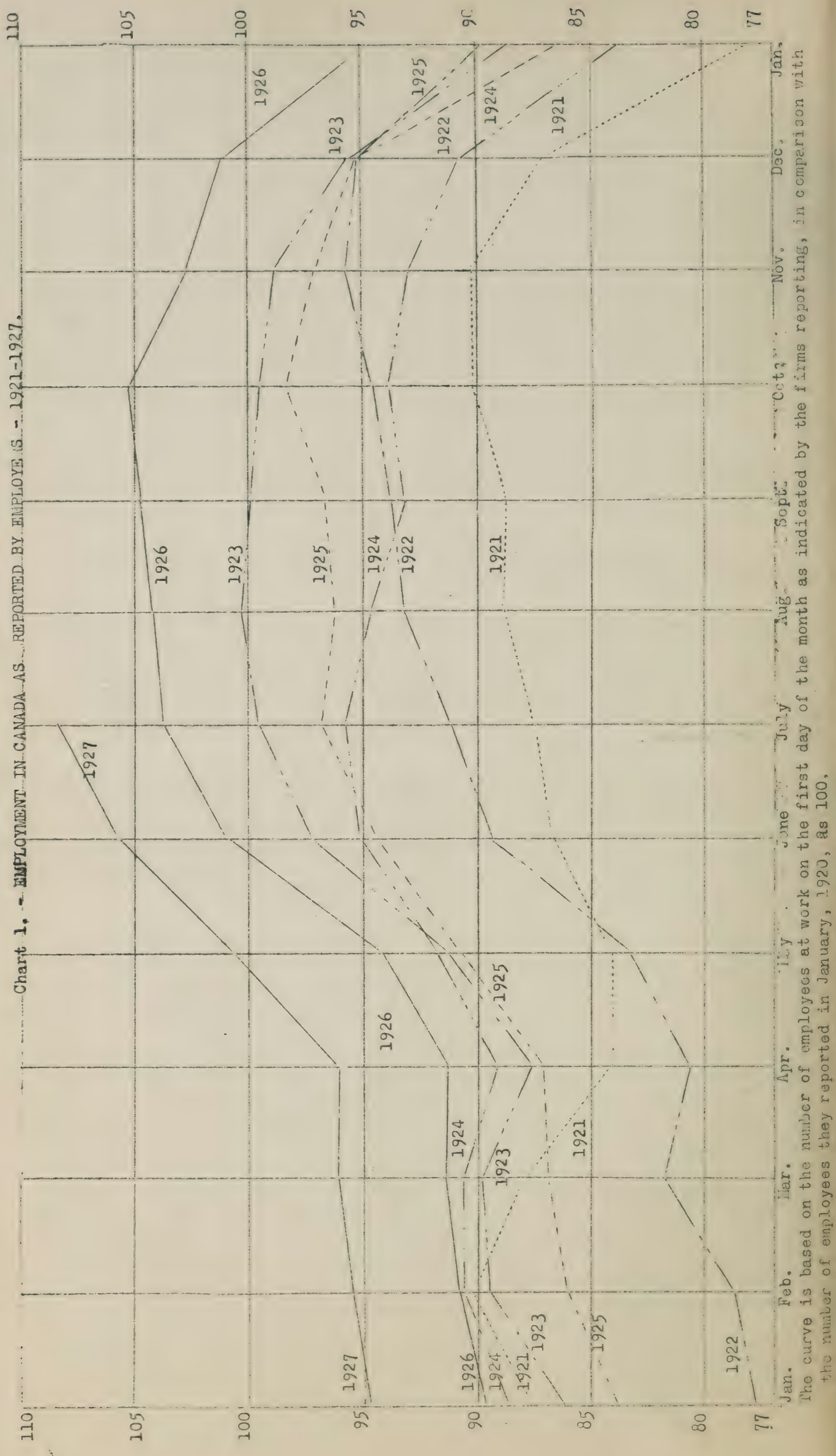
Published by authority of the Hon. James Malcolm, M. P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce

• • •

OTTAWA

1927

Chart 1. - EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYEES - 1921-1927.



Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. Jan.

The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the number of employees they reported in January, 1920, as 100.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA

Issued July 25, 1927.

THE JULY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

Dominion Statistician: R.H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S. (Hon.). F.R.S.C.
Chief, General Statistics: S.A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.

There were further pronounced increases in employment at the beginning of July, according to statements tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 6,137 firms employing 896,956 workers, or 21,866 more than on June 1. This increase, which was rather larger than on July 1 of any other year of the record, brought the index number to 108.4, as compared with 105.9 in the preceding month, and with 103.7, 96.8, 95.9, 99.5, 91.1 and 87.5 at the beginning of July in 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922, and 1921, respectively. The situation continues to be decidedly more favourable than in any other month of the years since 1920, as may be seen from Chart 1 on the opposite page.

General improvement was registered in all industries except logging, which showed seasonal curtailment. The largest gains were reported in construction, in which they were greater than on July 1 of any other year of the record.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS

The trend was favourable in all provinces, the most noteworthy expansion taking place in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec.

Maritime Provinces - Statements were tabulated from 546 firms employing 74,454 workers, as against 68,310 in the preceding month. This increase of over 6,100 persons brought employment to a higher level than in any other month of the last three years, the index standing at 100.5, as compared with 91.1 on July 1, 1926. Construction recorded the most pronounced improvement, but there were also gains in logging, mining, services and some other groups. Manufacturing and transportation, on the other hand, were slacker.

Quebec - Construction, transportation, manufacturing, services and trade reported the largest additions to staffs in Quebec, while logging was seasonally slack, as river-driving finished. The forces of the 1,354 co-operating employers aggregated 257,789 persons, compared with 252,384 on June 1. Although this advance involved fewer workers than that registered on the corresponding date of last year, the index then was rather lower; employment at the beginning of July, 1927, was, in fact, at the highest level so far recorded.

Ontario - Continued, but smaller expansion was noted in Ontario, where the 2,791 firms whose statistics were tabulated reported 364,642 employees, or 3,220 more than on June 1. Manufacturing and logging registered between-season dullness, while considerable gains were shown in construction, transportation, mining and trade. Larger increases were indicated on July 1, 1926, but the index then was over five points lower.

Prairie Provinces - The greatest gains in this area were in construction, manufacturing, transportation, services and communications, while logging (in which the movement was seasonal) showed a decline. Data were compiled from 775 employers with an aggregate staff of 118,556 workers, as against 113,998 in their last report. This increase of 4,558 workers exceeded that registered on July 1, 1926, while the level of employment was higher than on the same date in any other year of the record.

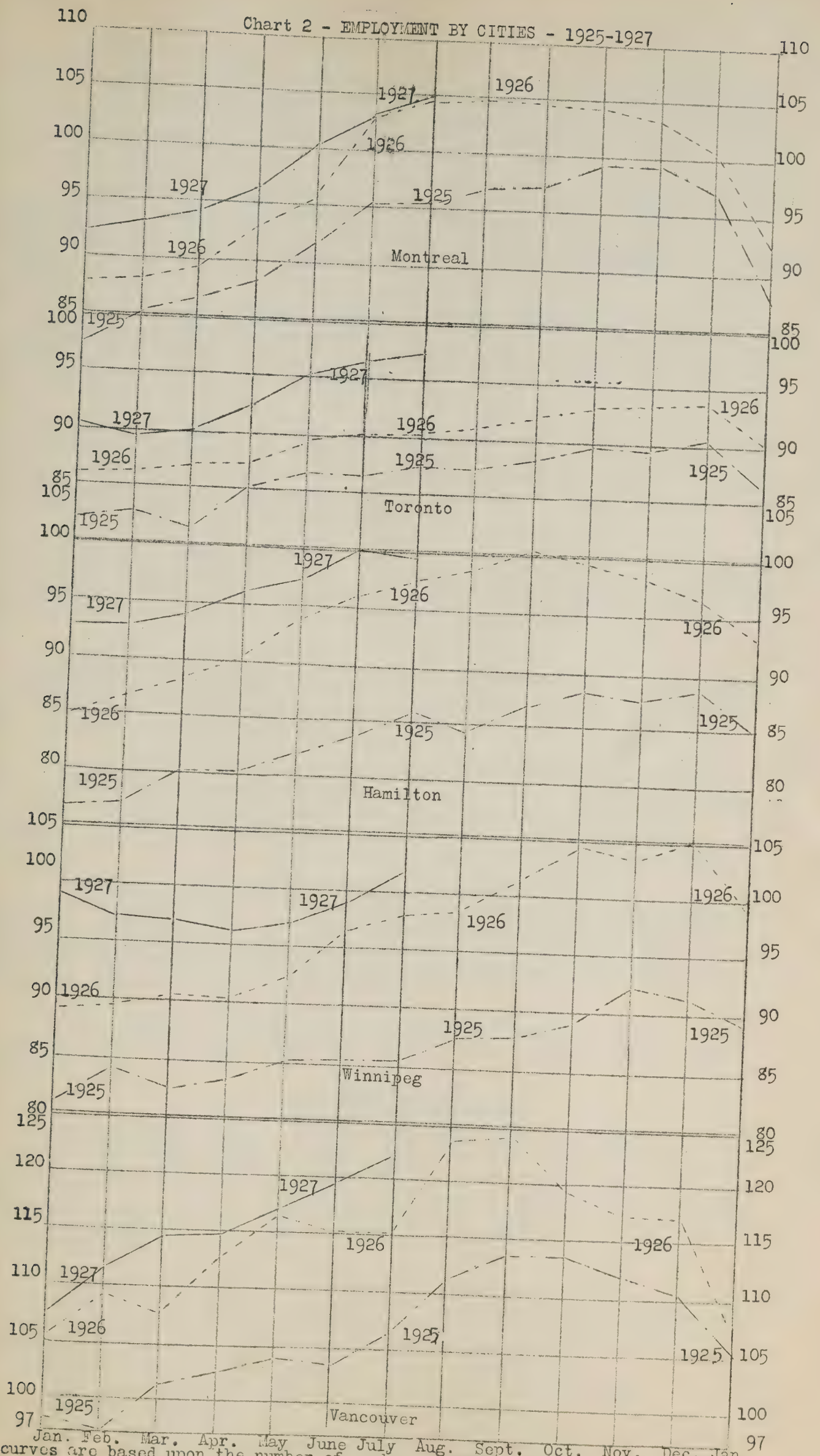
British Columbia - The advances in British Columbia were the largest ever reported on July 1, and the index, at 122.9, was at its maximum since the record was instituted in 1920. A total working force of 85,515 persons was employed by the 671 firms whose data were received and who had 78,976 workers in the preceding month. Manufacturing, particularly canneries and lumber mills, construction and services recorded the most marked gains, while logging afforded less employment.

Tables 1 and 4 give index numbers by economic areas.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES

Of the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made, only two - Hamilton and Windsor (with the Other Border Cities) showed reduced activity, while in Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Winnipeg and Vancouver, the trend was decidedly favourable.

Chart 2 - EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES - 1925-1927



Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. Jan.

The curves are based upon the number of workers employed by the reporting firms at the first of the month, compared with the number they employed in Jan. 1920 as 100.

Montreal - Employment in Montreal continued to advance, particularly in the manufacturing, transportation, construction and trade groups. A combined working force of 120,201 persons was indicated by the 722 co-operating employers, who had 118,191 on June 1. The gains noted on July, 1926, were not so extensive, and the index then was considerably lower, as it was on the same date in every other year of the record.

Quebec. - Further improvement brought the index number in Quebec to 112.7, the highest point reached since the record for this city was commenced in 1922. Statements were tabulated from 95 firms employing 10,615 employees, compared with 10,276 in the preceding month. Manufactures and construction registered practically all the gain.

Toronto. - Manufacturing, notably in food and printing establishments, construction and trade reported increased activity. The 800 firms furnishing data enlarged their staffs by 928 employees to 105,003 at the beginning of July. Much smaller gains were noted on the corresponding date of last year, when employment was in less volume.

Ottawa. - Statistics were received from 136 employers with 11,610 persons on their paylists, compared with 11,267 in the preceding month. Most of the expansion took place in construction, but manufactures were also busier. The additions to payroll exceeded those indicated on July 1, 1926, and the index continued to be several points higher than it was last summer.

Hamilton. - There were minor losses in personnel in Hamilton, but employment continued at a higher level than on the same date of last year; 147 workers were released from the forces of 201 firms furnishing information, bringing them to 30,251 on the date under review. Construction was busier, but manufacturing was seasonally dull.

Windsor and the Other Border Cities. - Further curtailment in employment in automobile plants in the Border Cities caused a reduction of 1,808 persons in the staffs of the 90 reporting employers, who had 9,202 in their employ on the date under review. The index was lower than on July 1, 1926, when smaller declines were reported.

Winnipeg. - Manufacturing, construction, transportation and communications registered advances that brought employment to a higher level than at the beginning of July of any other year of the record. An aggregate working force of 28,347 employees was reported by the 279 co-operating firms; this was 738 more than on June 1. The improvement registered on the corresponding date of a year ago was less extensive.

Vancouver. - The trend of employment in Vancouver continued to be favourable, according to data from 236 establishments employing 26,750 workers, as against 26,143 in the preceding month. The greatest gains were in manufacturing, but communications and some other industries also reported improvement. A small decline was noted by the firms making returns for July 1, 1926, when the index stood at 115.3 as compared with 122.8 on the date under review.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 5, on pages 4 and 7, while Chart 2 shows the course of employment since 1925 in several of the leading industrial cities.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES

Manufacturing. - Fish, fruit and vegetable canneries, lumber, pulp and paper, rubber, building material, electric current, mineral products, boot and shoe and electrical apparatus factories registered heightened activity, but seasonal curtailment was shown in textile and iron and steel plants. The 3,892 co-operating manufacturers employed 487,723 operatives, as against 487,145 in the preceding month. Although more pronounced gains were indicated in this division on July 1, 1926, the index then was several points lower.

Logging. - The conclusion of river-driving operations in many logging camps, chiefly in Quebec, caused a seasonal falling off in employment, 3,924 persons being released from the staffs of the 221 reporting firms, who employed 16,414 on July 1. This decline involved approximately the same number of workers as that noted on the corresponding date of a year ago, when the index was rather higher.

Mining - Returns were tabulated from 209 mine operators with 45,684 employees, as compared with 45,234 in their last report. Small gains were reported in all branches of the industry. The situation was more favourable than at the beginning of July, 1926, although slightly larger increases were then recorded.

Communications. - Further additions to staffs exceeding those shown on the same date of last year, were registered in this group, in which 593 extra persons were employed by the 186 companies and branches making returns. They had 25,687 on their payrolls, a larger number than has ever before been indicated in this record.

Transportation. - Local, steam railway and water transportation shared in the upward movement evidenced on July 1, when 370 employers reported a combined working force of 117,264 persons, as against 114,994 on June 1. This gain was larger than at the beginning of July in most years of the record, in all of which the index was lower.

Construction and Maintenance. - Unusually large increases for the time of year were registered at the beginning of July in the construction industries, in which the employment was more active than in any other month since 1920. Data were received from 627 contractors whose payrolls aggregated 124,624 workers, or 20,235 more than at the beginning of June. Highway construction absorbed more than half of these additionally employed men.

Services. - Continued and greater expansion was shown in the service group, according to returns from 172 employers with 16,618 persons on their staffs, as compared with 15,470 in the preceding month. The opening of the summer-hotel season caused most of the gains, which exceeded those reported on July 1 of any other year of the record, while employment was at the highest level so far reached.

Trade. - Improvement on a larger scale than in most years since 1920 was registered in trade, in which both wholesale and retail establishments afforded heightened employment. Statements were tabulated from 560 firms having 62,942 persons in their employ, or 516 more than at the beginning of June.

Index numbers by industries are given in Table 3.

EMPLOYMENT IN OTHER COUNTRIES

The following notes on employment in the British Isles are taken from the latest available statistics of the British Ministry of Labour. The extracts respecting conditions in the United States are taken from the latest official reports received.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland. - Employment during May showed continued improvement in almost every industry; among the workpeople, numbering approximately 12,000,000, insured against unemployment under the Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed (including both temporarily and wholly unemployed), was 8.8 on May 23, 1927, as compared with 9.4 on April 25, 1927, and 14.3 on May 24, 1926. Recent press reports state that 1,053,000 workers were unemployed in the first week of July, as compared with 985,500 during the last week of May.

UNITED STATES

New York. - On the whole, there was little change in the number of workers reported by some 1,600 manufacturers in New York State during June. The canning and other food, men's clothing, shoe, railroad equipment and repair industries reported improvement, while the paper, many of the metal and some other industries showed curtailment.

Massachusetts. - Returns from 1,030 identical establishments showed that their payrolls aggregated 228,570 in June as compared with 233,454 in May. This decrease is smaller than that registered in the same month of last year. Boot and shoe and automobile factories registered the largest losses.

Illinois. - Factory employment declined 0.3 p.c. in Illinois during June as a result of general reductions in the metal and chemical industries, while meat packing, men's clothing and printing establishments reported increased activity.

Wisconsin. - Employment in Wisconsin showed a reduction during May as compared with April, the index declining from 124.7 in the preceding month to 122.4 in the middle of May; the metal, wood, paper and food groups showed curtailment, while there were gains in building material, rubber and light and power plants.

Note: Number employed by the reporting firms in Jan. 1920=100 in every case. The "relative weight" shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of employees reported in Canada on the date under review. Table 1.-Index Numbers of all Employment by Economic Areas, and of Dominion Employment in Manufacturing.

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	All manu- facturing
July 1, 1921	87.5	89.0	87.2	84.2	94.7	92.6	80.9
July 1, 1922	91.1	92.6	88.0	89.2	99.7	99.2	84.2
July 1, 1923	99.5	101.0	100.5	97.2	101.4	103.9	93.6
July 1, 1924	95.9	90.6	100.6	91.4	99.1	105.8	87.7
Jan. 1, 1925	83.9	78.5	85.0	81.4	88.1	92.9	75.5
Feb. 1	86.1	79.1	89.1	83.4	88.4	95.1	79.3
Mar. 1	87.0	81.7	89.6	85.0	85.0	98.1	81.9
Apr. 1	87.2	83.4	89.8	84.9	84.1	100.1	84.3
May 1	90.8	86.6	94.2	87.7	88.0	105.1	86.6
June 1	94.5	90.3	100.6	89.8	93.1	106.5	88.3
July 1	96.8	99.4	101.1	91.8	95.9	108.0	89.1
Aug. 1	96.3	92.2	101.1	90.8	97.3	112.2	88.5
Sept. 1	96.6	88.4	101.3	92.7	96.0	114.2	89.4
Oct. 1	98.3	88.1	102.7	94.3	99.8	114.8	91.3
Nov. 1	97.1	85.5	101.1	93.7	99.1	111.5	89.2
Dec. 1	95.3	83.5	98.5	92.6	97.5	109.0	88.1
Jan. 1, 1926	89.6	84.4	90.7	86.3	95.1	100.5	83.2
Feb. 1	90.7	85.1	92.6	88.1	90.7	103.6	85.9
Mar. 1	91.5	88.7	94.0	89.2	88.6	103.3	87.7
Apr. 1	91.4	84.7	95.7	88.0	88.2	103.3	89.3
May 1	94.3	83.8	99.0	90.4	92.5	113.5	91.3
June 1	101.0	87.9	108.8	95.2	103.5	116.6	93.9
July 1	103.7	91.1	112.8	97.0	107.3	118.1	95.3
Aug. 1	104.2	94.5	113.5	96.7	106.5	120.8	95.8
Sept. 1	104.9	96.7	113.1	97.9	106.9	121.8	96.9
Oct. 1	105.2	94.2	113.1	98.7	110.0	119.2	96.7
Nov. 1	102.8	86.6	110.6	97.4	107.7	116.0	94.9
Dec. 1	101.1	85.1	107.7	96.8	105.4	112.7	93.8
Jan. 1, 1927	94.8	90.8	98.2	90.9	100.6	98.8	87.5
Feb. 1	95.4	87.5	99.9	92.3	97.2	102.5	90.7
Mar. 1	96.3	86.8	100.9	94.0	95.9	104.8	92.2
Apr. 1	96.2	87.2	99.2	94.3	94.8	103.3	93.8
May 1	100.6	89.6	105.5	98.1	99.7	112.0	96.1
June 1	105.9	92.2	112.8	101.5	107.2	118.9	98.8
July 1	108.4	100.5	115.0	102.3	111.5	122.9	98.7
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts and in Manufacturing as at July 1, 1927							
	100.0	8.3	28.7	40.7	13.2	9.1	54.4

Table 2.-Index Numbers of Employment by Principal Cities.

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
July 1, 1923	95.9	-	89.5	110.2	91.4	-	87.7	100.3
July 1, 1924	94.8	-	83.9	102.3	81.7	-	85.6	99.0
Jan. 1, 1925	82.5	93.1	82.2	87.1	77.0	-	81.4	98.3
Feb. 1	85.3	101.3	83.0	86.8	77.3	-	84.2	97.4
Mar. 1	86.7	93.2	81.8	86.6	80.1	-	82.7	101.8
Apr. 1	88.5	98.4	85.1	87.5	80.3	-	83.7	102.5
May 1	91.7	91.9	86.9	91.8	82.4	-	85.4	104.0
June 1	95.6	95.7	86.7	100.1	83.9	85.2	85.5	103.1
July 1	95.7	98.9	87.6	100.2	86.0	87.1	85.6	106.5
Aug. 1	97.0	98.8	87.7	100.2	84.8	59.0	87.7	111.4
Sept. 1	97.3	97.4	88.5	98.5	86.9	85.6	88.0	113.9
Oct. 1	99.4	100.3	89.8	101.8	88.3	94.3	89.4	113.9
Nov. 1	99.3	99.4	90.7	96.8	87.7	92.9	92.5	112.0
Dec. 1	97.0	94.4	89.9	90.4	88.7	93.3	91.5	110.7
Jan. 1, 1926	88.0	89.9	86.1	87.7	85.0	57.1	89.3	105.8
Feb. 1	88.3	90.6	86.5	87.0	86.9	96.1	89.8	109.4
Mar. 1	89.6	92.3	87.1	85.3	88.5	100.5	90.8	107.6
Apr. 1	93.1	94.9	87.7	86.5	90.3	102.8	90.7	112.6
May 1	96.0	100.4	89.8	91.5	94.0	108.5	92.7	116.8
June 1	103.1	89.3	90.2	99.4	96.0	111.5	96.9	115.2
July 1	104.5	101.6	90.7	101.2	97.6	110.3	98.3	115.3
Aug. 1	104.8	104.2	91.1	99.3	98.8	107.7	98.7	123.8
Sept. 1	104.6	103.5	92.3	98.6	100.3	109.2	101.6	124.2
Oct. 1	104.3	105.1	93.1	99.5	99.7	103.7	104.9	119.7
Nov. 1	103.3	103.2	93.6	97.3	98.4	97.2	103.7	117.4
Dec. 1	100.6	101.2	93.9	93.8	96.6	99.1	105.4	117.1
Jan. 1, 1927	92.5	100.9	90.2	87.3	93.1	57.7	99.3	107.3
Feb. 1	93.3	97.2	89.9	89.3	93.1	66.8	97.5	111.3
Mar. 1	94.6	98.8	90.1	90.1	94.2	103.2	97.1	114.6
Apr. 1	96.8	101.5	92.7	92.1	96.3	77.4	96.3	114.9
May 1	100.6	104.1	95.3	101.9	97.4	99.5	97.2	117.2
June 1	103.1	109.7	96.8	104.7	100.2	98.9	99.0	119.8
July 1	104.9	112.7	97.5	103.2	99.9	83.0	102.0	122.6
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at July 1, 1927								
	13.4	1.2	11.7	1.3	3.4	1.0	3.2	3.0

Table 3.- Index Numbers of Employment in Canada by Industries (Jan. 1920 = 100)

Industries	1/Relative Weight	July 1 1927	June 1 1927	July 1 1926	July 1 1925	July 1 1924	July 1 1923
Manufacturing	54.4	98.7	98.8	95.3	89.1	87.7	93.6
Animal Products - edible	2.1	117.9	112.1	107.3	105.4	101.3	94.9
Fur and products	.1	86.9	83.0	88.4	81.9	81.1	91.8
Leather and products	1.9	79.1	78.7	76.3	69.8	74.7	78.2
Lumber and products	6.4	116.4	111.9	118.1	116.2	111.9	121.0
Rough and dressed lumber	4.3	141.0	132.5	147.5	148.0	142.8	151.0
Furniture	1.0	89.7	89.2	84.8	79.0	71.6	76.8
Other lumber products	1.1	82.5	82.9	79.4	73.1	74.4	85.1
Musical instruments	.3	70.1	69.8	69.4	56.3	55.7	65.0
Plant products - edible	3.1	98.9	97.0	96.0	97.0	91.2	94.9
Pulp and paper products	6.7	116.9	117.2	110.0	102.1	99.9	104.9
Pulp and paper	3.5	133.2	135.1	124.0	110.5	106.8	115.8
Paper products	.8	96.1	96.2	91.3	85.9	84.6	90.6
Printing and publishing	2.4	105.2	103.8	99.9	97.6	96.9	96.9
Rubber products	1.6	100.4	99.5	85.0	86.9	71.0	77.9
Textile products	8.3	96.3	98.0	92.2	87.7	81.1	87.3
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.3	117.0	117.4	105.5	100.6	84.7	97.8
Hosiery and knit goods	1.6	101.4	104.8	103.4	91.0	87.9	94.4
Garments and personal furnishings	2.4	73.0	73.6	73.2	72.1	72.1	74.3
Other textile products	1.0	107.2	114.0	98.8	97.0	89.5	91.7
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	1.4	104.1	105.8	98.0	100.6	98.5	100.2
Wood distillates and extracts	.0	110.2	95.8	101.2	89.1	108.2	101.9
Chemicals and allied products	.7	87.0	89.1	83.8	79.7	83.7	89.2
Clay, glass and stone products	1.2	109.8	105.7	106.4	93.2	94.1	102.7
Electric current	1.5	140.5	134.4	131.9	135.2	129.1	123.0
Electrical apparatus	1.2	131.7	130.0	119.5	109.6	108.3	103.8
Iron and steel products	14.3	83.1	83.5	85.5	72.9	76.0	85.0
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.5	65.1	68.6	61.6	52.2	57.8	77.5
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.2	82.7	83.2	76.0	70.9	68.1	76.6
Agricultural implements	1.0	87.6	90.1	90.1	59.2	55.2	65.0
Land vehicles	6.3	94.4	98.7	100.1	88.8	98.8	103.2
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.4	33.4	34.3	31.1	34.8	39.7	27.4
Heating appliances	.6	89.5	88.9	88.0	82.8	75.4	91.9
Iron and steel fabrication (n.o.s.)	.7	108.0	105.2	98.3	75.8	80.9	93.5
Foundry and machine shop products	.6	85.2	88.0	83.8	73.0	59.5	88.9
Other iron and steel products	2.0	82.4	82.5	80.2	72.3	68.0	79.6
Non-ferrous metal products	1.9	111.3	110.9	96.6	79.7	84.0	90.8
Mineral products	1.2	112.1	109.5	107.8	110.8	106.8	107.6
Miscellaneous	.5	91.2	94.4	86.2	82.3	83.2	90.2
Logging	1.8	38.9	48.1	44.3	38.2	43.1	48.4
Mining	5.1	101.9	100.9	95.4	97.2	99.9	101.6
Coal	2.9	83.3	83.0	79.0	77.5	85.2	92.8
Metallic ores	1.4	166.1	164.3	151.2	157.3	154.1	127.9
Non-Metallic Minerals (other than coal)	.8	117.8	114.0	109.0	109.6	95.2	107.3
Communications	2.9	123.4	120.6	118.2	112.6	111.7	103.4
Telegraphs	.6	129.8	125.1	123.6	115.4	108.7	104.6
Telephones	2.3	121.8	119.4	116.8	111.9	112.5	103.1
Transportation	13.1	115.9	113.5	111.4	106.2	110.0	112.2
Street railways and cartage	2.3	119.5	118.4	117.9	111.3	114.6	116.8
Steam railways	9.0	104.3	102.0	99.3	96.9	101.6	102.4
Shipping and stevedoring	1.8	235.1	229.1	232.5	198.6	192.9	209.5
Construction and maintenance	13.9	235.1	197.8	216.8	187.5	175.8	169.1
Building	4.5	193.0	179.4	183.8	135.4	130.4	127.5
Highway	3.3	3400.6	1922.8	2398.9	2873.4	1763.2	2766.5
Railway	6.1	174.9	161.0	175.9	149.2	159.9	163.2
Services	1.8	135.4	126.0	126.0	122.9	122.5	115.1
Hotels and restaurants	1.0	143.3	125.2	134.5	135.6	136.9	128.7
Professional	.2	124.2	124.0	112.0	112.8	111.4	102.3
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.6	128.2	127.6	118.5	107.8	106.1	100.6
Trade	7.0	106.8	105.7	98.4	93.8	92.1	92.3
Retail	4.7	109.4	108.4	97.6	94.3	89.9	90.1
Wholesale	2.3	101.6	100.7	100.0	92.8	96.2	96.2
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	103.4	105.9	103.7	96.8	95.9	99.5

/ The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

Table 4.-Index Numbers of Employment by Economic Areas and Industries (Jan. 1920=100)

Areas and Industries	1/Relative Weight	July 1 1927	June 1 1927	July 1 1926	July 1 1925	July 1 1924
Maritime Provinces-Manufacturing	37.0	85.8	83.2	84.4	85.3	89.2
Lumber	7.8	129.9	115.0	143.6	138.7	140.7
Pulp and Paper	3.4	127.8	143.8	124.8	122.1	120.2
Textile Products	5.1	100.4	99.3	91.4	96.0	84.1
Iron and steel	10.8	57.5	60.5	53.4	53.2	66.6
Other manufactures	9.9	93.0	100.7	94.0	94.2	93.3
Logging	.9	24.6	12.7	26.9	14.1	22.6
Mining	21.8	103.4	101.8	96.5	97.2	103.5
Communications	2.9	92.1	89.2	89.7	89.7	93.0
Transportation	12.9	74.6	75.5	70.1	69.1	68.8
Construction	18.5	306.5	171.9	205.8	351.5	145.3
Services	.8	140.9	97.5	126.4	116.2	137.0
Trade	5.2	114.4	111.2	110.7	111.6	107.4
Maritime Provinces -All Industries	100.0	100.5	92.2	91.1	99.4	90.6
Quebec						
Manufacturing	59.4	100.4	99.5	97.0	90.6	91.9
Lumber products	4.4	137.1	126.1	130.5	134.7	142.5
Pulp and paper	8.8	120.6	119.6	114.9	104.2	101.6
Textile products	12.9	106.2	106.4	97.2	93.7	87.2
Iron and steel	12.6	81.7	81.5	83.9	72.6	83.4
Other manufactures	20.7	98.5	97.7	95.0	90.0	89.6
Logging	2.2	45.1	69.7	55.9	46.1	43.0
Mining	1.8	121.2	122.1	110.8	83.5	69.8
Communications	2.7	159.4	157.6	148.2	146.4	135.2
Transportation	13.6	145.8	139.7	145.2	137.2	138.9
Construction	13.5	274.1	236.3	282.7	190.8	177.8
Services	1.7	154.6	146.3	157.5	146.2	140.4
Trade	5.1	117.7	115.7	107.7	100.1	94.1
Quebec - All industries	100.0	115.0	112.8	112.8	101.1	100.6
Ontario						
Manufacturing	64.9	95.3	96.7	92.5	86.1	83.0
Lumber products	6.5	109.3	107.0	111.6	109.2	108.0
Pulp and paper	7.5	112.1	112.2	105.5	100.5	99.7
Textile products	9.5	87.4	90.6	87.6	82.0	76.0
Iron and steel	19.1	87.2	91.8	87.3	73.9	72.2
Other manufactures	22.3	98.3	97.2	91.2	89.7	85.3
Logging	1.9	19.4	23.4	21.0	25.2	29.9
Mining	2.9	152.4	149.0	135.6	142.8	145.0
Communications	2.7	122.4	120.6	115.3	107.5	113.3
Transportation	9.7	115.0	113.7	111.3	107.6	113.4
Construction	11.2	220.7	189.0	177.5	165.5	179.3
Services	1.6	129.3	127.7	122.7	119.0	117.3
Trade	6.1	99.8	98.9	93.7	93.5	93.9
Ontario - All industries	100.0	102.3	101.5	97.0	91.8	91.4
Atlantic Provinces-Manufacturing	30.1	108.1	105.1	103.6	97.2	97.2
Lumber products	2.6	102.3	97.7	89.5	83.9	83.3
Pulp and paper	2.9	117.7	116.3	100.0	94.4	95.8
Textile products	1.6	107.2	104.0	99.5	89.8	77.3
Iron and steel	12.8	101.0	99.3	103.1	95.6	97.2
Other manufactures	10.2	117.7	112.6	110.5	105.8	105.7
Logging	.2	6.3	11.3	10.7	6.5	10.8
Mining	5.6	65.7	66.0	69.0	56.4	63.7
Communications	3.5	95.9	90.0	96.6	90.8	91.1
Transportation	22.3	108.2	106.0	98.9	93.7	99.5
Construction	20.8	230.6	209.0	250.6	187.8	198.7
Services	2.8	146.4	124.5	111.6	123.0	126.8
Trade	14.7	97.7	97.4	87.8	79.3	80.8
Atlantic Provinces - All industries	100.0	111.5	107.2	107.3	95.9	99.1
British Columbia-Manufacturing	42.6	123.7	117.4	114.1	103.6	93.1
Lumber products	16.2	116.0	112.8	119.7	114.9	92.8
Pulp and paper	5.4	123.9	124.1	114.7	96.2	83.9
Textile products	.9	116.4	122.9	119.7	102.1	103.4
Iron and steel	4.1	52.7	51.9	52.8	50.5	48.7
Other manufactures	16.0	209.8	186.9	165.9	148.7	154.9
Logging	7.9	106.3	109.7	111.1	85.5	99.1
Mining	9.5	92.8	92.6	95.1	109.4	110.1
Communications	3.1	148.4	145.1	149.2	137.5	124.1
Transportation	13.0	118.8	117.7	114.8	105.7	107.7
Construction	13.0	159.7	148.8	161.0	132.6	147.3
Services	3.2	112.1	105.6	107.4	105.0	103.4
Trade	7.7	146.3	146.1	131.6	123.3	112.6
British Columbia - All industries	100.0	122.9	118.9	118.1	108.0	105.8

1/Portion of employees in indicated industry in an area to total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns.

Table 5. -Index Numbers of Employment by Cities and Principal Industries (Jan. 1920 = 100)

Cities and Industries.	¹ Relative Weight	July 1 1927	June 1 1927	July 1 1926	July 1 1925	July 1 1924
Montreal - Manufacturing	66.7	89.7	89.2	89.3	82.2	84.8
Plant products - edible	4.7	94.3	98.7	101.5	100.0	96.0
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.6	94.6	96.8	93.5	91.9	90.2
Textiles	12.5	86.5	84.9	80.8	79.8	79.1
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	5.5	91.0	93.7	89.2	94.0	95.4
Iron and steel	16.8	80.4	80.1	82.9	66.1	79.7
Other manufactures	22.6	97.7	95.3	96.8	88.9	86.6
Communications	4.5	169.2	167.9	155.9	157.9	143.2
Transportation	9.6	218.1	205.3	226.5	202.1	184.1
Construction	6.2	180.0	164.5	200.8	166.0	123.3
Trade	10.2	118.3	116.5	107.8	100.1	97.7
Montreal - All industries	100.0	104.9	103.1	104.5	95.7	94.8
Quebec - Manufacturing	55.0	85.9	84.5	81.7	81.7	-
Leather products	19.3	86.9	83.6	76.9	85.5	-
Other manufactures	35.7	85.4	85.0	84.4	79.5	-
Transportation	12.2	185.1	193.1	200.9	168.1	-
Construction	21.7	299.0	269.6	260.6	239.2	-
Quebec - All industries	100.0	112.7	109.7	101.6	98.9	-
Toronto - Manufacturing	65.0	89.4	89.2	84.7	81.9	77.9
Plant products - edible	5.8	91.5	90.0	86.8	88.6	82.2
Printing and publishing	9.4	100.0	98.9	95.5	93.2	91.1
Textiles	11.7	74.7	76.4	74.4	72.6	70.1
Iron and steel	10.7	91.1	91.1	84.9	77.5	68.2
Other manufactures	27.4	92.9	92.0	86.4	83.8	80.8
Communications	4.8	135.1	133.0	128.4	118.9	128.0
Transportation	5.0	104.8	104.6	106.3	105.5	115.3
Construction	5.7	214.3	202.4	139.8	121.7	98.7
Trade	16.6	99.9	99.1	93.4	93.8	93.8
Toronto - All industries	100.0	97.5	96.8	90.7	87.6	83.9
Ottawa - Manufacturing	60.4	104.8	103.0	97.8	96.9	97.1
Lumber products	12.8	121.6	112.0	128.0	118.4	128.7
Pulp and paper	21.7	89.6	90.5	85.1	89.2	86.2
Other manufactures	25.9	113.0	112.2	97.0	94.8	93.9
Construction	9.4	187.1	149.5	189.1	170.9	171.2
Trade	12.9	94.3	93.4	86.2	86.6	89.3
Ottawa - All industries	100.0	108.2	104.7	101.2	100.5	102.3
Hamilton - Manufacturing	84.7	95.0	96.4	95.5	81.9	78.2
Textiles	18.5	97.8	103.3	105.3	99.4	79.0
Electrical apparatus	9.9	110.0	110.0	107.0	93.6	102.0
Iron and steel	34.7	88.1	89.7	89.5	63.8	66.9
Other manufactures	21.6	98.9	96.8	93.0	94.6	88.5
Construction	4.8	256.9	220.6	158.6	180.5	120.0
Trade	3.3	104.2	102.1	99.3	102.1	109.6
Hamilton - All industries	100.0	99.9	100.2	97.6	86.0	81.7
Windsor - Manufacturing	74.4	71.5	92.5	105.6	81.1	-
Iron and steel	52.1	66.4	94.9	117.2	82.2	-
Other manufactures	22.3	87.0	85.4	71.6	77.9	-
Construction	10.4	131.7	105.4	105.6	92.6	-
Windsor - All industries	100.0	83.0	98.9	110.3	87.1	-
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	38.5	108.1	104.9	102.7	95.0	93.8
Animal products - edible	4.5	134.4	128.4	131.9	128.4	116.8
Plant products - edible	4.6	86.4	86.4	84.0	86.3	89.6
Printing and publishing	7.3	97.8	95.8	88.1	85.3	85.2
Textiles	5.1	100.8	99.0	97.0	88.2	87.7
Other manufactures	17.0	117.8	112.9	112.1	98.2	97.1
Transportation	7.3	104.4	96.3	95.9	95.6	103.1
Construction	5.7	129.5	109.4	217.7	85.8	60.1
Trade	41.5	96.7	96.5	86.0	76.6	77.7
Winnipeg - All industries	100.0	102.0	99.0	98.3	85.6	85.6
Vancouver - Manufacturing	40.7	95.6	91.8	88.2	89.3	79.0
Lumber products	13.1	109.9	107.5	119.3	126.7	99.3
Other manufactures	27.6	90.0	85.7	75.5	73.7	70.8
Communications	8.2	158.5	151.0	160.9	147.4	133.8
Transportation	18.1	156.6	156.2	145.8	126.4	129.7
Construction	7.4	182.6	179.7	197.6	118.9	127.6
Services	5.0	115.0	109.8	106.4	98.8	99.7
Trade	20.4	148.8	149.1	131.7	123.0	110.4
Vancouver - All industries	100.0	122.6	119.8	115.3	106.5	99.0

¹ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city, to the number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns.

C A N A D A
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE
AUGUST
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
1928

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

NOTE:- STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.

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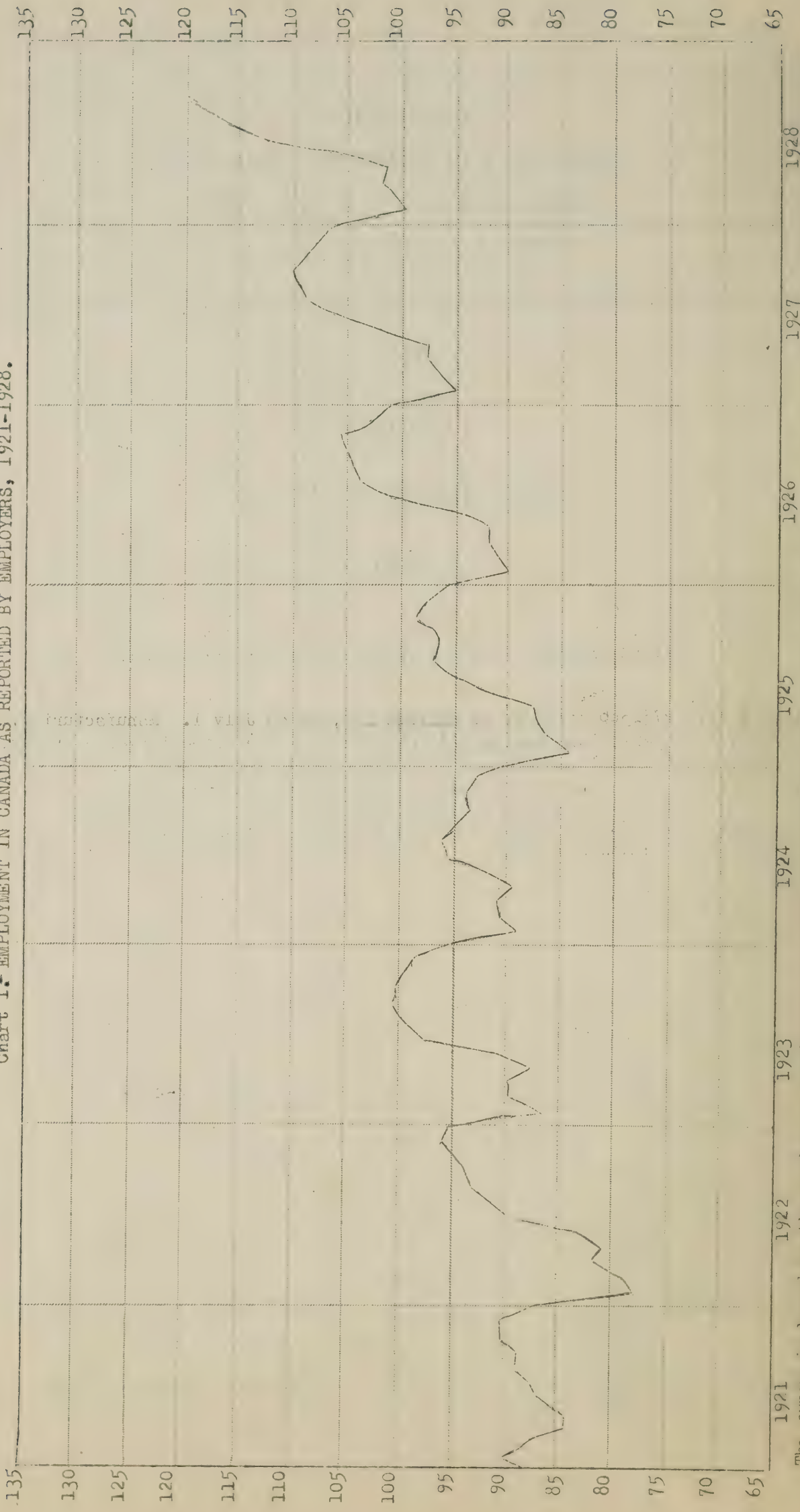
Published by authority of the Hon. James Malcolm, M. P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

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OTTAWA

1928

Chart 1.- EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS, 1921-1928.



The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the number of employees they reported in January, 1920, as 100.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA, CANADA

Issued Aug. 23, 1928.

THE AUGUST EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

Dominion Statistician: R. H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S.(Hon.), F.R.S.C.
Chief, General Statistics: S. A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.

Employment at the beginning of August showed a further large increase, according to statements tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 6,506 firms, whose payrolls aggregated 1,003,085 persons, as compared with 973,462 on July 1. This advance involved a much greater number of workers than that registered on Aug. 1 in any other year of the record, while the index number, at 119.9 on the date under review, continued higher than in any other month since the series was instituted in 1920; on July 1, 1928, it stood at 116.3, and on Aug. 1, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, it was 109.2, 104.2, 96.3, 94.7, 100.2, 93.1 and 88.9, respectively.

Construction and manufacturing reported unusually pronounced gains, while the tendency was also favourable in transportation, mining, trade, communications and services. On the other hand, logging continued seasonally quiet.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Greater activity was shown in all provinces, the improvement in Ontario and the Western Provinces being most noteworthy.

Maritime Provinces.— Statements were tabulated from 554 firms in the Maritime Provinces employing 77,904 persons, as compared with 76,628 in the preceding month. This increase was much larger than that indicated on Aug. 1, 1927, when the index was over four points lower. Manufacturing was slacker, chiefly owing to the completion of the season's work in fish-canneries, and logging and transportation were also seasonally quiet, but the trend of employment was upward in construction, mining and trade.

Quebec.— Considerable expansion was ^{shown} in Quebec, according to returns from 1,426 employers with 275,566 workers, as against 268,366 on July 1. Manufacturing, construction, transportation, mining and communications reported larger payrolls, but trade was rather quiet. Employment was in greater volume than at the beginning of August of a year ago, or, in fact, than in any other month of the record.

Ontario.— There was an important advance in employment in this province on Aug. 1, when the 2,961 co-operating firms increased their staffs by 11,346 persons to 411,684. The greatest improvement was in manufacturing and construction, but that in transportation, mining, communications and services was also noteworthy. A slight increase was recorded on the corresponding date of last year; the index number was then 11 points lower than at the beginning of August, 1928, when it reached 113.6, the highest in the series.

Prairie Provinces.— Exceeding the gain noted on Aug. 1, 1927, there was a large increase in employment on the date under review in the Prairie Provinces, where 860 employers reported 149,352 workers, or 7,432 more than at the beginning of July. The most pronounced improvement was shown in construction, but manufacturing, trade, transportation and mining were also decidedly more active. The index number, at 137.5, was many points higher than on the corresponding date in any other period since the record was commenced.

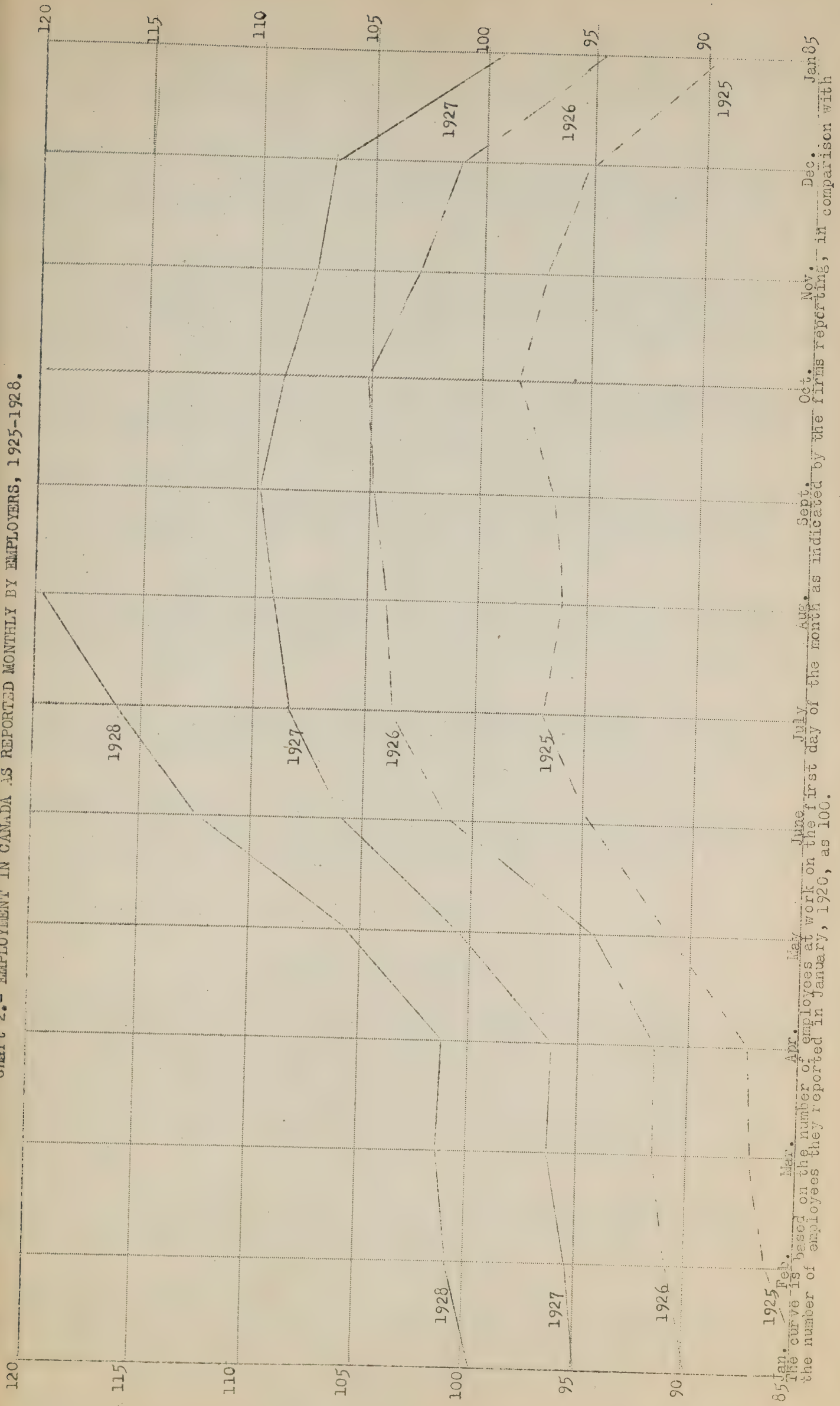
British Columbia.— Continued gains were registered in British Columbia, chiefly in manufacturing, but also in transportation, construction and services. Returns were compiled from 705 firms employing 88,579 persons, as against 86,210 in the preceding month. Smaller increases were indicated at the beginning of August of last year, but the situation then was not so good.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Employment advanced in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa, Windsor and the Other Border Cities, Winnipeg and Vancouver, while the tendency was unfavourable in Quebec City.

Chart 2.- EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED MONTHLY BY EMPLOYERS, 1925-1928.



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Montreal.- Employment in Montreal showed a further gain, contrasting with the decline recorded on Aug. 1, 1927, when the index was over nine points lower. A combined payroll of 130,551 employees, or 2,170 more than on July 1, was reported by the 759 co-operating firms. Manufacturing and construction registered decided improvement, while the fluctuations in other industries were slight.

Quebec.- Little general change was noted in Quebec City, increases in construction being offset by losses in manufactures. Statements were received from 103 employers whose staffs aggregated 11,783 workers, compared with 11,807 in the preceding month. Advances had been indicated on Aug. 1 of a year ago, but conditions then were not so favourable.

Toronto.- There was continued expansion in Toronto, according to data from 831 employers of 114,137 persons, or 1,716 more than at the beginning of July. The level of employment was much higher than on the corresponding date of other years of the record. Manufacturing, especially of iron and steel products, construction, transportation, trade and communications recorded heightened activity.

Ottawa.- The trend of employment in Ottawa continued upward, 394 workers having been taken on by the 142 co-operating firms, who employed 13,420 on Aug. 1. The largest gains were in manufactures and trade. Rather smaller increases were indicated at the beginning of August, 1927, and the index then was much lower.

Hamilton.- There were additions to staffs on a decidedly larger scale than on the same date of last summer, 201 Hamilton employers reporting 32,988 persons on their pay-lists, as against 31,939 in their last return. Manufacturing registered general improvement, that in iron and steel plants being most pronounced. Activity was greater than in any other period of the record.

Windsor and the Other Border Cities.- Further expansion was noted in the Border Cities, where employment was brisker than in any other month of the record. Statistics were received from 126 firms employing 20,327 workers, or 1,922 more than on July 1. Automobile works largely increased their working forces, while only small changes took place in other industries.

Winnipeg.- Continued advances were shown in Winnipeg, according to 287 firms who had 31,888 employees, as compared with 31,104 at the beginning of July. There were general increases in manufactures, construction and trade. The improvement evidenced on the corresponding date of last year was less pronounced, and the index then was lower.

Vancouver.- Manufacturing, transportation and construction reported heightened activity in Vancouver. Returns were compiled from 260 employers whose staffs aggregated 28,719 persons, compared with 27,769 in the preceding month. Curtailment was indicated on Aug. 1, 1927, when the level of employment was much lower.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

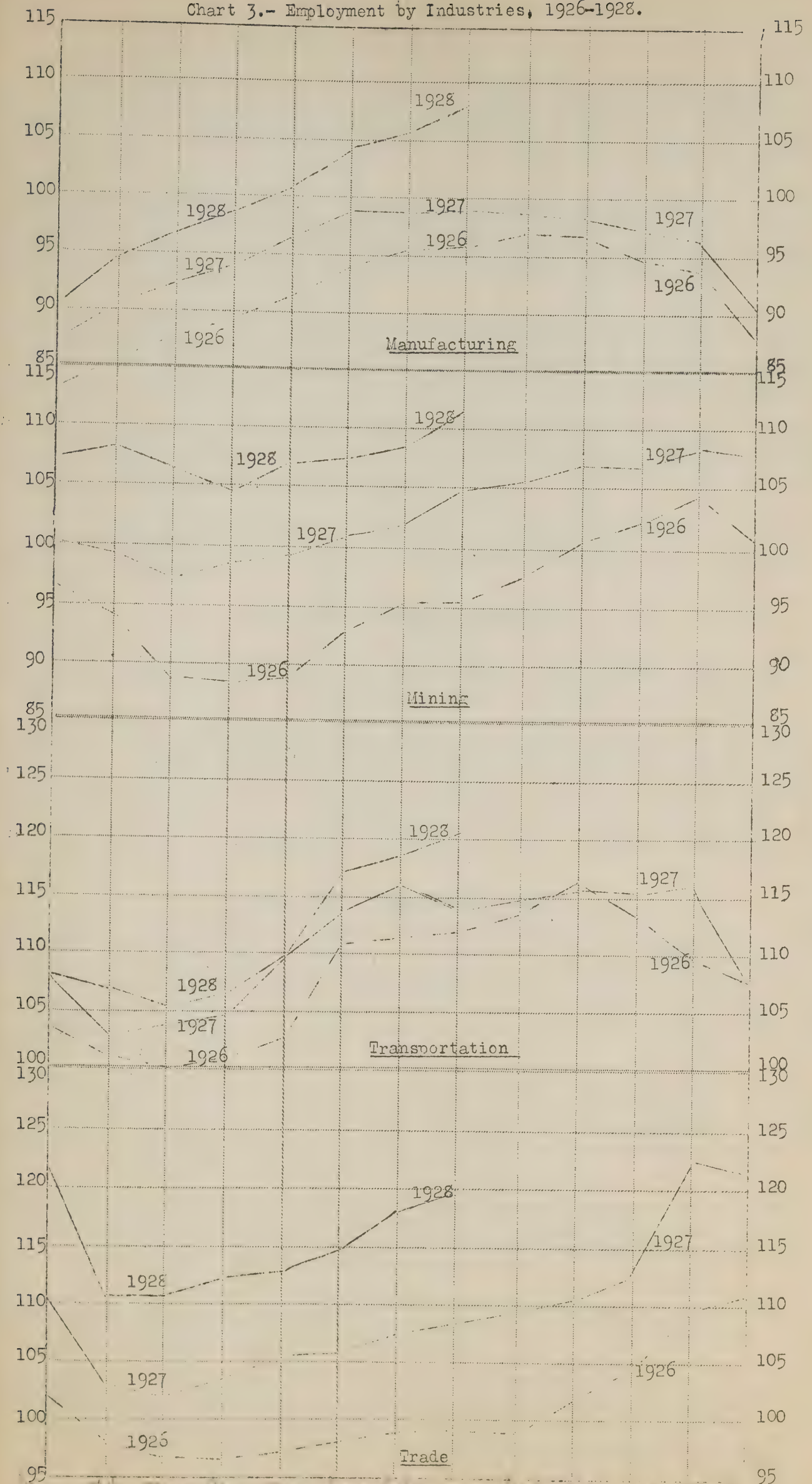
Manufacturing.- Further gains were made in manufacturing establishments, 3,984 of which reported 534,938 operatives on their payrolls, as compared with 523,342 on July 1; this was an exceptionally large advance for mid-summer, which is often a slack season in this group. The most marked increases were in iron and steel, fruit and vegetable canning and lumber factories, but considerable improvement was also shown in pulp and paper, rubber, textile, building material, electric current, mineral product and non-ferrous metal plants, while fish-preserving and chemical factories showed reductions. A much smaller increase was registered on the same date of last year, when the index was nearly nine points lower.

Logging.- Seasonal dullness continued to affect employment in logging camps in Ontario and the Maritime Provinces. Statements were tabulated from 223 firms employing 6,978 men, or 221 less than in the preceding month. Greater losses were reported on Aug. 1, 1927, when employment was in rather smaller volume.

Mining.- Continued expansion on a larger scale than on the corresponding date of last summer was indicated in mining, all branches sharing in the upward movement. An aggregate working force of 49,856 persons was employed by the 238 reporting operators, who had 48,313 employees on July 1. Employment was more active than at the beginning of August in any other year since the series was instituted.

Communications.- There was another advance in employment in communications on Aug. 1, the 182 companies and branches whose statistics were received having 26,863 workers in their employ, as against 26,164 in the preceding month. The number engaged

Chart 3.- Employment by Industries, 1926-1928.



in this group was at its maximum for the record.

Transportation.- Employment in local transportation showed a slight falling-off, while steam railway and water transportation were busier. Returns were tabulated from 280 employers whose payrolls aggregated 124,881 persons, compared with 122,889 at the beginning of July. Losses were noted on the corresponding date in 1927, when the index number was lower.

Construction and Maintenance.- Continued improvement was registered in this group, all branches of which showed considerable advances; the increase was much more extensive than is usual on Aug. 1, and employment was at its peak for the record. A combined working force of 154,199 persons was employed by the 770 contractors furnishing data, who had 141,760 in their last report.

Services.- Summer hotels and laundries made further additions to staffs; 182 firms in the service group employed 19,854 persons, or 499 more than at the beginning of July. This increase was larger than that noted on Aug. 1, 1927, when the situation was not so favourable; in fact, employment on the date of review was at its maximum for this record.

Trade.- Activity in retail and wholesale establishments again increased, according to 647 employers who added 1,076 workers to their staffs, bringing them to 75,516 on the date under review. The advances recorded at the beginning of August of last year were smaller, and the index then was several points lower.

Index numbers by industries are given in Tables 3 and 4, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment since 1926 in some of the leading industrial groups, based upon the indexes given in Table 3.

EMPLOYMENT IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

The following notes on employment in the British Isles are taken from the latest available statistics of the British Ministry of Labour. The extracts respecting conditions in the United States are taken from the latest official reports received.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland.- There was a further decline, on the whole, in employment during June; among the approximately 11,800,000 workers insured against unemployment under the Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed, both temporarily and wholly, and in all industries, was 10.8 on June 25, 1928, as compared with 9.9 on May 21, 1928, and 88.8 on June 20, 1927. Recent press reports state that 1,282,900 persons were out of work on July 23, 1928, an increase of 35,450 in the week, and of 256,000 in the year.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

Employment in selected manufactures in the United States was 1.1 p.c. lower in July than in June, according to data tabulated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from 11,130 establishments employing 3,062,147 persons. The index, with the 1923 average as 100, stood at 84.7 in July, compared with 85.6 in June, 1928, and 87.3 in July, 1927. The most pronounced declines were in knitting, silk, woollen, women's clothing, stove, pottery, glass, tobacco and piano factories, while the largest increases took place in sugar, ice-cream, footwear and automobile tire works.

New York.- There was a drop of 0.9 p.c. in employment in New York State factories from June to July, according to returns from 1,600 representative employers. The automobile, machinery, electrical apparatus, shoe, fur, men's clothing and food industries were more active, but rolling mills, railroad repair shops, pig-iron, printing, textile and women's clothing plants were seasonally dull.

Massachusetts.- Returns tabulated by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industry from 994 factories show that they employed 194,936 persons in July, as compared with 196,736 in June. The most outstanding declines were in cotton mills, while improvement was noted in leather and rubber footwear factories.

Illinois.- The Illinois Department of Labor reported a decrease of 0.7 p.c. in employment during July as compared with June; the largest losses were in the metal, textile, clothing and food industries, and in trade.

Wisconsin.- There was an increase of 1.1 p.c. in employment in manufacturing in Wisconsin between May 15 and June 15, according to the "Wisconsin Labor Market." The stone, metal, textile, food and light and power industries showed increased activity, while the wood, rubber, leather, paper and some other groups registered reductions.

Note: Number employed by the reporting firms in Jan. 1920 = 100 in every case. The "Relative Weight" in Tables 1, 2, 3 and 4 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area or industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

Table 1. Index Numbers of Employment by Economic Areas.

	<u>Canada</u>	<u>Maritime Provinces</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Ontario</u>	<u>Prairie Provinces</u>	<u>British Columbia</u>
Aug. 1, 1921	88.9	91.2	87.8	85.0	97.5	96.3
Aug. 1, 1922	93.1	94.0	90.3	90.8	101.5	99.8
Aug. 1, 1923	100.2	97.8	101.9	97.1	104.3	107.2
Jan. 1, 1924	88.7	86.3	90.5	86.1	94.3	90.9
Feb. 1	90.6	83.2	92.8	90.0	92.1	92.7
March 1	90.7	82.4	93.5	89.8	89.6	97.1
April 1	89.3	84.6	91.5	87.6	87.0	99.6
May 1	91.8	88.1	94.1	89.8	89.4	102.9
June 1	95.2	90.0	99.9	92.1	94.1	103.4
July 1	95.9	90.6	100.6	91.4	99.1	105.8
Aug. 1	94.7	90.2	98.7	90.3	96.4	107.1
Sept. 1	93.1	86.6	97.8	88.9	93.9	106.0
Oct. 1	93.9	88.3	97.6	91.6	91.4	104.0
Nov. 1	93.0	83.7	97.1	90.4	94.1	102.1
Dec. 1	90.8	79.3	95.3	88.4	91.8	100.0
Jan. 1, 1925	83.9	78.5	85.0	81.4	88.1	92.9
Feb. 1	86.1	79.1	89.1	83.4	88.4	95.1
March 1	87.0	81.7	89.6	85.0	85.0	98.1
April 1	87.2	83.4	89.8	84.9	84.1	100.1
May 1	90.8	86.6	94.2	87.7	88.0	105.1
June 1	94.5	90.3	100.6	89.8	93.1	106.5
July 1	96.8	99.4	101.1	91.8	95.9	108.0
Aug. 1	96.3	92.2	101.1	90.8	97.3	112.2
Sept. 1	96.6	88.4	101.3	92.7	96.0	114.3
Oct. 1	98.3	88.1	102.7	94.3	99.8	114.8
Nov. 1	97.1	85.5	101.1	93.7	99.1	111.5
Dec. 1	95.3	83.5	98.5	92.6	97.5	109.0
Jan. 1, 1926	89.6	84.4	90.7	86.3	95.1	100.5
Feb. 1	90.7	85.1	92.6	88.1	90.7	103.6
March 1	91.5	88.7	94.0	89.2	88.6	103.3
April 1	91.4	84.7	95.7	88.0	88.2	108.3
May 1	94.3	83.8	99.0	90.4	92.5	113.5
June 1	101.0	87.9	108.8	95.2	103.5	116.6
July 1	103.7	91.1	112.8	97.0	107.3	118.1
Aug. 1	104.2	94.5	113.5	96.7	106.5	120.8
Sept. 1	104.9	96.7	113.1	97.9	106.9	121.8
Oct. 1	105.2	94.2	113.1	98.7	110.0	119.2
Nov. 1	102.8	86.6	110.6	97.4	107.7	116.0
Dec. 1	101.1	85.1	107.7	96.8	105.4	112.7
Jan. 1, 1927	94.8	90.8	98.2	90.9	100.6	98.8
Feb. 1	95.4	87.5	99.9	92.3	97.2	102.5
March 1	96.3	86.8	100.9	94.0	95.9	104.8
April 1	96.2	87.2	99.2	94.3	94.8	108.3
May 1	100.6	89.6	105.5	98.1	99.7	112.0
June 1	105.9	92.2	112.8	101.5	107.2	118.9
July 1	108.4	100.5	115.0	102.3	111.5	122.9
Aug. 1	109.2	100.9	115.2	102.6	114.8	124.0
Sept. 1	109.7	100.0	115.9	103.8	115.2	122.5
Oct. 1	109.0	96.3	115.4	104.3	112.5	121.5
Nov. 1	107.5	89.2	115.6	103.1	111.5	117.5
Dec. 1	106.8	88.3	115.5	102.5	111.6	113.8
Jan. 1, 1928	99.5	86.5	104.5	95.7	108.3	103.0
Feb. 1	100.8	86.4	106.6	98.5	103.9	105.4
March 1	101.4	86.9	105.8	99.8	102.5	109.3
April 1	101.1	87.7	104.1	99.5	102.6	112.7
May 1	105.5	90.3	108.0	103.4	109.3	118.8
June 1	112.4	95.5	116.1	108.5	122.4	123.9
July 1	116.3	103.5	119.2	110.5	130.7	128.5
Aug. 1	119.9	105.3	122.6	113.6	137.5	131.7

Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at Aug. 1, 1928.

100.0

7.8

27.5

41.0

14.9

8.8

Table 2.-Index Numbers of Employment by Principal Cities (Jan.-1920=100).

		Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Aug. 1, 1923		97.3	-	89.1	109.3	93.3	-	91.0	103.6
Aug. 1, 1924		95.1	96.9	83.9	101.6	80.9	-	85.5	102.3
Aug. 1, 1925		97.0	98.8	87.7	100.2	84.8	59.0	87.7	111.4
Jan. 1, 1926		88.0	89.9	86.1	87.7	85.0	57.1	89.3	105.8
Feb. 1		88.3	90.6	86.5	87.0	85.9	96.1	89.8	109.4
Mar. 1		89.6	92.3	87.1	85.3	88.5	100.5	90.8	107.6
Apr. 1		93.1	94.9	87.7	86.5	90.3	102.8	90.7	112.6
May 1		96.0	100.4	89.8	91.5	94.0	108.5	92.7	116.8
June 1		103.1	89.3	90.2	99.4	96.0	111.5	96.9	115.2
July 1		104.5	101.6	90.7	101.2	97.6	110.3	98.3	115.3
Aug. 1		104.8	104.2	91.1	99.3	98.8	107.7	98.7	123.8
Sept. 1		104.6	103.5	92.3	98.6	100.3	109.2	101.6	124.2
Oct. 1		104.3	105.1	93.1	99.5	99.7	103.7	104.9	119.7
Nov. 1		103.3	103.2	93.6	97.3	98.4	97.2	103.7	117.4
Dec. 1		100.6	101.2	93.9	93.8	96.6	99.1	105.4	117.1
Jan. 1, 1927		92.5	100.9	90.2	87.3	93.1	57.7	99.3	107.3
Feb. 1		93.3	97.2	89.9	89.2	93.1	96.8	97.5	111.3
Mar. 1		94.6	98.8	90.1	90.1	94.2	103.2	97.1	114.6
Apr. 1		96.8	101.5	92.7	92.1	96.3	77.4	96.3	114.9
May 1		100.6	104.1	95.3	101.9	97.4	99.5	97.2	117.2
June 1		103.1	109.7	96.8	104.7	100.2	98.9	99.0	119.8
July 1		104.9	112.7	97.5	108.2	99.9	83.0	102.0	122.6
Aug. 1		104.8	115.4	97.6	110.5	101.7	86.1	103.6	120.8
Sept. 1		106.4	118.6	98.9	110.5	98.1	86.5	107.4	118.7
Oct. 1		107.2	120.5	99.7	110.6	98.3	83.3	106.2	119.0
Nov. 1		108.0	122.5	99.1	106.2	101.0	81.7	105.7	115.2
Dec. 1		107.3	118.6	100.0	101.7	101.9	84.5	108.9	114.0
Jan. 1, 1928		97.4	108.1	95.1	98.7	92.0	83.4	106.7	108.9
Feb. 1		99.0	109.7	95.4	99.1	97.6	89.1	99.8	110.6
Mar. 1		99.7	105.4	96.2	98.8	96.6	103.8	99.6	114.5
Apr. 1		100.5	106.7	97.5	99.1	97.9	125.4	101.5	116.1
May 1		104.5	111.5	99.7	113.4	99.7	136.9	106.2	121.1
June 1		111.4	115.7	102.0	111.2	102.7	147.9	108.2	124.1
July 1		112.0	124.8	102.9	120.6	103.8	160.7	111.0	125.1
Aug. 1		114.0	124.2	104.5	124.4	106.7	176.1	113.8	129.5
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Aug. 1, 1928.									
		13.0	1.2	11.4	1.3	3.3	2.0	3.2	2.9

Table 3.- Index Numbers of Employment by Industries (Jan.1920=100).

		All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Aug. 1, 1923		100.2	93.5	42.2	101.9	105.2	113.4	183.7	118.7	91.7
Aug. 1, 1924		94.7	86.2	36.2	99.4	113.9	110.8	173.1	122.4	91.7
Aug. 1, 1925		96.3	88.5	33.5	97.6	116.1	108.5	180.3	126.3	95.1
Jan. 1, 1926		89.6	83.2	71.6	96.5	111.3	103.9	103.5	107.8	102.1
Feb. 1		90.7	85.9	80.6	94.1	110.7	101.2	99.5	107.8	98.2
Mar. 1		91.5	87.7	77.0	88.9	110.2	100.0	107.0	111.3	96.6
Apr. 1		91.4	89.3	43.9	88.4	110.7	101.2	113.7	112.8	96.2
May 1		94.3	91.3	40.3	88.9	115.8	102.8	134.6	114.6	97.1
June 1		101.0	93.9	53.4	92.3	116.9	110.6	186.7	120.8	97.5
July 1		103.7	95.3	44.3	95.4	118.2	111.4	216.8	126.0	98.4
Aug. 1		104.2	95.8	35.0	95.4	119.5	111.6	223.4	133.8	99.0
Sept. 1		104.9	96.9	37.0	97.2	120.1	113.4	217.6	132.2	98.9
Oct. 1		105.2	96.7	45.9	100.4	120.3	116.3	206.8	126.7	101.8
Nov. 1		102.8	94.9	55.2	101.8	119.0	113.9	181.3	118.6	104.7
Dec. 1		101.1	93.8	77.1	104.2	119.0	109.9	148.9	117.2	109.8
Jan. 1, 1927		94.8	87.5	75.4	100.1	115.9	107.3	119.2	115.8	110.8
Feb. 1		95.4	90.7	82.6	99.4	115.5	103.4	110.2	114.9	103.0
Mar. 1		96.3	92.2	76.2	97.1	116.2	103.7	117.8	116.5	102.0
Apr. 1		96.2	93.8	47.5	98.5	118.7	104.2	118.1	118.5	103.1
May 1		100.6	96.1	45.8	99.0	120.4	109.1	154.7	121.4	105.3
June 1		105.9	98.8	48.1	100.9	120.6	113.5	197.8	126.0	105.7
July 1		108.4	98.7	38.9	101.9	123.4	115.9	235.1	135.4	106.8
Aug. 1		109.2	98.9	37.8	104.6	124.1	113.7	244.8	138.6	108.2
Sept. 1		109.7	98.7	43.4	105.1	124.8	114.7	245.2	143.6	109.3
Oct. 1		109.0	98.3	53.8	106.6	124.8	115.4	227.9	138.0	110.3
Nov. 1		107.5	97.0	75.6	106.5	123.6	115.4	199.0	129.2	112.8
Dec. 1		106.8	96.4	101.2	108.1	121.8	116.0	162.2	127.9	122.2
Jan. 1, 1928		99.5	90.5	90.4	107.6	119.8	107.7	128.1	126.1	121.4
Feb. 1		100.8	94.5	93.9	108.2	117.5	107.0	123.3	126.6	110.9
Mar. 1		101.4	96.8	88.4	106.5	117.8	105.4	119.4	126.1	110.6
Apr. 1		101.1	98.5	48.9	104.2	119.1	106.4	128.1	129.8	112.0
May 1		105.5	100.7	43.5	106.6	122.2	109.1	169.1	133.7	112.6
June 1		112.4	104.0	47.6	107.3	124.4	117.0	223.0	141.7	114.6
July 1		116.3	105.4	40.9	108.1	126.0	118.4	264.6	152.2	118.0
Aug. 1		119.9	107.7	40.6	111.4	129.5	120.4	287.6	157.7	119.8
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Aug. 1, 1928.										
		100.0	53.3	1.7	5.0	2.7	12.4	15.4	2.0	7.5

Table 4.- Index Numbers of Employment in Canada by Industries (Jan. 1920 = 100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Aug. 1 1928	July 1 1928	Aug. 1 1927	Aug. 1 1926	Aug. 1 1925	Aug. 1 1924
Manufacturing	53.3	107.7	105.4	98.9	95.8	88.5	86.2
Animal products - edible	1.9	116.1	118.1	117.1	105.2	105.7	98.4
Fur and products	.1	78.8	81.2	77.5	80.5	73.8	87.5
Leather and products	1.7	79.2	79.4	79.0	76.3	70.4	74.9
Lumber and products	6.0	121.7	117.8	118.0	119.4	116.5	111.0
Rough and dressed lumber	4.0	143.8	138.6	144.6	151.2	149.2	142.1
Furniture	.9	99.9	98.7	89.4	83.9	75.2	69.6
Other lumber products	1.1	89.4	85.5	80.9	76.5	74.5	73.8
Musical instruments	.3	67.3	66.5	68.1	71.9	55.1	57.8
Plant products - edible	3.0	111.2	100.7	105.4	106.3	99.8	98.9
Pulp and paper products	6.4	125.2	123.5	127.5	111.1	101.5	99.9
Pulp and paper	3.4	140.7	140.1	134.8	125.4	109.7	107.3
Paper products	.8	108.7	104.9	96.3	91.8	84.9	82.6
Printing and publishing	2.2	112.5	110.8	104.8	100.7	97.4	97.0
Rubber products	1.6	115.1	112.3	100.9	87.2	89.0	68.1
Textile products	7.5	97.5	96.5	96.2	92.5	87.9	78.9
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.0	118.4	114.6	116.0	105.3	101.8	85.4
Hosiery and knit goods	1.5	105.1	105.7	102.3	102.7	90.7	78.6
Garments and personal furnishings	2.1	72.9	73.4	71.5	75.8	72.4	70.8
Other textile products	.9	107.1	106.4	112.2	94.4	94.5	87.0
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	1.5	120.0	118.9	107.4	101.2	102.5	98.6
Wood distillates and extracts	.0	103.8	118.5	103.7	89.4	71.5	107.6
Chemicals and allied products	.7	91.0	95.3	86.7	83.5	78.4	81.4
Clay, glass and stone products	1.2	118.8	114.4	111.3	109.7	91.0	91.8
Electric current	1.5	165.2	155.9	141.7	134.1	139.7	132.0
Electrical apparatus	1.2	146.8	146.6	125.7	119.2	109.8	106.0
Iron and steel products	15.1	96.7	94.9	82.1	81.7	69.5	72.5
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.6	74.0	75.1	65.2	58.2	47.1	56.8
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.2	94.4	91.7	85.3	76.3	70.4	66.4
Agricultural implements	.9	85.3	82.7	87.9	85.5	57.7	49.5
Land vehicles	7.1	115.5	111.5	92.5	98.1	83.2	92.0
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.4	35.2	38.6	31.3	33.4	30.3	31.6
Heating appliances	.5	99.9	100.6	90.4	85.8	80.8	79.1
Iron and steel fabrication(n.e.s.)	.9	143.6	136.0	106.4	95.6	74.2	79.5
Foundry and machine shop products	.6	99.0	98.2	81.6	79.0	72.2	68.9
Other iron and steel products	1.9	88.6	88.9	81.5	79.6	72.4	67.2
Non-ferrous metal products	1.8	122.0	118.7	108.5	99.8	82.9	80.2
Mineral products	1.3	141.3	132.6	113.9	106.0	112.8	108.1
Miscellaneous	.5	96.2	93.4	89.2	84.9	82.5	76.4
Logging	1.7	40.6	40.9	37.8	35.0	33.5	36.2
Minining	5.0	111.4	108.1	104.6	95.4	97.6	99.4
Coal	2.6	83.4	80.4	85.7	77.4	78.5	82.9
Metallic ores	1.5	198.9	194.3	172.7	154.5	154.9	159.2
Non-metallic minerals(other than coal)	.9	146.5	143.5	117.8	114.8	111.4	95.2
Communications	2.7	129.5	126.0	124.1	119.5	116.1	113.9
Telegraphs	.6	142.1	136.0	131.6	127.5	123.8	111.1
Telephones	2.1	126.3	123.5	122.2	117.4	114.1	114.7
Transportation	12.4	120.4	118.4	113.7	111.6	108.5	110.8
Street railways and cartage	2.2	130.0	129.8	120.5	117.4	111.5	115.9
Steam railways	8.8	110.9	109.2	102.6	100.4	98.2	100.8
Shipping and stevedoring	1.4	204.5	195.6	219.8	223.7	215.8	211.6
Construction and maintenance	15.4	287.6	264.0	244.8	223.4	180.3	173.1
Building	4.9	232.7	212.6	207.1	194.0	144.6	137.5
Highway	3.9	3432.4	2992.3	3728.8	2976.1	2382.9	1946.9
Railway	6.6	211.9	200.7	168.1	164.8	141.6	144.6
Services	2.0	157.7	152.2	138.6	133.8	126.3	122.4
Hotels and restaurants	1.1	168.9	164.0	149.0	148.1	142.7	137.6
Professional	.2	140.1	137.9	118.2	112.1	110.0	110.4
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.7	147.6	140.9	130.3	120.5	107.6	104.3
Trade	7.5	119.8	118.0	108.2	99.0	95.1	95.7
Retail	5.2	124.0	122.2	110.8	97.7	95.2	89.4
Wholesale	2.3	111.1	109.5	103.4	101.4	94.8	96.1
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	119.9	116.3	109.2	104.2	96.3	94.7

/ The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by firms making returns on the date under review.

Table 5.-Index Numbers of Employment by Economic Areas and Industries (Jan.1920 = 100).

Areas and Industries	Relative Weight	Aug.1 1928	July 1 1928	Aug.1 1927	Aug.1 1926	Aug.1 1925	Aug.1 1924
Maritime Provinces-Manufacturing	34.7	84.3	85.6	83.0	82.6	79.8	84.0
Lumber products	6.8	118.1	115.5	128.4	143.2	131.4	138.8
Pulp and paper	3.7	147.2	142.4	126.9	121.8	123.2	116.9
Textile products	4.4	91.1	90.5	98.0	92.5	91.9	74.4
Iron and steel	11.0	61.9	62.9	56.7	55.0	46.3	61.5
Other manufactures	8.8	85.5	91.4	84.6	84.4	89.9	86.3
Logging	.7	18.7	29.6	11.3	10.1	11.4	8.4
Mining	20.7	103.0	99.9	105.7	95.9	97.6	98.1
Communications	2.9	98.5	96.6	93.4	90.1	93.8	95.7
Transportation	12.6	75.9	81.2	75.7	73.6	69.4	72.7
Construction	22.3	384.6	339.3	331.0	273.9	265.2	190.3
Services	.8	156.8	142.7	146.6	145.3	142.2	146.7
Trade	5.3	126.1	120.4	114.3	114.4	113.0	111.2
Maritime Provinces-All Industries	100.0	105.3	103.5	100.9	94.5	92.2	90.2
Quebec Manufacturing	59.2	107.0	105.7	100.9	97.3	90.1	89.1
Lumber products	4.3	136.2	130.6	135.0	134.2	133.6	142.5
Pulp and paper	8.7	129.4	128.8	120.5	114.8	102.4	100.3
Textile products	12.1	106.3	104.3	107.1	96.9	95.1	85.3
Iron and steel	12.8	88.1	89.9	80.5	82.8	70.4	75.8
Other manufactures	21.3	108.9	106.3	100.1	96.2	90.1	88.5
Logging	2.3	51.0	48.8	42.8	42.8	34.1	36.4
Mining	1.9	134.4	130.1	123.1	117.3	88.0	73.7
Communications	2.6	165.9	161.1	157.9	154.0	151.8	140.4
Transportation	12.4	142.0	138.2	139.4	143.4	140.3	141.0
Construction	14.6	300.2	268.9	281.0	301.4	196.1	179.6
Services	1.8	172.0	168.8	160.4	158.1	148.9	146.6
Trade	5.8	134.9	135.7	119.9	108.6	101.7	92.9
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	122.6	119.2	115.2	113.5	101.1	98.7
Ontario Manufacturing	64.8	106.6	103.9	95.4	92.4	84.8	81.9
Lumber products	6.4	120.1	117.1	109.8	113.1	110.0	105.8
Pulp and paper	7.0	120.2	118.7	114.5	106.7	100.0	99.0
Textile products	8.6	89.7	89.2	86.5	88.0	81.3	73.9
Iron and steel	21.0	106.4	102.7	86.2	84.1	69.6	69.4
Other manufactures	21.8	107.5	104.1	99.3	93.0	90.2	86.5
Logging	.8	19.3	21.1	18.9	17.2	19.9	22.6
Mining	3.1	187.1	182.5	152.9	138.2	145.0	148.8
Communications	2.4	124.0	121.1	123.6	113.5	110.0	114.8
Transportation	9.7	121.9	119.5	116.3	110.4	110.5	112.5
Construction	10.8	236.1	222.8	221.7	177.8	163.3	180.4
Services	1.7	154.1	146.0	128.9	125.7	120.6	117.1
Trade	6.7	114.0	112.3	100.5	93.9	93.8	92.5
Ontario - All Industries	100.0	113.6	110.5	102.6	96.7	90.8	90.3
Prairie Provinces-Manufacturing	27.7	124.5	121.2	109.7	105.4	99.6	98.9
Lumber products	2.2	112.0	111.4	107.0	93.5	90.9	82.5
Pulp and paper	2.4	128.7	125.6	113.0	99.9	93.6	93.3
Textile products	1.4	116.7	124.4	108.7	105.8	92.4	84.0
Iron and steel	11.7	114.5	110.7	101.7	102.7	97.1	99.2
Other manufactures	10.0	142.8	137.6	121.6	114.6	108.9	108.0
Logging	.2	8.8	7.0	8.0	4.8	4.9	7.5
Mining	5.1	76.0	71.1	71.2	58.8	58.3	64.4
Communications	3.1	107.9	104.4	97.0	98.7	93.6	92.0
Transportation	20.2	119.9	117.2	104.2	101.1	94.6	98.8
Construction	27.0	374.5	334.7	256.6	230.9	187.2	168.8
Services	2.8	180.6	176.9	149.5	137.7	124.8	117.1
Trade	13.9	108.6	105.7	100.3	87.6	81.4	80.6
Prairie Provinces-All Industries	100.0	137.5	130.7	114.8	106.5	97.3	96.4
British Columbia- Manufacturing	41.4	128.5	121.8	123.9	122.0	110.1	97.7
Lumber products	15.4	117.9	112.1	119.8	118.4	116.7	93.6
Pulp and paper	5.0	121.8	116.7	120.6	124.0	101.1	98.9
Textile products	1.0	130.7	125.5	120.2	118.0	112.6	102.0
Iron and steel	4.2	59.4	58.4	49.3	52.8	47.0	50.9
Other manufactures	15.8	220.0	203.8	208.0	199.1	179.3	163.6
Logging	7.4	107.5	106.2	110.0	97.7	91.0	94.6
Mining	9.2	97.7	97.2	95.3	94.0	107.6	111.6
Communications	3.0	158.5	153.8	150.1	152.1	141.2	124.8
Transportation	12.3	121.7	117.9	116.8	113.4	110.2	110.8
Construction	15.5	203.6	210.7	162.8	165.0	134.6	137.3
Services	3.4	125.3	121.3	118.3	113.9	108.5	104.2
Trade	7.8	154.0	152.6	147.5	135.1	126.9	114.1
British Columbia- All Industries	100.0	131.7	128.5	124.0	120.8	112.2	107.1

Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area, to total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns on the date under review.

Table 6. - Index Numbers of Employment by Cities and Principal Industries (Jan. 1920= 100)

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Aug. 1 1928	July 1 1928	Aug. 1 1927	Aug. 1 1926	Aug. 1 1925	Aug. 1 1924
<u>Montreal</u> - Manufacturing	64.8	95.1	93.9	89.5	89.3	81.8	83.7
Plant products - edible	4.6	101.5	96.8	102.8	101.6	99.6	100.2
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.3	100.0	100.5	93.3	93.7	92.0	90.6
Textiles	11.0	82.4	80.3	85.3	80.7	81.2	79.9
Tobacco, distilled & malt liquors	5.5	99.5	98.5	95.3	92.1	94.9	98.1
Iron and Steel	16.8	86.6	89.5	77.7	81.5	63.1	72.0
Other manufactures	22.6	107.3	103.2	97.5	98.0	89.4	87.7
Communications	4.4	174.6	170.0	157.6	153.5	161.0	149.9
Transportation	8.6	211.9	211.1	196.9	211.9	205.8	196.9
Construction	8.7	274.4	250.7	201.4	216.1	195.6	156.1
Trade	10.6	132.9	133.4	120.9	108.3	102.2	92.1
<u>Montreal</u> - All Industries	100.0	114.0	112.0	104.8	104.8	97.0	95.1
<u>Quebec</u> - Manufacturing	58.3	102.1	104.4	86.4	83.9	79.7	-
Leather products	17.5	88.3	93.6	90.4	79.7	85.5	-
Other manufactures	40.8	109.5	110.2	84.3	86.2	76.4	-
Transportation	12.5	209.3	207.9	203.8	192.6	189.4	-
Construction	18.3	268.5	255.0	301.5	276.0	227.8	-
<u>Quebec</u> - All Industries	100.0	124.2	124.8	115.4	104.2	98.8	96.9
<u>Toronto</u> - Manufacturing	64.5	95.3	94.6	89.1	85.1	81.4	73.7
Plant products - edible	5.6	97.2	98.2	95.3	87.4	87.7	83.8
Printing and publishing	9.1	110.3	108.1	102.7	97.9	92.5	90.2
Textiles	10.4	72.5	72.9	73.7	76.5	71.3	67.1
Iron and steel	13.0	108.8	104.6	91.4	83.8	75.9	65.9
Other manufactures	26.4	96.2	96.7	90.7	85.5	84.2	73.2
Communications	4.3	131.9	127.3	134.8	123.5	122.2	130.1
Transportation	5.7	128.9	125.0	109.9	106.7	111.9	114.5
Construction	5.2	203.5	188.7	222.6	148.1	115.2	102.0
Trade	16.9	109.7	107.3	100.2	93.7	94.6	92.6
<u>Toronto</u> - All Industries	100.0	104.5	102.9	97.6	91.1	87.7	83.9
<u>Ottawa</u> - Manufacturing	57.2	115.3	114.3	107.3	96.6	96.5	95.7
Lumber products	11.9	130.9	132.3	130.0	125.4	121.6	123.8
Pulp and paper	19.8	96.1	99.5	88.8	84.7	87.0	87.5
Other manufactures	25.5	128.0	126.1	116.7	95.7	94.5	90.9
Construction	13.2	314.9	306.8	192.5	171.9	187.4	165.1
Trade	14.6	116.7	99.7	96.9	84.4	84.7	89.0
<u>Ottawa</u> - All Industries	100.0	124.4	120.6	110.5	99.3	100.2	101.6
<u>Hamilton</u> - Manufacturing	85.7	103.4	99.9	96.9	96.0	80.5	79.7
Textiles	17.1	96.5	96.0	100.6	105.8	97.9	78.6
Electrical apparatus	11.3	136.8	131.6	112.6	109.3	94.2	99.7
Iron and steel	34.5	94.1	91.1	88.6	87.4	61.7	61.5
Other manufactures	22.8	112.6	106.4	102.3	97.7	93.9	91.6
Construction	3.1	184.2	172.4	279.4	182.1	193.1	172.5
Trade	5.4	124.4	131.7	103.7	101.8	101.5	106.0
<u>Hamilton</u> - All Industries	100.0	106.7	103.8	101.7	98.8	84.8	80.9
<u>Windsor</u> - Manufacturing	85.7	176.1	158.7	74.4	102.5	49.8	-
Iron and steel	72.1	202.0	178.3	71.0	112.1	40.3	-
Other manufactures	13.6	104.7	104.1	85.1	73.3	75.6	-
Construction	4.8	133.3	132.9	148.3	110.6	77.7	-
<u>Windsor</u> - All Industries	100.0	176.1	160.7	86.1	107.7	59.0	-
<u>Winnipeg</u> - Manufacturing	40.0	125.9	121.0	109.4	107.2	96.3	92.7
Animal products - edible	4.3	145.1	141.5	137.7	135.3	136.3	123.5
Plant products - edible	4.0	89.2	88.1	84.4	86.2	86.6	91.4
Printing and publishing	6.8	105.9	102.3	92.7	90.2	84.0	81.7
Textiles	5.1	114.5	116.9	104.0	99.4	90.4	84.5
Other manufactures	19.8	147.3	143.7	122.7	119.8	99.2	95.0
Transportation	6.7	107.7	109.8	101.1	95.0	96.0	101.2
Construction	5.5	141.6	127.0	147.2	200.0	89.9	70.8
Trade	40.9	105.9	104.5	97.8	84.4	79.6	77.9
<u>Winnipeg</u> - All Industries	100.0	113.8	111.0	103.6	98.7	87.7	85.5
<u>Vancouver</u> - Manufacturing	40.9	102.1	96.7	93.0	101.5	95.4	83.3
Lumber products	12.4	114.3	108.0	108.4	117.7	127.6	102.0
Other manufactures	28.5	97.5	92.4	87.1	95.3	82.2	75.8
Communications	8.1	166.9	165.5	158.8	164.4	151.8	135.9
Transportation	16.2	152.2	144.3	146.2	143.7	135.5	130.6
Construction	8.7	218.1	212.3	192.5	212.2	103.9	136.0
Services	5.3	122.2	122.5	115.5	110.9	104.5	95.4
Trade	20.7	156.0	155.6	150.7	136.1	126.5	113.2
<u>Vancouver</u> - All Industries	100.0	129.5	125.1	120.8	123.8	111.4	102.3

/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city, to the number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns.

22/8/28 S.

C A N A D A
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE
SEPTEMBER
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
1928

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

NOTE:- STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY
TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOY-
MENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS
OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR
GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF
LABOUR, CANADA.

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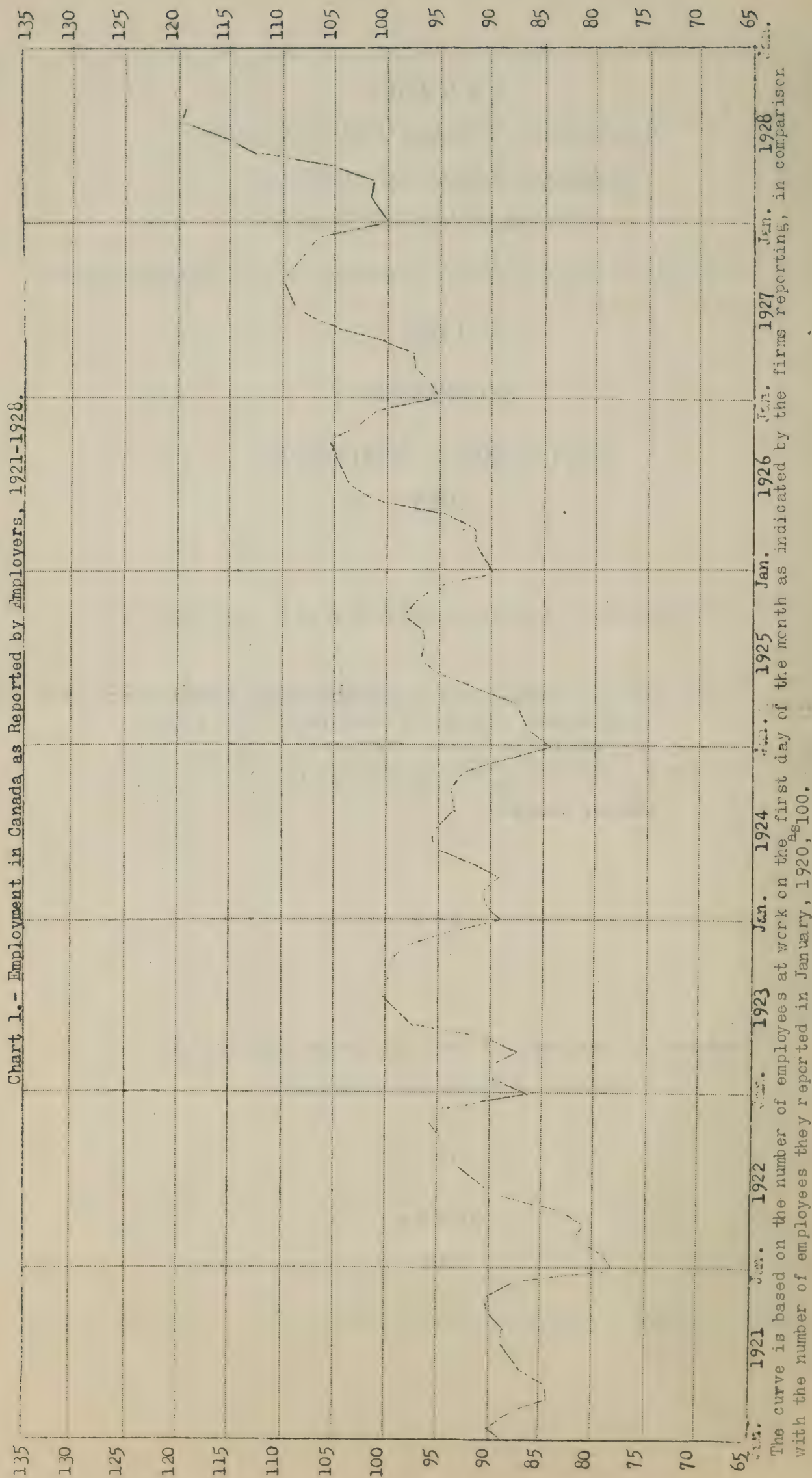
Published by authority of the Hon. James Malcolm, M. P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

+ + +

OTTAWA

1928

Chart 1.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers, 1921-1928.



The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the number of employees they reported in January, 1920, 100.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA

Issued September 29, 1928.

THE SEPTEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

Dominion Statistician: R. H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S. (Hon.), F.R.S.C.
Chief, General Statistics: S. A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.

Chiefly owing to the demands upon the labour market for workers to harvest the exceptionally large Western crop, there was a slight slowing-up of industrial activity at the beginning of September, but the situation continued considerably more favourable than in any month of the years, 1920-27. Owing to the smallness of the unit of employment, agriculture is not represented in these statistics, so that the pronounced increase in the numbers employed in that industry cannot here be measured. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics received data from 6,567 firms with a combined working force of 1,001,395 persons on September 1, as against 1,004,286 in the preceding month. The index number stood at 119.5, compared with 119.9 on August 1, 1928, and with 109.7, 104.9, 96.6, 93.1, 100.0, 93.7, and 88.7 on September 1, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively.

Manufacturing, logging, mining, communications and transportation showed heightened activity, while there were heavy seasonal losses in construction, and trade was rather quieter.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Quebec and Ontario reported improvement, while employment in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces and British Columbia declined moderately.

Maritime Provinces:- As on September 1 of most years of this record, there was a slackening in activity in the Maritime Provinces, chiefly in highway construction, while gains were noted in manufacturing. Statistics were received from 533 firms, whose staffs aggregated 76,917 workers, compared with 77,584 in the preceding month. The index of employment was several points higher than on the corresponding date of any other year of the record.

Quebec:- Further gains were noted in manufacturing, construction, communications, transportation and mining, while logging was also seasonally brisker. Within the manufacturing group, the largest increases were in textile, rubber, building material, tobacco, distilled and malt liquor factories. The working force of the 1,455 co-operating employers stood at 279,369 persons, as against 276,163 on August 1. Less extensive advances were registered at the beginning of September, 1927, when the index was several points lower.

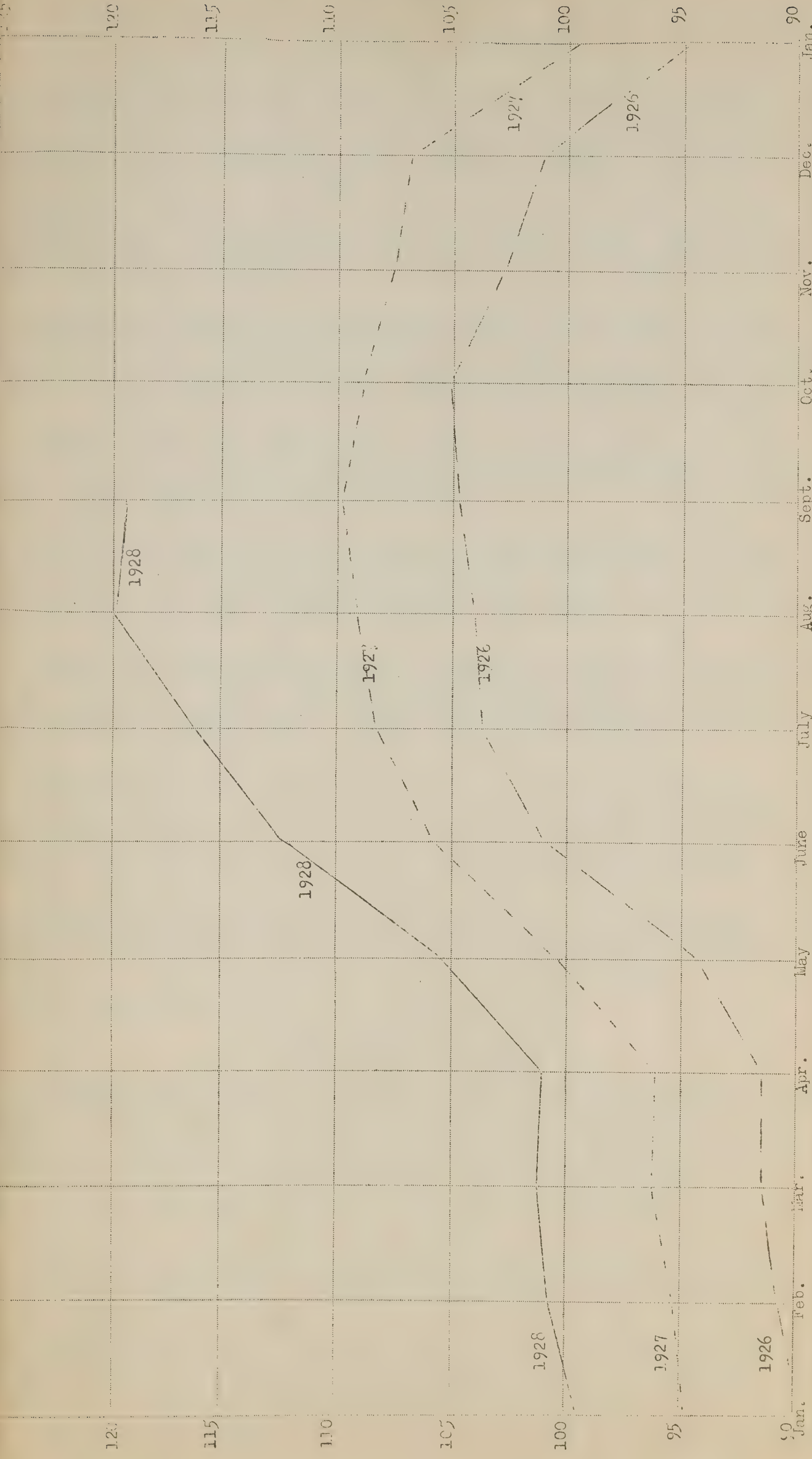
Ontario:- Increases on a rather smaller scale than on September 1 of a year ago were recorded in Ontario, where 2,997 firms enlarged their staffs by 997 employees to 413,184 on the date under review. Manufacturing as a whole employed fewer operatives, largely on account of losses in iron and steel and lumber plants, while there were gains in the rubber, textile, electrical apparatus, electric current, vegetable food and several other divisions. Logging camps reported considerable seasonal activity, and communications and transportation also showed improvement. The situation was decidedly more favourable than in the early autumn of 1927, or of any other year since the series was commenced.

Prairie Provinces:- Following five months of uninterrupted expansion, there was a reduction in employment in the Prairie Provinces, where the index continued much higher than on the same date of last year. Returns were tabulated from 874 employers of 144,015 workers, as compared with 149,522 at the beginning of August. Manufacturing, mining, communications, building and highway construction and trade afforded heightened employment, but railway construction was seasonally slacker.

British Columbia:- For the first time since the beginning of this year, there was a reduction in employment in British Columbia; this took place chiefly in construction, while communications, transportation, trade and logging showed improvement. The working force of the 709 firms furnishing data declined from 88,830 persons on August 1 to 79,910 at the beginning of September. The contraction involved about the same number of workers as that indicated on September 1, 1927, when employment was in smaller volume.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in these areas in recent months; the curves are based upon the number of workers indicated by the reporting firms at the beginning of the month, as compared with the number they employed in January 1920 as 100.

Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported Monthly by Employers, 1926-1928.



The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the firstday of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the number of employees they reported in January, 1920, as 100.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Employment advanced in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver, while in Ottawa slight curtailment was registered.

Montreal:- As on September 1, 1927, there was a large increase in Montreal on the date under review, 3,344 workers being added to the pay lists of the 781 co-operating firms, who employed 134,737. Manufactures (except of iron and steel products) showed general improvement; construction, transportation, communications and trade were also considerably busier. The index was higher than at the beginning of September in any other year of the record, which for this city goes back to 1922.

Quebec:- Heightened activity was indicated in Quebec, according to 103 employers of 12,016 persons, as compared with 11,797 in the preceding month. Most of the gain took place in construction and manufacturing. Employment was at its maximum during the four years' record for this city.

Toronto:- Manufacturing and communications afforded more employment, while construction and transportation were slacker. Statements were received from 844 firms with 114,869 workers, or 242 more than on August 1. Larger increases had been indicated on the corresponding date of a year ago, but employment then was below its present level; on the date under review it was, in fact, at its maximum in the record for this city.

Ottawa:- There was a small decline in Ottawa, chiefly in trade, while construction was brisker. The 141 firms furnishing returns reported 13,290 employees, compared with 13,401 in the preceding month. On September 1, 1927, practically no change had been noted, but the index then was many points lower.

Hamilton:- Manufacturing, particularly of electrical apparatus, textile and rubber products, reported improvement in Hamilton, while other industries showed little general change; 208 employers recorded 33,541 persons on their payroll, as against 32,975 on August 1. Employment was in greater volume than at the beginning of September of a year ago, or than in any other month of the record.

Windsor and the Other Border Cities:- Another large advance was registered in the Border Cities, where the 128 co-operating firms reported 21,626 workers, as against 20,388 in the preceding month. Automobile plants afforded increased employment and construction was also more active. A slight gain had been indicated on the same date of last year; the index number then was considerably lower.

Winnipeg:- Employment in Winnipeg continued to expand, the increases being on much the same scale as at the beginning of September, 1927, when the situation was not so favourable. Manufacturing, transportation, construction and trade recorded most of the improvement. An aggregate working force of 32,983 persons was reported by the 299 employers whose returns were received, and who had 32,162 employees in the preceding month.

Vancouver:- There was a slight increase in activity in Vancouver, according to statements received from 253 firms employing 28,561 workers, as against 28,514 on August 1. Construction reported reductions in personnel, while shipping was rather brisker. Employment was in greater volume than on the same date of a year ago.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

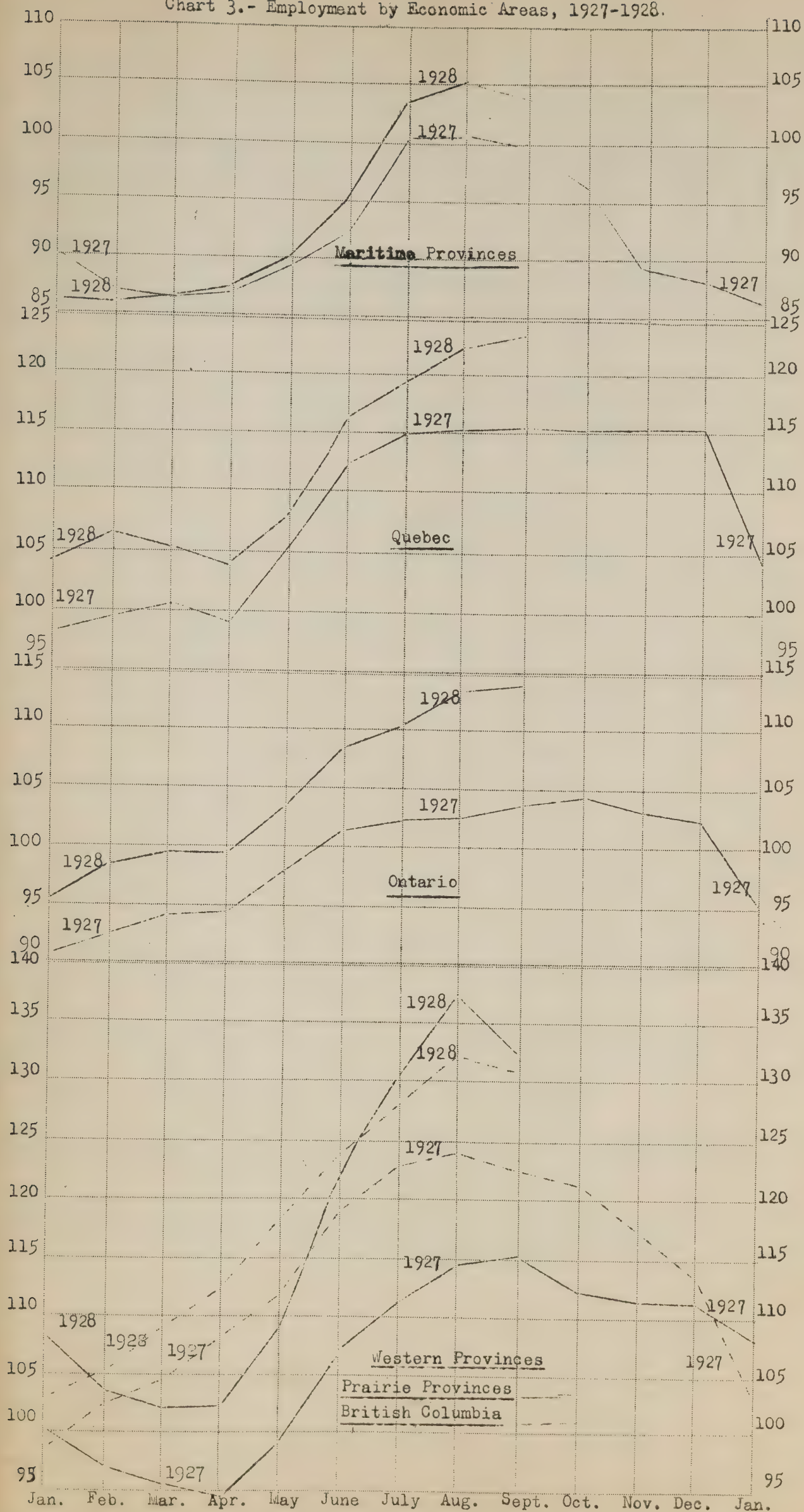
Manufacturing:- Iron and steel, lumber, pulp and paper factories showed curtailment, partly seasonal in character, while all other divisions of the group recorded improvement, that in the textile, rubber, electrical apparatus, electric current, food, tobacco, distilled and malt liquor industries being most pronounced. Statements were received from 4,018 manufacturers employing 538,015 operatives, or 1,916 more than at the beginning of August. Employment on September 1, 1927, had declined slightly, and the index then was between nine and ten points lower than on the date under review.

Logging:- The commencement of seasonal operations in logging camps caused a large increase in employment; the 226 co-operating firms employed 18,570 workers, compared with 17,094 in the preceding month. The index was slightly higher than on September 1, 1927.

Mining:- The coal and metallic ore divisions showed improvement which resulted in a gain of 545 persons in the mining group as a whole. The 230 operators furnishing data had 50,223 employees on September 1. Less pronounced advances were indicated at the beginning of September of a year ago, when conditions were not so favourable.

Communications:- Further important increases were noted in this division, chiefly in

Chart 3.- Employment by Economic Areas, 1927-1928.



telephones. Statistics were compiled from 187 companies and branches employing 27,737 workers, compared with 26,893 in their last report. Employment continued in greater volume than in the early autumn of 1927, or of any other year since the record was instituted.

Transportation:- Local and water transportation showed increased activity, but steam railway operation was rather slack. A combined force of 125,742 persons was registered by the 292 companies and divisional superintendents furnishing data in this group, as against 125,140 on August 1. The index was higher than on the same date of last year, when rather larger gains were indicated.

Construction and Maintenance:- There was a further though smaller increase in employment in building, but highway and railway construction showed seasonal losses, which were more marked than those recorded on September 1, 1927. The payrolls of the 793 contractors whose returns were tabulated aggregated 145,960 employees, or 8,113 less than in the preceding month. The situation was better than in the same month of any other year of the record.

Trade:- For the first time since January, there was a slight decline in trade, but employment continued at a higher level than in the autumn of any other year of the record, which was commenced in 1920. Returns were received from 644 retail and wholesale houses employing 75,342 persons, compared with 75,579 on August 1. Wholesale trade showed practically no change, while retail stores released some employees.

Index numbers by industries are given in Table 3 and 4.

EMPLOYMENT IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

The following notes on employment in the British Isles are taken from the latest available statistics of the British Ministry of Labour. The extracts respecting conditions in the United States are taken from the latest official reports received.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland:- Employment during July showed a further decline; among the approximately 11,800,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed, both temporarily and wholly, and in all industries was 11.7 on July 23, as compared with 10.8 on June 25, 1928, and 9.2 on July 25, 1927. Recent press reports state that 1,320,000 workers were out of work on August 27, 1928, an increase of 11,840 in the week and of 270,739 in the year.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

Employment in selected manufactures in the United States increased 1.5 p.c. in August, as compared with July, according to data tabulated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from 11,097 establishments with 3,111,655 employees. The index, with the 1923 average as 100, stood at 86.0, as compared with 84.7 in July, 1928, and 87.4 in August, 1927. The most pronounced increases were in the stove, steamfitting, pottery, piano, sugar, fertilizer, clothing and millinery and automobile industries, while the largest declines were in the slaughtering and meat-packing, shipbuilding, rubber footwear, cotton goods and machine tool groups. State

New York:- According to the Bureau of Statistics and Information, employment in New York State factories showed an increase of one p.c. during August as compared with July. Large gains were reported in the metal and clothing groups, while declines were indicated in the food, paper and printing industries.

Massachusetts:- Returns tabulated by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 989 factories showed that they employed 198,082 persons in August, as compared with 194,580 in July. The largest gains were in boot and shoe and cotton mills, while the woollen and worsted group afforded reduced employment.

Illinois:- The Illinois Department of Labor reported an increase of 1.9 p.c. in the employment afforded during August as compared with July. The greatest improvement was in the metal, wood, textile, coal-mining and construction industries.

Wisconsin:- There was an increase of 4.2 p.c. in employment in factories in Wisconsin between June 15 and July 15, according to the "Wisconsin Labor Market." The increase was almost entirely seasonal, being reported chiefly in canning and preserving establishments.

Note: Number employed by the reporting firms in Jan. 1920 = 100 in every case. The "Relative Weight" in Tables 1, 2, 3 and 4 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area or industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

Table 1. Index Numbers of Employment by Economic Areas.

	<u>Canada</u>	<u>Maritime Provinces</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Ontario</u>	<u>Prairie Provinces</u>	<u>British Columbia</u>
Sept. 1, 1921	88.7	93.5	87.4	83.7	98.5	95.6
Sept. 1, 1922	93.7	90.3	91.6	91.9	101.2	102.0
Sept. 1, 1923	100.0	101.4	100.1	98.1	101.1	106.6
Jan. 1, 1924	88.7	86.3	90.5	86.1	94.3	90.9
Feb. 1	90.6	83.2	92.8	90.0	92.1	92.7
March 1	90.7	82.4	93.5	89.8	89.6	97.1
April 1	89.3	84.6	91.5	87.6	87.0	99.6
May 1	91.8	88.1	94.1	89.8	89.4	102.9
June 1	95.2	90.0	99.9	92.1	94.1	103.4
July 1	95.9	90.6	100.6	91.4	99.1	105.8
Aug. 1	94.7	90.2	98.7	90.3	96.4	107.1
Sept. 1	93.1	86.6	97.8	88.9	93.9	106.0
Oct. 1	93.9	88.3	97.6	91.6	91.4	104.0
Nov. 1	93.0	83.7	97.1	90.4	94.1	102.1
Dec. 1	90.8	79.3	95.3	88.4	91.8	100.0
Jan. 1, 1925	83.9	78.5	85.0	81.4	88.1	92.9
Feb. 1	86.1	79.1	89.1	83.4	86.4	95.1
March 1	87.0	81.7	89.6	85.0	85.0	98.1
April 1	87.2	83.4	89.8	84.9	84.1	100.1
May 1	90.8	86.6	94.2	87.7	88.0	105.1
June 1	94.5	90.3	100.6	89.8	93.1	106.5
July 1	96.8	99.4	101.1	91.8	95.9	108.0
Aug. 1	96.3	92.2	101.1	90.8	97.3	112.2
Sept. 1	96.6	88.4	101.3	92.7	96.0	114.2
Oct. 1	98.3	88.1	102.7	94.3	99.8	114.8
Nov. 1	97.1	85.5	101.1	93.7	99.1	111.5
Dec. 1	95.3	83.5	98.5	92.6	97.5	109.0
Jan. 1, 1926	89.6	84.4	90.7	86.3	95.1	100.5
Feb. 1	90.7	85.1	92.6	88.1	90.7	103.6
March 1	91.5	88.7	94.0	89.2	88.6	103.3
April 1	91.4	84.7	95.7	88.0	88.2	108.3
May 1	94.3	83.8	99.0	90.4	92.5	113.5
June 1	101.0	87.9	103.8	95.2	103.5	116.6
July 1	103.7	91.1	112.8	97.0	107.3	118.1
Aug. 1	104.2	94.5	113.5	96.7	106.5	120.8
Sept. 1	104.9	96.7	113.1	97.9	106.9	121.8
Oct. 1	105.2	94.2	113.1	98.7	110.0	119.2
Nov. 1	102.8	86.6	110.6	97.4	107.7	116.0
Dec. 1	101.1	85.1	107.7	96.8	105.4	112.7
Jan. 1, 1927	94.8	90.8	98.2	90.9	100.6	98.8
Feb. 1	95.4	87.5	99.9	92.3	97.2	102.5
March 1	96.3	86.8	100.9	94.0	95.9	104.8
April 1	96.2	87.2	99.2	94.3	94.8	108.3
May 1	100.6	89.6	105.5	98.1	99.7	112.0
June 1	105.9	92.2	112.8	101.5	107.2	118.9
July 1	108.4	100.5	115.0	102.3	111.5	122.9
Aug. 1	109.2	100.9	115.2	102.6	114.8	124.0
Sept. 1	109.7	100.0	115.9	103.8	115.2	122.5
Oct. 1	109.0	96.3	115.4	104.3	112.5	121.5
Nov. 1	107.5	89.2	115.6	103.1	111.5	117.5
Dec. 1	106.8	88.3	115.5	102.5	111.6	113.8
Jan. 1, 1928	99.5	86.5	104.5	95.7	108.3	103.0
Feb. 1	100.8	86.4	106.6	98.5	103.9	105.4
March 1	101.4	86.9	105.8	99.8	102.5	109.3
April 1	101.1	87.7	104.1	99.5	102.6	112.7
May 1	105.5	90.3	108.0	103.4	109.3	118.8
June 1	112.4	95.5	116.1	108.5	122.4	123.9
July 1	116.3	103.5	119.2	110.5	130.7	128.5
Aug. 1	119.9	105.3	122.6	113.6	137.5	131.7
Sept. 1	119.5	104.4	123.9	113.9	132.2	131.2

Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at Sept. 1, 1928.

100.0	7.7	27.9	41.2	14.4	8.8
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Table 2.- Index Numbers of Employment by Principal Cities (Jan. 1920=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Sept. 1, 1922	90.5	-	88.3	-	-	-	98.9	102.2
Sept. 1, 1923	93.6	-	89.6	107.5	92.2	-	89.9	104.3
Sept. 1, 1924	92.9	96.4	85.3	100.6	79.4	-	86.4	104.0
Sept. 1, 1925	97.3	97.4	88.5	98.5	86.9	85.6	88.0	113.9
Sept. 1, 1926	104.6	103.5	92.3	98.6	100.3	109.2	101.6	124.2
Jan. 1, 1927	92.5	100.9	90.2	87.3	93.1	57.7	99.3	107.3
Feb. 1	93.3	97.2	89.9	89.2	93.1	96.8	97.5	111.3
Mar. 1	94.6	98.8	90.1	90.1	94.2	103.2	97.1	114.6
Apr. 1	96.8	101.5	92.7	92.1	96.3	77.4	96.3	114.9
May 1	100.6	104.1	95.3	101.9	97.4	99.5	97.2	117.2
June 1	103.1	109.7	96.8	104.7	100.2	98.9	99.0	119.8
July 1	104.9	112.7	97.5	108.2	99.9	83.0	102.0	122.6
Aug. 1	104.8	115.4	97.6	110.5	101.7	86.1	103.6	120.8
Sept. 1	106.4	118.6	98.9	110.5	98.1	86.5	107.4	118.7
Oct. 1	107.2	120.5	99.7	110.6	98.3	83.3	106.2	119.0
Nov. 1	108.0	122.5	99.1	106.2	101.0	81.7	105.7	115.2
Dec. 1	107.3	118.6	100.0	101.7	101.9	84.5	108.9	114.0
Jan. 1, 1928	97.4	108.1	95.1	98.7	92.0	83.4	106.7	108.9
Feb. 1	99.0	109.7	95.4	99.1	97.6	89.1	99.8	110.6
Mar. 1	99.7	105.4	96.2	98.8	96.6	103.8	99.6	114.5
Apr. 1	100.5	106.7	97.5	99.1	97.9	125.4	101.5	116.1
May 1	104.5	111.5	99.7	113.4	99.7	136.9	106.2	121.1
June 1	111.4	115.7	102.0	111.2	102.7	147.9	108.2	124.1
July 1	112.0	124.8	102.9	120.6	103.8	160.7	111.0	125.1
Aug. 1	114.0	124.2	104.5	124.4	106.7	176.1	113.8	129.5
Sept. 1	116.8	126.8	104.6	123.6	108.8	188.0	116.4	129.8
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Sept. 1, 1928								
	13.5	1.2	11.5	1.3	3.3	2.2	3.3	2.9

Table 3.- Index Numbers of Employment by Industries (Jan. 1920=100).

All Industries									
	Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Sept. 1, 1921	88.7	79.3	41.9	96.0	106.8	106.6	141.6	107.3	92.1
Sept. 1, 1922	93.7	86.5	36.5	97.1	103.4	111.9	164.3	105.0	90.8
Sept. 1, 1923	100.0	93.0	43.1	104.0	106.4	113.4	180.9	120.3	92.0
Sept. 1, 1924	93.1	84.5	43.7	99.1	113.1	107.8	165.3	121.7	92.1
Sept. 1, 1925	96.6	89.4	38.5	93.7	114.8	108.7	175.5	125.9	95.6
Sept. 1, 1926	104.9	96.9	37.0	97.2	120.1	113.4	217.6	132.2	98.9
Jan. 1, 1927	94.8	87.5	75.4	100.1	115.9	107.3	119.2	115.8	110.8
Feb. 1	95.4	90.7	82.6	99.4	115.5	103.4	110.2	114.9	103.0
Mar. 1	96.3	92.2	76.2	97.1	116.2	103.7	117.8	116.5	102.0
Apr. 1	96.2	93.8	47.5	98.5	118.7	104.2	118.1	118.5	103.1
May 1	100.6	96.1	45.8	99.0	120.4	109.1	154.7	121.4	105.3
June 1	105.9	98.8	48.1	100.9	120.6	113.5	197.8	126.0	105.7
July 1	108.4	98.7	38.9	101.9	123.4	115.9	235.1	135.4	106.8
Aug. 1	109.2	98.9	37.8	104.6	124.1	113.7	244.8	138.6	108.2
Sept. 1	109.7	98.7	43.4	105.1	124.8	114.7	245.2	143.6	109.3
Oct. 1	109.0	98.3	53.8	106.6	124.8	115.4	227.9	138.0	110.3
Nov. 1	107.5	97.0	75.6	106.5	123.6	115.4	199.0	129.2	112.8
Dec. 1	106.8	96.4	101.2	108.1	121.8	116.0	162.2	127.9	122.2
Jan. 1, 1928	99.5	90.5	90.4	107.6	119.8	107.7	128.1	126.1	121.4
Feb. 1	100.8	94.5	93.9	108.2	117.5	107.0	123.3	126.6	110.9
Mar. 1	101.4	96.8	88.4	106.5	117.8	105.4	119.4	126.1	110.6
Apr. 1	101.1	98.5	48.9	104.2	119.1	106.4	128.1	129.8	112.0
May 1	105.5	100.7	43.5	106.6	122.2	109.1	169.1	133.7	112.6
June 1	112.4	104.0	47.6	107.3	124.4	117.0	223.0	141.7	114.6
July 1	116.3	105.4	40.9	108.1	126.0	118.4	264.6	152.2	118.0
Aug. 1	119.9	107.7	40.6	111.4	129.5	120.4	287.6	157.7	119.8
Sept. 1	119.5	108.2	44.4	112.4	133.3	120.9	272.6	159.5	119.4
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Sept. 1, 1928 .									
	100.0	53.7	1.8	5.0	2.8	12.6	14.6	2.0	7.5

Table 4.-Index Numbers of Employment in Canada by Industries (Jan. 1920 = 100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Sept. 1 1928	Aug. 1 1928	Sept. 1 1927	Sept. 1 1926	Sept. 1 1925	Sept. 1 1924
Manufacturing	53.7	108.2	107.7	98.7	96.9	89.4	84.5
Animal products - edible	2.0	119.7	116.1	114.2	108.4	104.2	100.2
Fur and products	.1	85.6	78.8	85.1	85.9	84.0	87.3
Leather and products	1.7	79.6	79.2	81.5	78.5	72.3	73.7
Lumber and products	6.0	121.0	121.7	115.0	119.5	115.1	110.5
Rough and dressed lumber	4.0	142.5	143.8	139.9	150.8	145.5	143.5
Furniture	.9	98.3	99.9	89.4	83.1	77.3	66.3
Other lumber products	1.1	90.1	89.4	78.4	78.4	75.4	69.7
Musical instruments	.3	72.4	67.3	70.1	75.5	62.5	62.3
Plant products - edible	3.1	111.9	111.2	107.8	107.3	104.4	101.8
Pulp and paper products	6.3	123.6	125.2	117.9	113.8	102.9	100.5
Pulp and paper	3.3	138.4	140.7	134.2	131.2	111.4	107.4
Paper products	.8	111.4	108.7	99.1	92.5	88.8	87.6
Printing and publishing	2.2	110.2	112.5	105.2	100.4	97.6	96.6
Rubber products	1.7	121.4	115.1	101.2	87.0	89.9	67.3
Textile products	7.6	98.9	97.5	97.0	92.5	88.0	79.9
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.0	119.8	118.4	118.9	105.9	100.9	84.7
Hosiery and knit goods	1.5	106.0	105.1	99.9	102.8	92.4	82.3
Garments and personal furnishings	2.2	75.2	72.9	72.9	74.0	72.3	72.6
Other textile products	.9	106.7	107.1	109.3	98.3	94.6	86.2
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	1.5	122.4	120.0	109.3	102.2	103.9	99.3
Wood distillates and extracts	.0	121.2	103.8	104.2	84.1	73.6	105.8
Chemicals and allied products	.7	93.8	91.0	87.6	84.1	79.6	82.3
Clay, glass and stone products	1.3	120.6	118.8	107.2	109.5	90.0	89.7
Electric current	1.6	166.4	165.2	147.7	134.0	138.3	133.2
Electrical apparatus	1.2	152.0	146.8	133.6	125.4	109.2	107.2
Iron and steel products	15.0	95.8	96.7	80.8	82.4	71.0	65.7
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.5	74.6	74.0	64.9	62.2	49.8	42.2
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.3	97.0	94.4	84.5	75.9	71.2	65.4
Agricultural implements	.8	79.9	85.3	77.4	79.6	57.2	39.5
Land vehicles	6.9	112.8	115.5	90.5	98.4	86.1	82.3
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.4	33.3	36.2	28.6	30.5	30.0	28.1
Heating appliances	.5	105.9	99.9	91.9	89.8	83.8	82.0
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.9	138.0	143.6	110.5	99.7	75.7	74.0
Foundry and machine shop products	.7	101.6	99.0	80.4	81.4	73.4	64.2
Other iron and steel products	2.0	90.4	88.6	83.5	81.6	71.1	67.1
Non-ferrous metal products	1.9	122.5	122.0	108.5	102.8	83.8	78.0
Mineral products	1.3	142.8	141.3	112.0	108.1	110.9	108.0
Miscellaneous	.4	93.3	96.2	89.3	85.5	82.5	82.6
Logging	1.8	44.4	40.6	43.4	37.0	38.5	43.7
Mining	5.0	112.4	111.4	105.1	97.2	93.7	99.1
Coal	2.6	84.3	83.4	85.2	80.6	73.0	84.8
Metallic ores	1.5	202.5	198.9	175.5	154.7	157.0	148.1
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	.9	145.3	146.5	120.0	111.3	107.1	99.9
Communications	2.8	133.3	129.5	124.8	120.1	114.8	113.1
Telegraphs	.6	147.3	142.1	132.3	126.5	119.1	113.8
Telephones	2.2	129.7	126.3	122.8	118.4	115.6	112.9
Transportation	12.6	120.9	120.4	114.7	113.4	108.7	107.8
Street railways and cartage	2.3	131.4	130.0	123.2	118.4	115.1	114.9
Steam railways	8.8	110.0	110.9	103.6	102.4	98.4	98.5
Shipping and stevedoring	1.5	219.0	204.5	216.7	224.9	208.3	195.6
Construction and maintenance	14.6	272.6	287.6	245.2	217.6	175.5	165.3
Building	5.1	244.2	232.7	215.3	199.4	147.2	140.9
Highway	3.7	3225.7	3432.4	3673.3	2893.2	2523.4	1945.6
Railway	5.8	182.8	211.9	163.9	153.9	130.1	132.0
Services	2.0	159.5	157.7	143.6	132.2	125.9	121.7
Hotels and restaurants	1.1	171.4	168.9	155.4	144.1	142.7	136.2
Professional	.2	140.9	140.1	116.5	116.9	108.9	101.0
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.7	148.7	147.6	135.2	120.4	106.6	105.3
Trade	7.5	119.4	119.8	109.3	98.9	95.6	92.1
Retail	5.2	123.4	124.0	110.0	97.8	94.9	89.7
Wholesale	2.3	111.1	111.1	107.9	101.0	96.8	96.6
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	119.5	119.9	109.7	104.9	96.6	93.1

1/ The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by firms making returns on the date under review.

Table 5.- Index Numbers of Employment by Economic Areas and Industries (Jan. 1920=100)

Areas and Industries		Relative Weight	Sept. 1 1928	Sept. 1 1928	Sept. 1 1927	Sept. 1 1926	Sept. 1 1925	Sept. 1 1924
Maritime Provinces - Manufacturing		35.5	85.3	84.3	83.3	85.2	78.6	79.0
Lumber products		6.7	115.7	118.1	128.4	142.8	126.1	137.7
Pulp and paper		3.9	146.6	147.2	131.0	123.7	120.7	112.5
Textile products		4.4	90.2	91.1	100.0	95.2	90.4	86.5
Iron and steel		11.8	65.2	61.9	56.3	58.2	48.0	47.2
Other manufactures		8.7	85.9	85.5	85.8	87.8	86.8	86.2
Logging		.4	11.5	18.7	12.9	12.4	7.9	9.3
Mining		21.0	103.0	103.0	103.0	99.4	87.2	100.5
Communications		3.1	102.3	98.5	93.2	92.6	90.4	95.6
Transportation		12.8	76.1	75.9	73.8	73.0	72.1	69.3
Construction		21.3	362.0	384.6	325.2	278.9	241.3	166.3
Services		.7	194.5	156.8	141.9	146.4	144.8	136.0
Trade		5.2	125.4	126.1	116.2	110.0	113.1	108.3
Maritime Provinces - All Industries		100.0	104.4	105.3	100.0	96.7	88.4	86.6
Quebec Manufacturing		59.1	107.8	107.0	100.9	97.4	90.5	87.8
Lumber products		4.3	138.3	136.2	131.2	134.9	131.0	141.3
Pulp and paper		8.5	127.2	129.4	119.6	119.6	105.0	102.5
Textile products		12.2	108.3	106.3	108.1	95.9	94.3	82.4
Iron and steel		12.4	86.8	88.1	78.4	79.6	71.2	71.2
Other manufactures		21.7	111.5	108.9	101.9	97.5	90.7	89.1
Logging		2.4	53.2	51.0	43.4	43.2	41.4	35.3
Mining		1.9	139.9	134.4	125.9	110.7	86.5	77.5
Communications		2.7	171.2	165.9	160.6	150.0	146.9	140.8
Transportation		12.3	142.8	142.0	139.7	142.5	139.1	136.1
Construction		14.1	309.4	300.2	290.2	297.5	192.8	188.3
Services		1.8	174.5	172.0	172.1	159.0	150.3	143.6
Trade		5.7	133.4	134.9	120.1	108.2	102.7	94.4
Quebec - All industries		100.0	123.9	122.6	115.9	113.1	101.3	97.8
Ontario Manufacturing		64.6	106.6	106.6	95.2	93.7	86.3	79.7
Lumber products		6.3	117.4	120.1	108.8	112.2	108.2	105.0
Pulp and Paper		6.9	120.4	120.2	114.6	107.7	101.4	99.4
Textile products		8.7	90.0	89.7	86.8	88.4	82.1	76.6
Iron and steel		20.6	104.8	106.4	84.4	86.3	72.0	6.1
Other manufactures		22.1	109.5	107.5	100.5	94.4	92.1	86.7
Logging		1.1	27.8	19.3	30.9	21.3	28.7	39.5
Mining		3.0	186.1	187.1	154.7	140.0	144.5	134.6
Communications		2.5	126.7	124.0	122.2	116.5	110.4	111.4
Transportation		9.7	122.4	121.9	116.9	113.0	109.4	110.9
Construction		10.7	235.8	236.1	225.5	173.3	161.3	177.7
Services		1.7	154.3	154.1	140.4	124.8	119.0	119.5
Trade		6.7	112.0	114.0	104.2	94.2	93.8	93.5
Ontario - All Industries		100.0	113.9	113.6	103.8	97.9	92.7	88.9
Prairie Provinces-Manufacturing		29.2	125.6	124.5	111.2	105.1	99.0	98.8
Lumber and products		2.3	111.5	112.0	95.4	85.5	93.3	79.8
Pulp and paper		2.5	120.5	128.7	122.9	97.0	92.5	94.0
Textile products		1.6	135.3	116.7	114.0	106.1	100.2	88.6
Iron and steel		12.1	114.8	114.5	103.2	103.6	94.9	97.9
Other manufactures		10.7	144.8	142.8	123.8	115.6	108.7	109.2
Logging		.2	6.7	8.8	5.7	5.7	6.2	9.1
Mining		5.5	78.9	76.0	73.7	62.7	56.6	66.9
Communications		3.3	110.2	107.9	101.4	99.0	94.3	92.7
Transportation		21.0	119.6	119.9	108.6	106.0	95.3	95.8
Construction		23.3	311.3	374.5	245.4	220.1	174.0	148.3
Services		3.0	184.1	180.6	142.0	130.5	121.1	115.3
Trade		14.5	109.8	108.6	98.7	87.8	82.4	80.2
Prairie Provinces-All Industries		100.0	132.2	137.5	115.2	106.9	96.0	93.9
British Columbia-Manufacturing		42.1	129.5	128.5	120.0	127.1	112.0	98.7
Lumber products		15.8	119.2	117.9	114.7	122.4	117.1	93.9
Pulp and paper		4.8	115.4	121.8	119.6	132.4	100.4	96.0
Textile products		1.0	142.9	130.7	113.2	126.4	101.9	100.4
Iron and steel		4.2	59.3	59.4	50.5	52.2	50.2	52.5
Other manufactures		16.3	223.5	220.0	200.7	210.4	185.7	167.6
Logging		7.6	111.2	107.5	114.0	96.7	88.8	100.0
Mining		9.2	97.9	97.7	96.3	93.8	108.7	112.7
Communications		3.2	167.2	158.5	148.4	151.0	138.8	127.1
Transportation		12.7	124.2	121.7	115.4	115.0	113.7	109.4
Construction		13.9	182.7	203.6	161.3	153.7	143.2	116.5
Services		3.3	122.5	125.3	118.5	113.2	110.5	102.9
Trade		8.0	159.8	154.0	148.3	135.9	127.0	115.0
British Columbia - All Industries		100.0	131.2	131.7	122.5	121.8	114.2	106.0

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area, to total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns on the date under review.

Table 6. - Index Numbers of Employment by Cities and Principal Industries (Jan. 1920=100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Sept. 1 1928	Aug. 1 1928	Sept. 1 1927	Sept. 1 1926	Sept. 1 1925	Sept. 1 1924
<u>Montreal - Manufacturing</u>	64.3	96.3	95.1	89.4	88.9	82.0	79.6
Plant products - edible	4.5	100.3	101.5	102.7	102.0	98.5	96.8
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.2	99.6	100.0	96.1	94.3	94.0	93.7
Textiles	11.1	85.9	82.4	86.8	81.1	80.8	72.8
Tobacco, distilled & malt liquors	5.5	101.7	99.5	95.3	94.4	96.6	97.6
Iron and steel	15.8	83.9	86.6	72.9	76.4	63.6	65.7
Other manufactures	23.2	111.1	107.3	99.5	99.6	89.7	85.1
Communications	4.3	179.4	174.6	169.0	153.4	155.5	147.8
Transportation	8.9	227.7	211.9	203.0	216.7	198.2	181.0
Construction	9.2	301.0	274.4	226.3	224.9	214.5	170.0
Trade	10.5	133.8	132.9	121.2	108.4	103.2	93.4
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	116.8	114.0	106.4	104.6	97.3	92.9
<u>Quebec - Manufacturing</u>	58.4	103.1	102.1	87.6	84.4	81.2	82.5
Leather products	17.1	87.0	88.3	91.8	83.3	88.2	87.0
Other manufactures	41.3	111.6	109.5	85.4	85.1	77.2	79.9
Transportation	11.6	197.0	209.3	183.3	184.8	187.7	126.4
Construction	18.8	320.3	268.5	358.2	260.2	176.4	230.4
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	126.8	124.2	118.6	103.5	97.4	96.4
<u>Toronto - Manufacturing</u>	64.8	95.9	95.3	89.5	86.6	83.0	78.7
Plant products - edible	5.7	98.4	97.2	96.8	89.6	90.6	88.9
Printing and publishing	9.5	109.3	110.3	101.0	98.0	94.3	92.6
Textiles	10.4	73.0	72.5	74.0	76.0	74.2	72.9
Iron and steel	12.4	107.2	108.8	87.8	85.9	75.3	64.7
Other manufactures	26.8	98.3	96.2	93.4	88.4	85.4	80.7
Communications	4.4	135.9	131.9	134.8	130.0	121.1	122.0
Transportation	5.5	126.4	128.9	110.2	104.7	111.1	114.0
Construction	5.0	198.5	203.5	221.5	142.0	111.9	101.0
Trade	16.9	108.3	109.7	103.6	94.2	93.6	93.3
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	104.6	104.5	98.9	92.3	88.5	85.3
<u>Ottawa - Manufacturing</u>	57.2	115.3	115.3	108.7	97.7	97.3	92.5
Lumber products	12.0	131.1	130.9	130.6	126.8	131.3	118.3
Pulp and paper	19.9	95.3	96.1	90.5	86.4	85.5	82.8
Other manufactures	25.3	128.9	128.0	116.0	96.0	94.2	90.4
Construction	14.6	352.6	314.9	186.9	152.6	144.3	182.8
Trade	13.3	105.1	116.7	93.6	83.7	85.1	89.7
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	123.6	124.4	110.5	98.6	98.5	100.6
<u>Hamilton - Manufacturing</u>	85.6	105.5	103.4	95.3	96.8	82.1	74.6
Textiles	16.9	96.8	96.5	100.4	106.9	97.3	90.1
Electrical apparatus	11.9	146.7	136.8	116.5	115.7	95.5	104.1
Iron and steel	34.3	96.2	94.1	82.9	87.0	64.3	51.7
Other manufactures	22.5	113.0	112.6	104.8	98.0	95.8	90.5
Construction	3.2	196.2	184.2	161.3	224.7	246.4	170.0
Trade	5.2	122.5	124.4	103.0	102.3	102.0	106.3
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	108.8	106.7	98.1	100.3	86.9	79.4
<u>Windsor - Manufacturing</u>	84.2	184.6	176.1	74.8	101.9	80.1	-
Iron and steel	71.1	211.8	202.0	71.3	110.8	82.3	-
Other manufactures	13.1	108.6	104.7	85.4	74.4	73.7	-
Construction	6.1	178.3	133.3	144.4	140.1	91.5	-
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	188.0	176.1	86.5	109.2	85.6	-
<u>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</u>	39.8	127.7	125.9	116.4	110.2	98.4	95.7
Animal products - edible	4.7	160.6	145.1	146.5	144.2	133.7	138.1
Plant products - edible	4.3	93.3	89.2	92.5	88.5	87.3	91.6
Printing and publishing	6.2	96.0	105.9	102.0	90.3	83.2	84.2
Textiles	5.6	127.3	114.5	109.5	106.3	98.2	89.3
Other manufactures	19.0	148.7	147.3	128.0	121.9	102.5	96.1
Transportation	6.9	115.0	107.7	102.6	97.5	95.5	101.9
Construction	6.2	159.9	141.6	148.0	230.3	80.7	80.5
Trade	40.3	106.5	105.9	98.9	85.1	80.0	76.4
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	116.4	113.8	107.4	101.6	88.0	86.4
<u>Vancouver - Manufacturing</u>	40.7	101.5	102.1	90.1	102.0	95.5	84.5
Lumber products	12.2	109.9	114.3	100.0	124.3	125.1	106.0
Other manufactures	28.5	98.2	97.5	86.2	93.1	83.6	75.9
Communications	8.4	173.0	166.9	157.8	163.2	151.7	135.8
Transportation	17.0	157.7	152.2	144.4	147.6	137.5	132.3
Construction	8.0	206.6	218.1	182.3	202.8	144.8	146.5
Services	4.8	115.2	122.2	116.3	109.5	104.3	94.1
Trade	20.9	159.1	156.0	151.4	137.2	127.0	114.7
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	129.8	129.5	118.7	124.2	113.9	104.0

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city, to the number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns.

77-002

CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE
OCTOBER
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
1928

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

NOTE: - STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.

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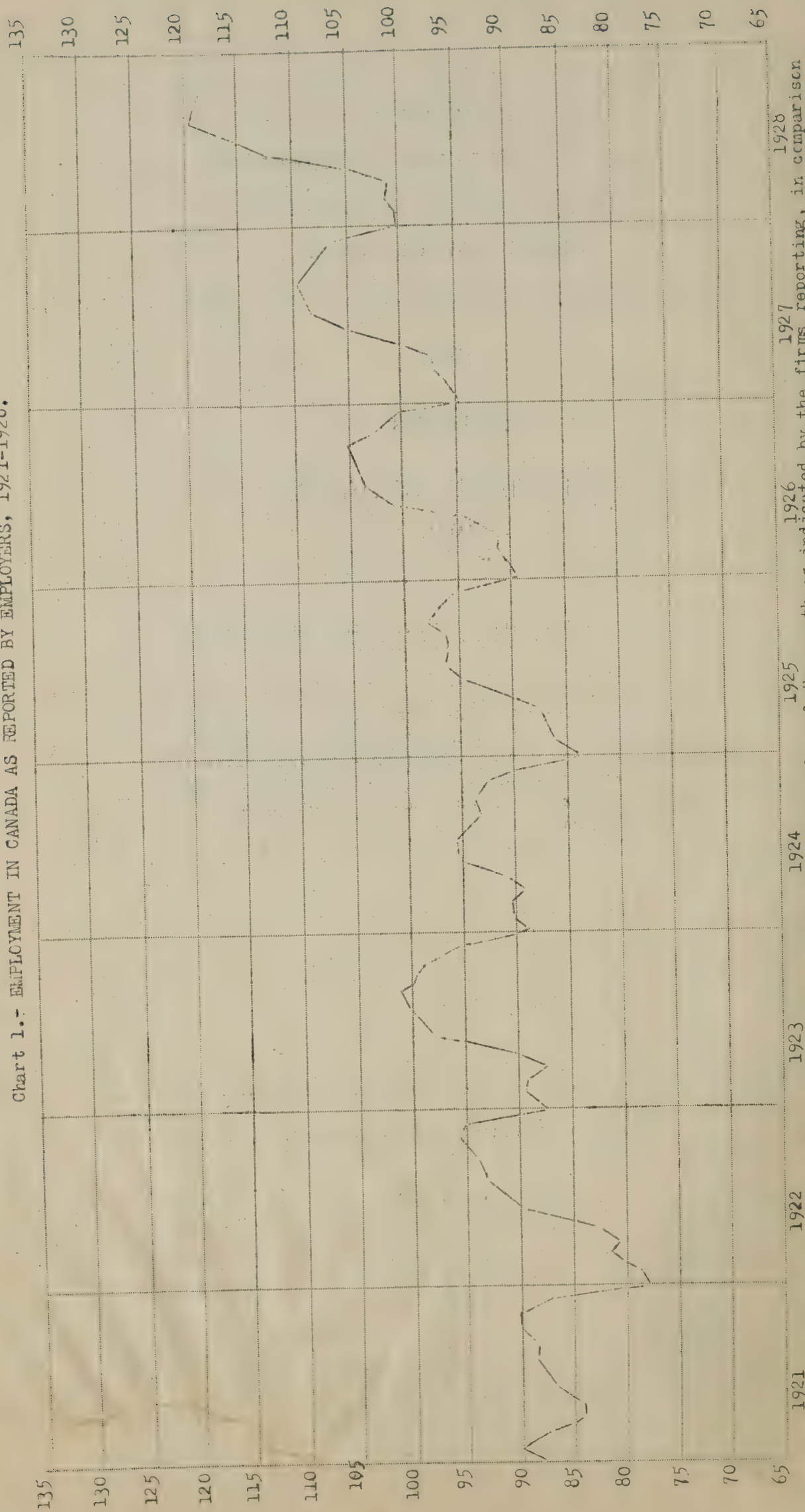
Published by authority of the Hon. James Malcolm, M. P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

+ + +

OTTAWA

1928

Chart 1.- EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS, 1921-1928.



The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the number of employees they reported in January, 1920, as 100.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA

Issued Oct. 24, 1928.

THE OCTOBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

Dominion Statistician: R.H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S. (Hon.), F.R.S.C.
Chief, General Statistics Branch: S.A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.

There was a further small decline in employment at the beginning of October, according to statements received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 6,627 employers, whose staffs aggregated 998,851 persons, as compared with 1,003,601 in the preceding month. Employment on the same date of last year had shown a similar slackening; the situation then, however, was not so favourable as on the date under review, when the index stood at 118.9, compared with 119.5 on Sept. 1, and with 109.0, 105.2, 98.3, 93.9, 99.5, 94.6 and 90.2 on Oct. 1, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. Thus the index on Oct. 1, 1928, was for this time of the year the highest on record.

The most pronounced curtailment was in construction, where it was seasonal in character; activity in this group, however, continued much greater than in the autumn of any other year since the record was commenced in 1920. Manufactures showed a decline, chiefly in lumber mills where the season's cut was approaching completion, and in iron and steel plants, while the personnel of summer hotels was also reduced. On the other hand, logging, mining, transportation and trade registered improvement.

EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES.

Ontario firms afforded heightened employment, but elsewhere there were contractions, of which the most marked was in Quebec.

Maritime Provinces.- Further and rather larger losses were indicated in the Maritime Provinces, where 551 employers reduced their payrolls from 77,537 persons on Sept. 1, to 76,603 at the beginning of October. This curtailment involved less than half as many workers as that recorded on the same date of last year, when the index was decidedly lower. Construction and services reported the bulk of the decline, while the tendency was favourable in manufacturing, logging, mining and trade.

Quebec.- There was a decrease in Quebec, repeating the downward movement noted on Oct. 1, 1927, when employment was not so brisk. Statistics were compiled from 1,448 firms with 276,080 workers, compared with 279,243 at the beginning of September. Manufacturing and construction registered most of the reduction, while logging, mining and trade afforded more employment.

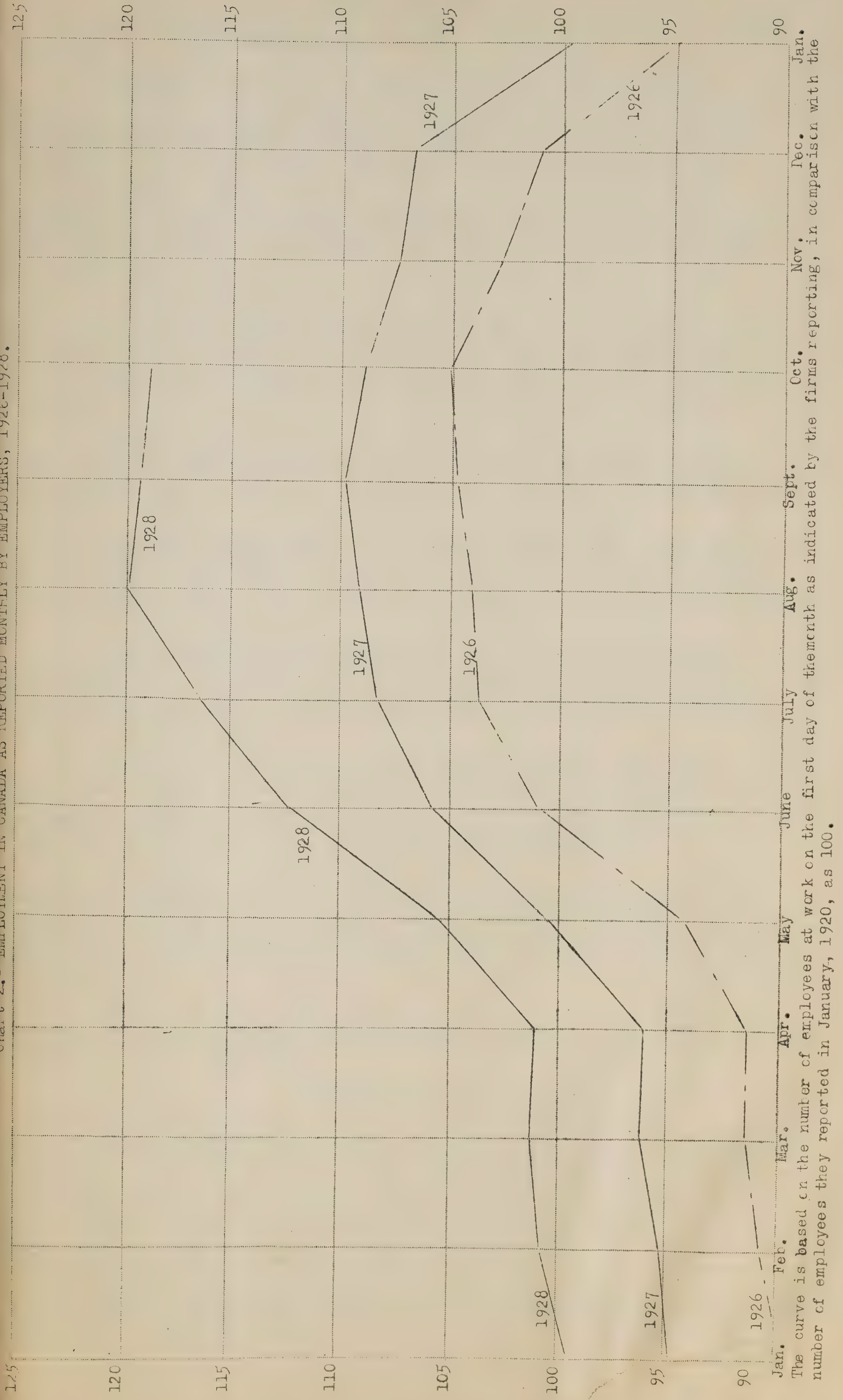
Ontario.- Continued improvement in the situation was indicated in Ontario, according to 3,032 employers of 416,957 persons, or 2,275 more than in the preceding month. Additions to staffs had also been noted on Oct. 1 of a year ago, but employment then was in smaller volume. Manufacturing, particularly of food products, logging and trade showed considerable advances, but there were marked losses in construction and smaller decreases in transportation.

Prairie Provinces.- As on the same date in 1927, there was a falling-off in employment in the Prairie Provinces at the beginning of October, chiefly in construction, but also in services. On the other hand, manufacturing, transportation and trade were more active. Returns were received from 883 firms with an aggregate working force of 142,427 employees, compared with 144,296 on Sept. 1. The index was much higher than on Oct. 1 of last year.

British Columbia.- Employment in British Columbia showed further moderate curtailment, mainly in construction, manufacturing, transportation and services, while logging and trade reported heightened activity. Data were tabulated from 713 employers, whose payrolls declined from 87,843 persons on Sept. 1 to 86,784 at the beginning of October. Losses on practically the same scale were registered at the beginning of October of last year, when the index was several points lower.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas.

Chart 2.- EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED MONTHLY BY EMPLOYERS, 1926-1928.



EMPLOYMENT IN CITIES.

The trend of employment was upward in Toronto and Winnipeg, but downward in Montreal, Quebec City, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor and the Other Border Cities and Vancouver.

Montreal.- For the first time this year, there was a falling-off in employment in Montreal, where the 770 co-operating firms employed 133,145 persons, or 1,178 less than on Sept. 1. Manufacturing, transportation and construction reported the bulk of the reduction, while trade was brisker. Although employment had gained on the corresponding date of last year, it was then at a generally lower level.

Quebec.- Employment in Quebec showed a decrease at the beginning of October, 211 workers being laid off by the 101 employers whose returns were compiled, and who had 11,856 on their paylists on the date under review. Practically all the loss took place in manufacturing and transportation. The index was higher than at the beginning of October, 1927.

Toronto.- Further expansion was indicated in Toronto, according to 862 firms employing 117,633 persons, compared with 115,453 in their last report. Manufacturing, (particularly of textiles, electrical appliances and food products,) was much busier, as were trade, services and building construction. The additions to staffs reported on Oct. 1 of a year ago were on a smaller scale and the situation then was not so favourable.

Ottawa.- Trade was more active, while construction showed declines. The forces of the 140 employers furnishing data aggregated 12,744 workers, or 245 less than on Sept. 1. Employment was better than on the corresponding date in 1927, when small gains had been noted.

Hamilton.- Curtailment was registered in manufacturing, other industries showing little general change. Statements were tabulated from 209 firms with 33,253 employees, compared with 33,823 in the preceding month. The index number at the beginning of October of last year was several points lower, although the trend of employment was then upward.

Windsor and the Other Border Cities.- For the first time since the beginning of January, there was a falling-off in the number employed in the Border Cities, mainly in automobile plants and construction. One hundred and thirty-two establishments recorded 21,539 employees, as against 21,764 on Sept. 1. Employment on Oct. 1, 1927, was in much smaller volume.

Winnipeg.- Employment in Winnipeg advanced on Oct. 1, when 214 workers were added to the forces of the 302 co-operating firms, bringing them to 33,216. Trade was decidedly more active, and manufactures also showed improvement, but there were declines in building. Reductions in personnel had been indicated at the beginning of October of a year ago, and the index then was lower than on the date under review.

Vancouver.- For the first time this year, there was a contraction in employment in Vancouver, according to 265 employers with 28,438 persons on their payrolls compared with 28,765 on Sept. 1. Trade was busier, but manufacturing, construction and shipping reported decreases. Very little change was recorded on Oct. 1, 1927, when the index stood at 119.0, as compared with 128.2 at the beginning of October this year.

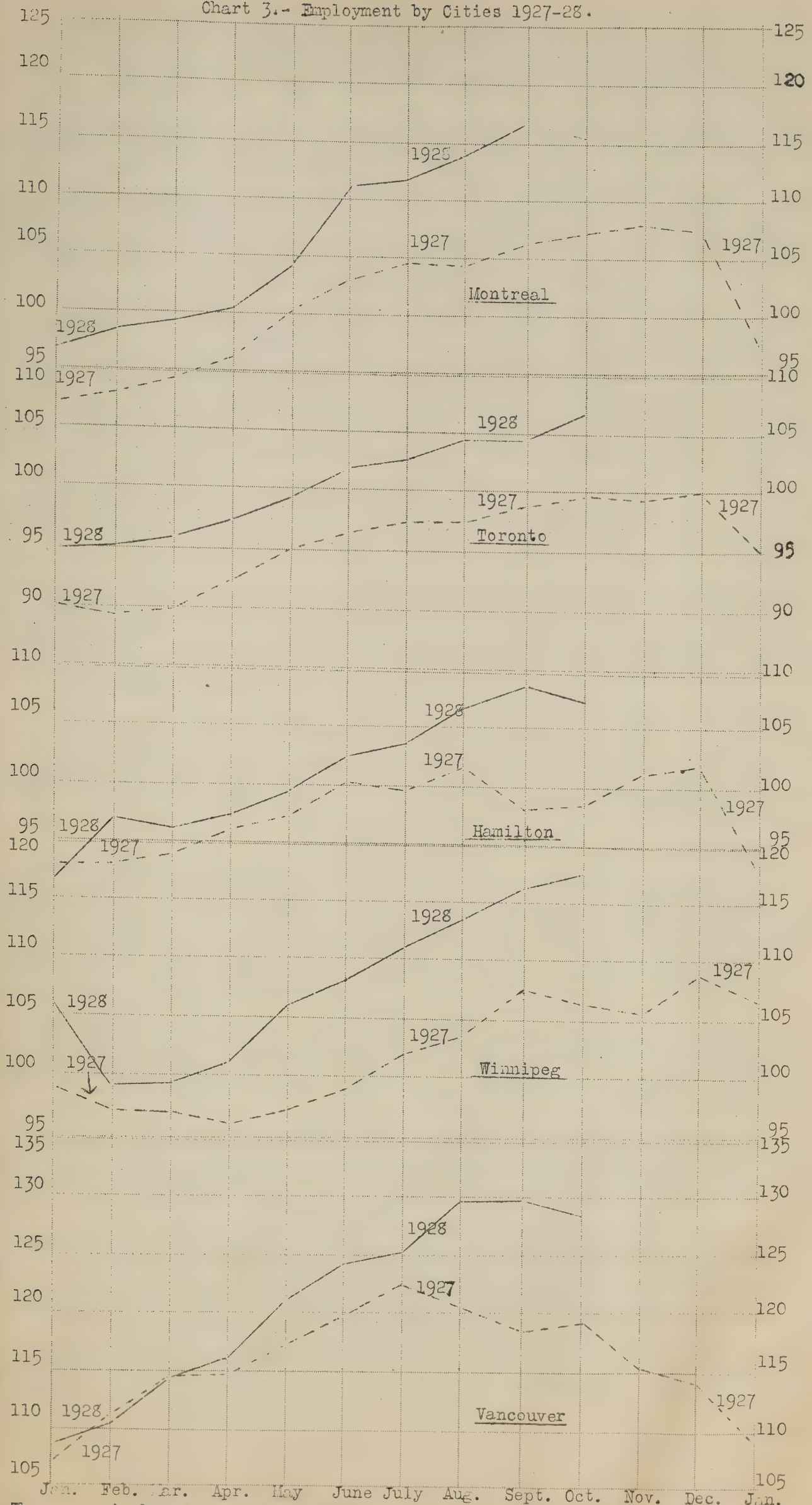
Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in several of the leading cities, the curves being based upon the indexes shown in these tables.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- There was a further small reduction in manufacturing plants, 4,006 of which reported 537,213 operatives, compared with 538,736 in the preceding month. Similar declines were noted on Oct. 1, 1927, when the index number was much lower. Seasonal losses in fish-preserving and sawmilling factories caused most of the decrease, though there was also a falling-off in activity in rubber, pulp and paper, building material, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal works. On the other hand, vegetable food factories showed important seasonal improvement, and there were also large gains in textile, electrical apparatus and musical instrument plants.

Logging.- Statements were tabulated from 238 logging companies, whose staffs were increased by 5,861 workers to 24,383 on the date under review. This advance was on a larger scale than in the early autumn of previous years of the record, in most of which the index was rather lower.

Chart 3.- Employment by Cities 1927-28.



The curves are based upon the number of workers employed by the reporting firms at the first of the month, compared with the number they employed in Jan. 1920 as 100.

Mining.- Continued improvement was recorded in this group, metallic ore and non-metallic mineral mines reporting most of the upward movement. The working force of the 235 co-operating firms aggregated 50,802 persons, compared with 50,387 in the preceding month. Employment was in greater volume than on Oct. 1 of any other year since this record was instituted.

Communications.- Practically no change was noted in communications, in which 187 companies furnished data showing that they had 27,818 employees. The index continued higher than in any other period for which data are available.

Transportation.- Further additions to payrolls were indicated in transportation, but the increase was smaller than on Oct. 1, 1927, when the number employed in this industry was decidedly less. Statistics were received from 291 employers with 126,061 persons on their staffs, as against 125,818 in their last report. Most of the gain took place in railway operation, while shipping afforded reduced employment.

Construction.- The commencement of seasonal curtailment in construction work caused a considerable loss in employment on Oct. 1; the contractions were unusually pronounced for the time of year, but as activity has been at an exceptionally high level during 1928, the number employed is still greatly in excess of that in previous years of the record. Highway and railway construction showed the largest declines, but there was also a slight recession in building. A combined force of 135,494 workers was reported by 819 co-operating contractors, who had 146,214 employees at the beginning of September. Employment continued in greater volume than in the autumn of any other year of the record.

Services.- The closing of summer hotels largely accounted for a decrease of 1,121 persons in the staffs of the 189 firms in this group whose returns were received, and who employed 19,092 persons on Oct. 1. The reductions indicated on the corresponding date of last year involved a smaller number of workers, but the index then was much lower.

Trade.- There was a large increase in trade, in which both retailers and wholesalers shared; 662 establishments reported 77,983 employees, compared with 75,884 in the preceding month. This advance exceeded that recorded on Oct. 1 of any other year of the record, while employment was at its maximum for the autumn in the years since 1920.

Index numbers by industries are given in Tables 3 and 4.

EMPLOYMENT IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

The following notes on employment in the British Isles are taken from the latest available statistics of the British Ministry of Labour. The extracts respecting conditions in the United States are taken from the latest official reports received.

UNITED KINGDOM.

Employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, apart from temporary fluctuations at the holiday periods, showed little change in total volume during August. Among the approximately 11,800,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 11.7 on Aug. 20, 1928, compared with 11.7 on July 23, 1928, and 9.3 on August 22, 1927. The latest press reports state that 1,336,400 workers were unemployed on Oct. 1, 1928, an increase of 1,150 in the week and 260,500 in the year.

UNITED STATES.

New York.- According to the New York Department of Labor, factory employment in that state showed an increase during September, the index at 93, being at its maximum for this year and two p.c. above the August figure. The clothing, printing and food industries showed increased activity, while there was also a gain, on the whole, in the metal group.

Illinois.- Industrial employment in Illinois gained 1.1 p.c. during September compared with August, according to the State Bureau of Labour Statistics. The coal mining, trade, food, wood, metal and some other groups reported increased activity, while the clothing and printing divisions were slacker.

Wisconsin.- There was an increase of 1.2 p.c. in employment in factories in Wisconsin between Aug. 15 and July 15, according to the "Wisconsin Labour Market". The largest gains were in rubber factories, but improvement was also shown in the metal, leather, paper, textile, light and power, printing and laundering groups, while the stone, wood, food and chemical industries showed reduced employment.

Massachusetts.- Returns tabulated by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 957 factories showed that they employed 202,284 persons in September, compared with 198,496 in August. General improvement was recorded, the gains in boot and shoe plants being most pronounced.

Note: Number employed by the reporting firms in Jan. 1920=100 in every case. The "Relative Weight" in Tables 1, 2, 3 and 4 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area or industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

Table 1. Index Numbers of Employment by Economic Areas.

		Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Oct. 1, 1921		90.2	93.1	89.2	85.9	100.0	96.4
Oct. 1, 1922		94.6	91.8	92.0	93.6	101.0	100.1
Oct. 1, 1923		99.5	97.0	104.0	96.0	100.7	104.2
Jan. 1, 1924		88.7	86.3	90.5	86.1	94.3	90.9
Feb. 1		90.6	83.2	92.8	90.0	92.1	92.7
March 1		90.7	82.4	93.5	89.8	89.6	97.1
April 1		89.3	84.6	91.5	87.6	87.0	99.6
May 1		91.8	88.1	94.1	89.8	89.4	102.9
June 1		95.2	90.0	99.9	92.1	94.1	103.4
July 1		95.9	90.6	100.6	91.4	99.1	105.8
Aug. 1		94.7	90.2	98.7	90.3	96.4	107.1
Sept. 1		93.1	86.6	97.8	88.9	93.9	106.0
Oct. 1		93.9	88.3	97.6	91.6	91.4	104.0
Nov. 1		93.0	83.7	97.1	90.4	94.1	102.1
Dec. 1		90.8	79.3	95.3	88.4	91.8	100.0
Jan. 1, 1925		83.9	78.5	85.5	81.4	88.1	92.9
Feb. 1		86.1	79.1	89.1	83.4	88.4	95.1
March 1		87.0	81.7	89.6	85.0	85.0	98.1
April 1		87.2	83.4	89.8	84.9	84.1	100.1
May 1		90.8	86.6	94.2	87.7	88.0	105.1
June 1		94.5	90.3	100.6	89.8	93.1	106.5
July 1		96.8	99.4	101.1	91.8	95.9	108.0
Aug. 1		96.3	92.2	101.1	90.8	97.3	112.2
Sept. 1		96.6	88.4	101.3	92.7	96.0	114.2
Oct. 1		98.3	88.1	102.7	94.3	99.8	114.8
Nov. 1		97.1	85.5	101.1	93.7	99.1	111.5
Dec. 1		95.3	83.5	98.5	92.6	97.5	109.0
Jan. 1, 1926		89.6	84.4	90.7	86.3	95.1	100.5
Feb. 1		90.7	85.1	92.6	88.1	90.7	103.6
March 1		91.5	88.7	94.0	89.2	88.6	103.3
April 1		91.4	84.7	95.7	88.0	88.2	108.3
May 1		94.3	83.8	99.0	90.4	92.5	113.5
June 1		101.0	87.9	108.8	95.2	103.5	116.6
July 1		103.7	91.1	112.8	97.0	107.3	118.1
Aug. 1		104.2	94.5	113.5	96.7	106.5	120.8
Sept. 1		104.9	96.7	113.1	97.9	106.9	121.8
Oct. 1		105.2	94.2	113.1	98.7	110.0	119.2
Nov. 1		102.8	86.6	110.6	97.4	107.7	116.0
Dec. 1		101.1	85.1	107.7	96.8	105.4	112.7
Jan. 1, 1927		94.8	90.8	98.2	90.9	100.6	98.8
Feb. 1		95.4	87.5	99.9	92.3	97.2	102.5
March 1		96.3	86.8	100.9	94.0	95.9	104.8
April 1		96.2	87.2	99.2	94.3	94.8	108.3
May 1		100.6	89.6	105.5	98.1	99.7	112.0
June 1		105.9	92.2	112.8	101.5	107.2	118.9
July 1		108.4	100.5	115.0	102.3	111.5	122.9
Aug. 1		109.2	100.9	115.2	102.6	114.8	124.0
Sept. 1		109.7	100.0	115.9	103.8	115.2	122.5
Oct. 1		109.0	96.3	115.4	104.3	112.5	121.5
Nov. 1		107.5	89.2	115.6	103.1	111.5	117.5
Dec. 1		106.8	88.3	115.5	102.5	111.6	113.8
Jan. 1, 1928		99.5	86.5	104.5	95.7	108.3	103.0
Feb. 1		100.8	86.4	106.6	98.5	103.9	105.4
March 1		101.4	86.9	105.8	99.8	102.5	109.3
April 1		101.1	87.7	104.1	99.5	102.6	112.7
May 1		105.5	90.3	108.0	103.4	109.3	118.8
June 1		112.4	95.5	116.1	108.5	122.4	123.9
July 1		116.3	103.5	119.2	110.5	130.7	128.5
Aug. 1		119.9	105.3	122.6	113.6	137.5	131.7
Sept. 1		119.5	104.4	123.9	113.9	132.2	131.2
Oct. 1		118.9	103.1	122.4	114.5	130.5	129.2
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at Oct. 1, 1928.		100.0	7.7	27.6	41.7	14.3	8.7

Table 2.- Index Numbers of Employment by Principal Cities (Jan. 1920=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Oct. 1, 1922	92.3	-	90.9	-	-	-	98.8	100.7
Oct. 1, 1923	98.7	-	90.1	105.5	91.1	-	89.4	101.6
Oct. 1, 1924	93.7	98.8	86.4	100.8	80.4	-	86.1	104.0
Oct. 1, 1925	99.4	100.3	89.8	101.8	88.3	94.8	89.4	113.9
Oct. 1, 1926	104.3	105.1	93.1	99.5	99.7	103.7	104.9	119.7
Jan. 1, 1927	92.5	100.9	90.2	87.3	93.1	57.7	99.3	107.3
Feb. 1	93.3	97.2	89.9	89.2	93.1	96.8	97.5	111.3
Mar. 1	94.6	98.8	90.1	90.1	94.2	103.2	97.1	114.6
Apr. 1	96.8	101.5	92.7	92.1	96.3	77.4	96.3	114.9
May 1	100.6	104.1	95.3	101.9	97.4	99.5	97.2	117.2
June 1	103.1	109.7	96.8	104.7	100.2	98.9	99.0	119.8
July 1	104.9	112.7	97.5	103.2	99.9	83.0	102.0	122.6
Aug. 1	104.8	115.4	97.6	110.5	101.7	86.1	103.6	120.8
Sept. 1	106.4	118.6	98.9	110.5	98.1	86.5	107.4	118.7
Oct. 1	107.2	120.5	99.7	110.6	98.3	83.3	106.2	119.0
Nov. 1	108.0	122.5	99.1	106.2	101.0	81.7	105.7	115.2
Dec. 1	107.3	118.6	100.0	101.7	101.9	84.5	108.9	114.0
Jan. 1, 1928	97.4	108.1	95.1	98.7	92.0	83.4	106.7	108.9
Feb. 1	99.0	109.7	95.4	99.1	97.6	89.1	99.8	110.6
Mar. 1	99.7	105.4	96.2	98.8	96.6	103.8	99.6	114.5
Apr. 1	100.5	106.7	97.5	99.1	97.9	125.4	101.5	116.1
May 1	104.5	111.5	99.7	113.4	99.7	136.9	106.2	121.1
June 1	111.4	115.7	102.0	111.2	102.7	147.9	108.2	124.1
July 1	112.0	124.8	102.9	120.6	103.8	160.7	111.0	125.1
Aug. 1	114.0	124.2	104.5	124.4	106.7	176.1	113.8	129.5
Sept. 1	116.8	126.8	104.6	123.6	108.8	188.0	116.4	129.8
Oct. 1	115.7	124.4	106.9	121.1	107.1	186.4	117.4	123.2
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Oct. 1, 1928.	13.3	1.2	11.8	1.3	3.3	2.2	3.3	2.8

Table 3.- Index Numbers of Employment by Industries (Jan. 1920=100).

All Industries by Industries (Jan. 1920-100).									
	<u>Industries</u>	<u>Manf.</u>	<u>Log.</u>	<u>Min.</u>	<u>Comm.</u>	<u>Trans.</u>	<u>Constr.</u>	<u>Serv.</u>	<u>Trade</u>
Oct. 1, 1921	90.2	81.3	48.1	96.4	105.1	109.6	142.5	104.5	92.4
Oct. 1, 1922	94.6	86.7	42.1	101.1	102.8	114.0	166.2	102.0	91.9
Oct. 1, 1923	99.5	91.8	51.7	104.9	106.6	116.2	171.8	113.7	93.2
Oct. 1, 1924	93.9	85.7	53.4	99.0	112.2	109.0	157.5	115.0	93.1
Oct. 1, 1925	98.3	91.3	49.5	96.2	114.2	111.3	169.7	120.5	96.7
Oct. 1, 1926	105.2	96.7	45.9	100.4	120.3	116.3	206.8	126.7	101.8
Jan. 1, 1927	94.8	87.5	75.4	100.1	115.9	107.3	119.2	115.8	110.8
Feb. 1	95.4	90.7	82.6	94.4	115.5	103.4	110.2	114.9	103.0
Mar. 1	96.3	92.2	76.2	97.1	116.2	103.7	117.8	116.5	102.0
Apr. 1	96.2	93.8	47.5	98.5	118.7	104.2	118.1	118.5	103.1
May 1	100.6	96.1	45.8	99.0	120.4	109.1	154.7	121.4	105.3
June 1	105.9	98.8	48.1	100.9	120.6	113.5	197.8	126.0	105.7
July 1	108.4	98.7	38.9	101.9	123.4	115.9	235.1	135.4	106.8
Aug. 1	109.2	98.9	37.8	104.6	124.1	113.7	244.8	138.6	108.2
Sept. 1	109.7	98.7	43.4	105.1	124.8	114.7	245.2	143.6	109.3
Oct. 1	109.0	98.3	53.8	106.6	124.8	115.4	227.9	138.0	110.3
Nov. 1	107.5	97.0	75.6	106.5	123.6	115.4	199.0	129.2	112.8
Dec. 1	106.8	96.4	101.2	108.1	121.8	116.0	162.2	127.9	122.2
Jan. 1, 1928	99.5	90.5	90.4	107.6	119.8	107.7	128.1	126.1	121.4
Feb. 1	100.8	94.5	93.9	108.2	117.5	107.0	123.3	126.6	110.9
Mar. 1	101.4	96.8	88.4	106.5	117.8	105.4	119.4	126.1	110.6
Apr. 1	101.1	98.5	48.9	104.2	119.1	106.4	128.1	129.8	112.0
May 1	105.5	100.7	43.5	106.6	122.2	109.1	169.1	133.7	112.6
June 1	112.4	104.0	47.6	107.3	124.4	117.0	223.0	141.7	114.6
July 1	116.3	105.4	40.9	108.1	126.0	118.4	264.6	152.8	118.0
Aug. 1	119.9	107.7	40.6	111.4	129.5	120.4	287.6	157.7	119.8
Sept. 1	119.5	108.2	44.4	112.4	133.3	120.9	272.6	159.5	119.4
Oct. 1	118.9	107.9	57.9	113.5	133.4	121.1	252.5	147.3	122.6
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Oct. 1, 1928.									
	100.0	53.8	2.4	5.1	2.8	12.6	13.6	1.9	7.8

Table 4.—Index Numbers of Employment in Canada by Industries (Jan. 1920=100.)

Industries	1-Relative Weight	Oct.1 1928	Sept.1 1928	Oct.1 1927	Oct.1 1926	Oct.1 1925	Oct.1 1924	Oct.1 1923
Manufacturing	53.8	107.9	108.2	98.3	96.7	91.3	85.7	91.8
Animal products—edible	1.9	113.8	119.7	110.7	103.4	100.5	97.0	88.6
Fur and products	.1	89.3	85.6	89.3	92.5	90.8	88.3	100.2
Leather and products	1.7	79.1	79.6	81.6	81.3	75.2	74.4	78.9
Lumber and products	5.9	113.1	121.0	109.9	117.2	113.4	107.9	116.4
Rough and dressed lumber	3.8	136.1	142.5	129.4	145.7	142.1	137.7	146.4
Furniture	1.0	101.3	98.3	92.4	85.9	80.0	74.1	72.3
Other lumber products	1.1	90.7	90.1	79.1	78.1	74.9	66.7	80.3
Musical instruments	.4	76.7	72.4	74.9	79.1	67.8	65.3	66.6
Plant products—edible	3.3	120.0	111.9	112.1	114.2	113.9	106.5	103.9
Pulp and paper products	6.3	122.2	123.6	117.6	111.7	102.8	101.1	104.7
Pulp and paper	3.2	134.6	138.4	133.6	126.4	110.2	105.2	115.1
Paper products	.8	111.2	111.4	99.6	95.3	91.7	91.8	91.0
Printing and publishing	2.3	111.6	110.2	105.3	100.0	98.0	99.5	97.1
Rubber products	1.7	119.4	121.4	98.4	87.1	92.1	66.5	67.4
Textile products	7.7	100.1	98.9	97.5	94.5	89.6	85.4	86.9
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.0	117.2	119.8	119.1	106.6	103.0	91.9	93.6
Hosiery and knit goods	1.5	107.6	106.0	100.0	104.5	93.9	86.2	93.1
Garments and personal furnishings	2.3	78.6	75.2	75.1	76.9	74.1	76.4	77.0
Other textile products	.9	110.2	106.7	108.1	101.2	94.7	94.6	91.8
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	1.5	122.0	122.4	107.6	100.0	103.6	101.5	101.1
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	129.5	121.2	115.1	95.1	81.7	112.0	104.2
Chemicals and allied products	.7	94.5	93.8	88.0	84.6	80.1	82.6	88.5
Clay, glass and stone products	1.2	119.5	120.6	104.0	106.7	90.0	87.0	99.8
Electric current	1.6	164.9	166.4	142.6	131.0	134.3	131.5	122.1
Electrical apparatus	1.3	157.7	152.0	136.6	131.3	117.3	112.1	104.3
Iron and steel products	14.9	94.7	95.8	80.2	80.9	74.5	66.6	81.3
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.5	76.0	74.6	62.7	62.7	61.2	47.3	69.2
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.3	96.1	97.0	85.2	76.4	72.8	66.1	76.8
Agricultural implements	.8	80.7	79.9	77.7	74.8	59.6	35.3	60.0
Land vehicles	6.8	110.1	112.8	90.7	94.9	89.8	81.8	97.4
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.4	31.7	33.3	27.9	28.9	28.5	30.4	31.0
Heating appliances	.5	107.3	105.9	99.4	92.0	87.0	83.2	92.2
Iron and steel fabrication(n.e.s.)	.9	137.1	138.0	110.0	98.7	76.5	76.1	101.7
Foundry and machine shop products	.6	99.8	101.6	76.0	84.4	74.3	67.4	82.0
Other iron and steel products	2.0	90.5	90.4	82.2	82.3	73.1	69.1	76.9
Non-ferrous metal products	1.8	121.1	122.5	107.2	102.6	86.6	77.8	89.7
Mineral products	1.3	142.6	142.8	109.7	107.8	109.5	108.1	100.3
Miscellaneous	.4	93.3	93.3	86.6	83.5	84.3	82.5	82.1
Logging	2.4	57.9	44.4	53.8	45.9	49.5	53.4	51.7
Mining	5.1	113.5	112.4	106.6	100.4	96.2	99.0	104.9
Coal	2.6	84.4	84.3	86.2	84.8	78.8	83.8	95.2
Metallic ores	1.6	206.5	202.5	178.4	156.3	147.1	151.5	138.5
Non-metallic minerals(other than coal)	.9	147.5	145.3	121.9	111.7	109.9	99.9	111.6
Communications	2.8	133.4	133.3	124.8	120.3	114.2	111.2	106.6
Telegraphs	.6	148.3	147.3	130.1	127.0	115.3	108.4	109.3
Telephones	2.2	129.6	129.7	123.4	118.6	113.9	112.0	105.9
Transportation	12.6	121.1	120.9	115.4	116.3	111.3	109.0	116.2
Street railways and cartage	2.3	132.1	131.4	122.4	116.0	119.4	117.2	122.4
Team railways	8.8	110.7	110.0	103.8	105.9	100.1	98.0	106.9
Shipping and stevedoring	1.5	212.9	219.0	227.5	235.3	215.5	211.3	204.5
Construction and maintenance	13.6	252.5	272.6	227.9	206.8	169.7	157.5	171.8
Building	5.2	244.7	244.2	213.7	195.6	148.6	135.4	144.5
Highway	3.3	2600.3	3225.7	3313.4	2607.4	2204.8	1828.4	2499.5
Railway	5.1	164.0	182.8	147.0	146.8	128.4	126.0	140.2
Services	1.9	147.3	159.5	138.0	126.7	120.5	115.0	113.7
Hotels and restaurants	1.0	148.4	171.4	141.8	132.4	130.4	122.1	123.4
Professional	.2	139.2	140.9	130.9	119.5	113.3	111.5	113.0
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.7	148.2	148.7	134.8	121.0	108.5	105.9	101.0
Trade	7.8	122.6	119.4	110.3	101.8	96.7	93.1	93.2
Retail	5.4	127.2	123.4	111.5	101.5	95.4	91.1	90.5
Wholesale	2.4	113.1	111.1	108.1	102.4	99.1	97.0	98.2
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	118.9	119.5	109.0	105.2	98.3	93.9	99.5

The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by firms making returns on the date under review.

Table 5.- Index Numbers of Employment by Economic Areas and Industries (Mar. 1, 20=100).

Areas and Industries	Weight	1928	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923
Maritime Provinces-Manufacturing	36.1	86.1	85.3	82.5	85.0	82.7	80.6	90.8
Lumber products	6.4	109.5	115.7	118.1	141.2	130.8	133.9	134.1
Pulp and paper	3.6	134.9	146.6	135.0	120.4	113.0	102.0	116.1
Textile products	4.5	92.8	90.2	98.2	94.2	91.0	95.7	88.0
Iron and steel	12.3	67.6	65.2	56.4	57.5	56.3	50.4	75.0
Other manufactures	9.3	89.5	85.9	87.3	83.8	90.7	88.0	85.2
Logging	.6	14.6	11.5	6.8	24.7	24.7	27.4	13.6
Mining	21.3	104.3	103.0	102.3	100.0	91.7	95.8	109.7
Communications	3.1	101.9	102.3	94.1	91.5	88.2	93.5	94.7
Transportation	12.8	75.8	76.1	71.0	71.0	71.2	70.1	71.3
Construction	20.1	338.6	362.0	239.9	243.1	182.5	189.9	210.2
Services	.5	102.8	194.5	100.7	99.8	107.3	93.0	94.3
Trade	5.5	124.3	125.4	113.0	110.1	113.1	112.6	117.4
Maritime Provinces-All Industries	100.0	103.1	104.4	96.3	94.2	88.1	88.3	97.0
Quebec								
Manufacturing	58.8	106.2	107.8	99.5	96.2	91.1	87.4	94.6
Lumber products	4.1	131.7	138.3	121.1	130.8	121.9	127.9	140.0
Pulp and paper	8.5	125.8	127.2	119.3	117.4	104.5	102.1	108.7
Textile products	12.3	108.1	108.3	108.4	97.7	96.4	88.8	90.6
Iron and steel	12.3	84.8	86.8	78.3	74.9	71.5	68.4	86.4
Other manufactures	21.6	110.2	111.5	99.7	97.8	93.2	88.7	90.6
Logging	3.3	71.8	53.2	56.6	42.6	47.7	41.3	56.4
Mining	1.9	141.3	139.9	133.6	116.0	90.9	78.1	101.5
Communications	2.7	167.7	171.2	157.8	152.4	142.4	141.9	121.4
Transportation	12.5	142.7	142.8	144.8	148.0	142.5	140.0	144.0
Construction	13.1	283.7	309.4	272.5	295.9	193.5	172.9	182.5
Services	1.8	159.2	174.5	164.9	156.2	149.9	147.8	135.4
Trade	5.9	135.8	133.4	120.3	112.5	106.2	96.9	93.5
Quebec - All industries	100.0	122.4	123.9	115.4	113.1	102.7	97.6	104.0
Ontario								
Manufacturing	64.4	107.0	106.6	95.7	94.6	89.0	83.1	88.0
Lumber products	6.2	117.1	117.4	102.7	109.6	106.9	106.1	110.2
Pulp and paper	6.9	118.9	120.4	114.8	106.0	101.6	100.3	102.4
Textile products	8.8	91.9	90.0	87.4	90.7	83.4	81.5	83.0
Iron and steel	20.1	102.6	104.8	83.2	85.5	76.3	66.3	77.0
Other manufactures	22.4	112.3	109.5	104.3	98.0	95.6	88.9	90.9
Logging	1.7	41.6	27.8	47.2	34.5	42.3	55.5	41.0
Mining	3.1	189.0	186.1	160.3	142.2	131.9	137.8	135.0
Communications	2.5	128.0	126.7	123.4	116.9	111.2	108.9	106.6
Transportation	9.5	120.7	122.4	115.5	112.0	108.2	111.1	119.0
Construction	10.2	226.6	235.8	212.9	163.1	160.6	170.1	188.9
Services	1.7	152.2	154.3	141.3	123.4	119.3	115.2	113.4
Trade	6.9	116.4	112.0	105.9	95.3	94.1	95.0	92.8
Ontario - All industries	100.0	114.5	113.9	104.3	98.7	94.3	91.6	96.0
Prairie Provinces - Manufacturing	30.0	127.2	125.6	109.3	106.5	99.9	93.7	101.5
Lumber products	2.3	108.7	111.5	93.9	84.4	83.2	75.0	83.0
Pulp and paper	2.6	125.0	120.5	113.7	99.8	94.0	103.3	95.1
Textile products	1.7	141.2	135.3	122.9	110.8	104.9	89.0	97.5
Iron and steel	12.6	118.3	114.8	102.7	105.5	99.3	85.4	107.3
Other manufactures	10.8	143.5	144.8	119.7	112.8	106.5	109.2	100.9
Logging	.2	8.1	6.7	5.3	6.7	7.6	7.4	6.0
Mining	5.6	79.5	78.9	76.0	71.3	66.7	71.2	83.2
Communications	3.4	112.5	110.2	101.4	97.9	95.4	88.9	93.2
Transportation	22.0	124.1	119.6	109.2	115.9	105.9	96.4	109.5
Construction	21.0	278.4	311.3	222.7	208.2	172.8	139.9	155.4
Services	2.7	164.4	184.1	132.5	121.5	110.4	97.1	107.0
Trade	15.1	112.1	109.8	99.9	93.2	83.9	79.6	83.6
Prairie Provinces - All industries	100.0	130.5	132.2	112.5	110.0	99.8	91.4	100.7
British Columbia - Manufacturing	41.5	126.1	129.5	120.2	120.6	112.7	97.4	100.2
Lumber products	15.5	115.7	119.2	116.2	121.5	120.8	94.0	110.9
Pulp and paper	4.8	116.1	115.4	120.7	125.4	103.4	98.3	99.8
Textile products	1.1	157.2	142.9	115.7	126.6	108.3	93.2	114.3
Iron and steel	4.3	59.8	59.3	53.1	52.6	52.2	50.3	54.0
Other manufactures	15.8	211.8	223.5	194.9	185.3	177.8	167.5	132.4
Logging	8.7	126.3	111.2	117.2	113.4	103.4	103.1	107.1
Mining	9.3	97.4	97.9	95.1	95.3	110.0	113.3	98.2
Communications	3.3	166.7	167.2	146.9	150.8	138.5	125.2	119.4
Transportation	12.5	121.3	124.2	117.0	112.3	110.4	107.9	114.4
Construction	13.0	166.8	182.7	149.8	141.5	137.9	103.0	103.7
Services	3.3	114.6	122.5	110.6	108.1	101.9	95.7	97.6
Trade	8.4	165.2	159.8	148.7	136.7	125.7	119.1	114.3
British Columbia - All industries	100.0	129.2	131.2	121.5	119.2	114.8	104.0	104.2

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area, to total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns.

Table 6.-Index Numbers of Employment by Cities and Principal Industries(Jan. 1920 = 100)

Cities and Industries	1/Rel- ative Weight	Oct. 1						
		1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
Montreal - Manufacturing	64.1	95.5	96.3	89.6	87.0	83.3	81.1	89.1
Plant Products - edible	4.6	102.5	100.3	102.7	104.1	101.0	101.0	103.1
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.3	100.7	99.6	97.1	96.1	95.2	93.4	96.8
Textiles	11.0	83.6	85.9	88.8	81.6	81.4	78.7	85.1
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	5.5	101.6	101.7	95.1	92.9	97.7	98.1	102.8
Iron and steel	15.5	81.2	83.9	73.6	68.5	62.9	63.2	86.3
Other manufactures	23.2	112.0	111.1	98.9	99.5	91.0	87.3	85.7
Communications	4.2	175.5	179.4	167.0	155.7	149.8	149.3	123.9
Transportation	8.9	224.0	227.7	218.6	232.6	205.0	194.2	187.9
Construction	9.0	288.3	301.0	223.5	224.8	226.2	151.1	159.7
Trade	10.9	137.2	133.8	121.3	112.9	106.6	95.8	93.6
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	115.7	116.8	107.2	104.3	99.4	93.7	98.7
Quebec - Manufacturing	58.6	102.3	103.1	88.4	87.6	83.0	81.5	-
Leather products	17.6	88.6	87.0	91.6	90.4	91.4	90.5	-
Other manufactures	41.0	109.7	111.6	86.7	85.9	78.2	82.1	-
Transportation	11.5	171.2	197.0	184.1	179.1	199.4	123.6	-
Construction	19.4	303.2	320.3	369.6	249.5	166.1	268.9	-
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	124.4	126.8	120.5	105.1	100.3	98.8	-
Toronto - Manufacturing	64.4	97.4	95.9	90.5	87.7	84.2	80.1	83.5
Plant products - edible	5.8	103.5	98.4	99.1	95.1	92.8	90.1	86.5
Printing and publishing	9.3	110.5	109.3	102.8	96.1	94.1	94.5	94.1
Textiles	10.9	77.6	73.0	76.2	80.0	75.8	77.5	74.4
Iron and steel	12.0	102.3	107.2	88.3	83.4	75.7	63.0	82.1
Other manufactures	26.4	100.3	98.3	93.3	89.2	87.0	81.4	85.3
Communications	4.4	139.1	135.9	138.9	131.2	126.3	123.1	112.7
Transportation	5.4	127.6	126.4	109.5	105.4	113.7	114.5	135.4
Construction	5.2	209.7	198.5	208.6	136.4	111.2	95.2	150.7
Trade	17.1	111.8	108.3	105.5	94.8	93.4	94.1	90.4
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	106.9	104.6	99.7	93.1	89.8	86.4	90.1
Ottawa - Manufacturing	57.6	114.5	115.4	109.3	98.8	95.3	93.7	95.0
Lumber products	12.3	130.2	131.1	128.8	126.2	118.0	116.8	128.3
Pulp and paper	21.1	97.1	95.3	92.1	87.5	85.6	87.6	81.3
Other manufactures	24.2	126.4	128.9	118.5	97.6	94.8	89.2	93.8
Construction	11.0	262.4	352.6	179.3	140.8	217.7	175.5	233.4
Trade	15.6	118.0	105.1	96.8	90.0	88.9	92.4	94.8
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	121.1	123.6	110.6	99.5	101.8	100.8	105.5
Hamilton - Manufacturing	85.6	103.7	105.5	95.3	95.7	83.4	76.4	86.4
Textiles	16.7	96.2	96.8	100.4	105.1	98.2	90.2	75.0
Electrical apparatus	11.8	144.0	146.7	119.2	128.1	96.7	106.1	114.8
Iron and steel	33.7	92.9	96.2	83.7	82.5	66.8	54.3	79.0
Other manufactures	23.4	112.8	113.0	102.2	98.6	95.3	91.7	98.5
Construction	3.1	188.2	196.2	175.6	238.0	253.8	149.0	242.2
Trade	5.2	123.0	122.5	108.1	102.2	103.8	102.4	118.4
Hamilton - All industries	100.0	107.1	108.8	98.3	99.7	88.3	80.4	91.1
Windsor - Manufacturing	83.9	183.2	184.6	73.1	96.2	90.4	-	-
Iron and steel	70.4	208.8	211.8	69.0	102.6	96.7	-	-
Other manufactures	13.5	111.6	108.6	85.7	76.6	72.4	-	-
Construction	6.0	162.6	178.3	136.7	133.9	92.9	-	-
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	186.4	188.0	83.3	103.7	94.8	-	-
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	40.0	127.6	127.7	114.1	109.2	99.4	98.1	96.4
Animal products - edible	4.6	156.9	160.6	144.9	149.0	131.3	136.9	139.9
Plant products - edible	4.6	99.7	93.3	90.9	89.6	89.0	87.4	93.9
Printing and publishing	6.6	100.3	96.0	94.1	88.9	85.3	97.9	86.9
Textiles	5.8	134.4	127.3	117.1	111.0	103.0	89.2	97.4
Other manufactures	18.4	142.6	148.7	125.0	117.2	102.0	96.7	98.0
Transportation	6.8	116.1	115.0	100.7	99.7	95.2	103.0	100.1
Construction	5.6	149.2	159.9	142.5	221.5	87.3	61.2	101.5
Trade	40.9	109.7	106.5	99.8	93.5	81.6	76.7	80.7
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	117.4	116.4	106.2	104.9	89.4	86.1	89.4
Vancouver - Manufacturing	40.3	99.8	101.5	90.5	94.9	97.2	83.9	85.1
Lumber products	11.8	106.3	109.9	104.1	123.6	128.8	105.4	115.9
Other manufactures	28.5	97.3	98.2	85.2	83.4	84.3	75.1	72.5
Communications	8.4	171.8	173.0	156.5	163.1	148.4	134.6	127.0
Transportation	16.5	153.5	157.7	148.5	142.3	137.7	135.5	142.8
Construction	7.7	189.8	206.6	182.4	203.1	146.8	143.4	92.8
Services	5.2	112.5	115.2	109.8	109.3	98.7	91.0	95.4
Trade	21.8	164.4	159.1	151.5	136.7	125.3	117.6	111.7
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	128.2	129.8	119.0	119.7	113.9	104.0	101.6

Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city, to the number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns.

77-002

C A N A D A
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE
NOVEMBER
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
1928

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

NOTE:- STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.

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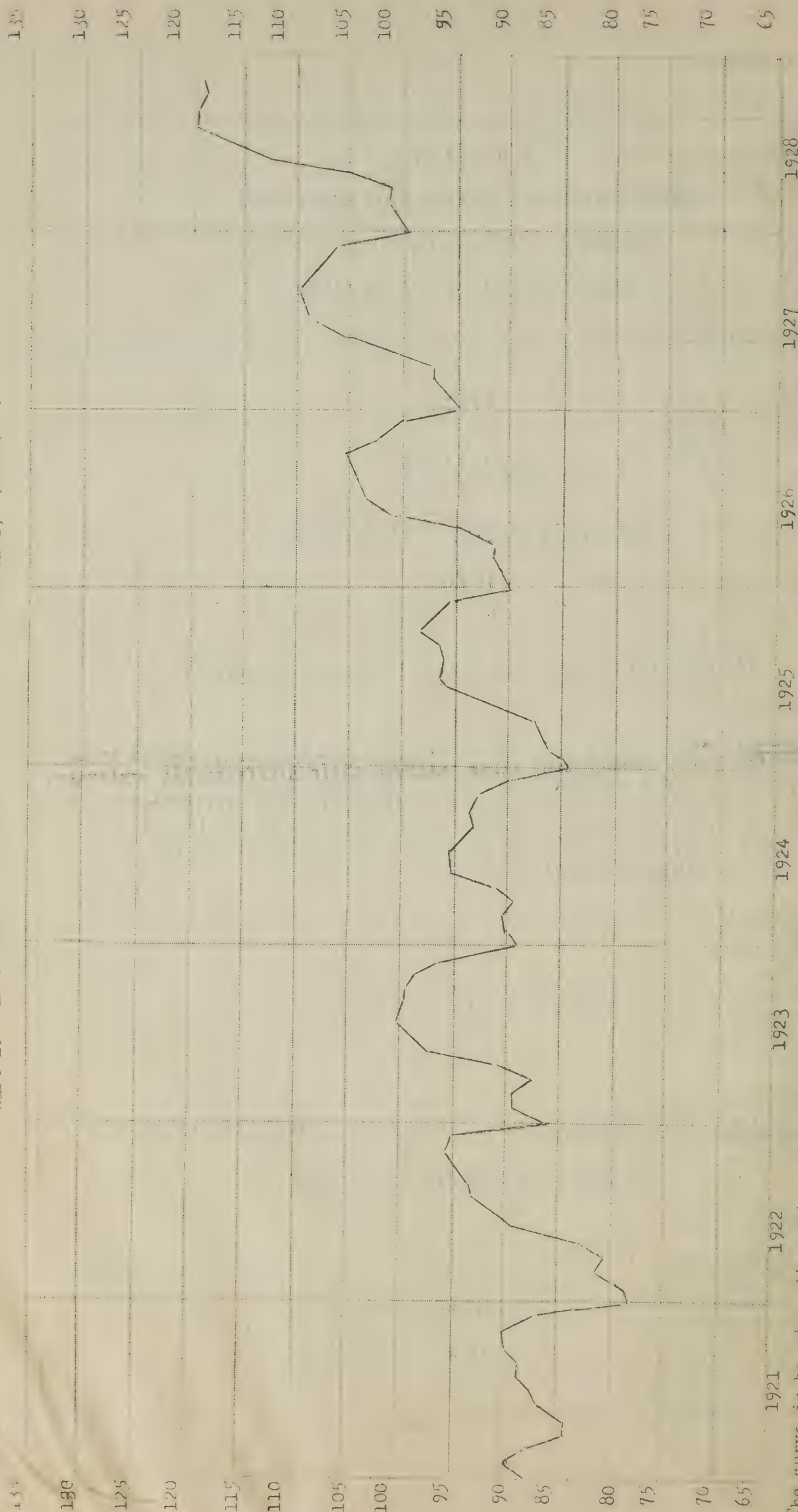
Published by authority of the Hon. James Malcolm, M. P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce

+ + +

OTTAWA

1928

Chart 1. - EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS, 1921-1928.



The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the number of employees they reported in January, 1920, as 100.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA, CANADA

Issued Nov. 24, 1928.

THE NOVEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

Dominion Statistician: R. H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S.(Hon.), F.R.S.C.
Chief, General Statistics: S. A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.

In place of the losses in employment usually registered at this time of the year, there was a slight increase in industrial activity on Nov. 1, when the 6,609 firms making returns to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported 1,000,063 employees, compared with 998,325 on Oct. 1. Reflecting this gain, the index number rose from 118.9 in the preceding month to 119.1 on the date under review, as compared with 107.5, 102.8, 97.1, 93.0, 98.8, 95.8 and 90.2 on Nov. 1, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921 respectively.

The most pronounced curtailment again took place in construction, and manufactures showed further seasonal dullness, while logging, mining, transportation and trade reported considerable improvement, also largely seasonal in character.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Heightened employment was registered in Quebec, Ontario and the Prairie Provinces, but the tendency was downward in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia.

Maritime Provinces.— Continued reductions were noted in these provinces, particularly in construction. There were also further decreases in manufacturing, notably in sawmills, while logging, mining and transportation reported important seasonal gains. The contraction involved a smaller number of workers than that indicated on Nov. 1, 1927, when the index, as on the same date in earlier years of the record, was lower. Returns were received from 543 employers, with 73,168 workers on their payrolls, or 3,267 less than at the beginning of October.

Quebec.— As on Nov. 1 of last year, there was a slightly upward trend in Quebec, where the 1,455 co-operating firms enlarged their staffs by 951 employees, bringing them to 277,289. Manufactures, trade and transportation reported moderate improvement, and there were marked seasonal advances in logging, while construction and services registered seasonal curtailment, that in the former being especially noteworthy. Employment was in much greater volume than on the corresponding date of a year ago, or of any other year since 1920, when the record was instituted.

Ontario.— Employment again advanced in Ontario, where the situation continued decidedly more favourable than in the autumn of earlier years of the record, in most of which reductions were noted at the beginning of November. The most extensive recessions on the date under review were mainly of a seasonal nature, in construction, canning, saw-milling and iron and steel plants, while logging, textiles, transportation and trade were decidedly busier. A combined working force of 419,377 persons was registered by the 3,012 employers whose data were tabulated, and who had 416,305 on their payrolls in the preceding month.

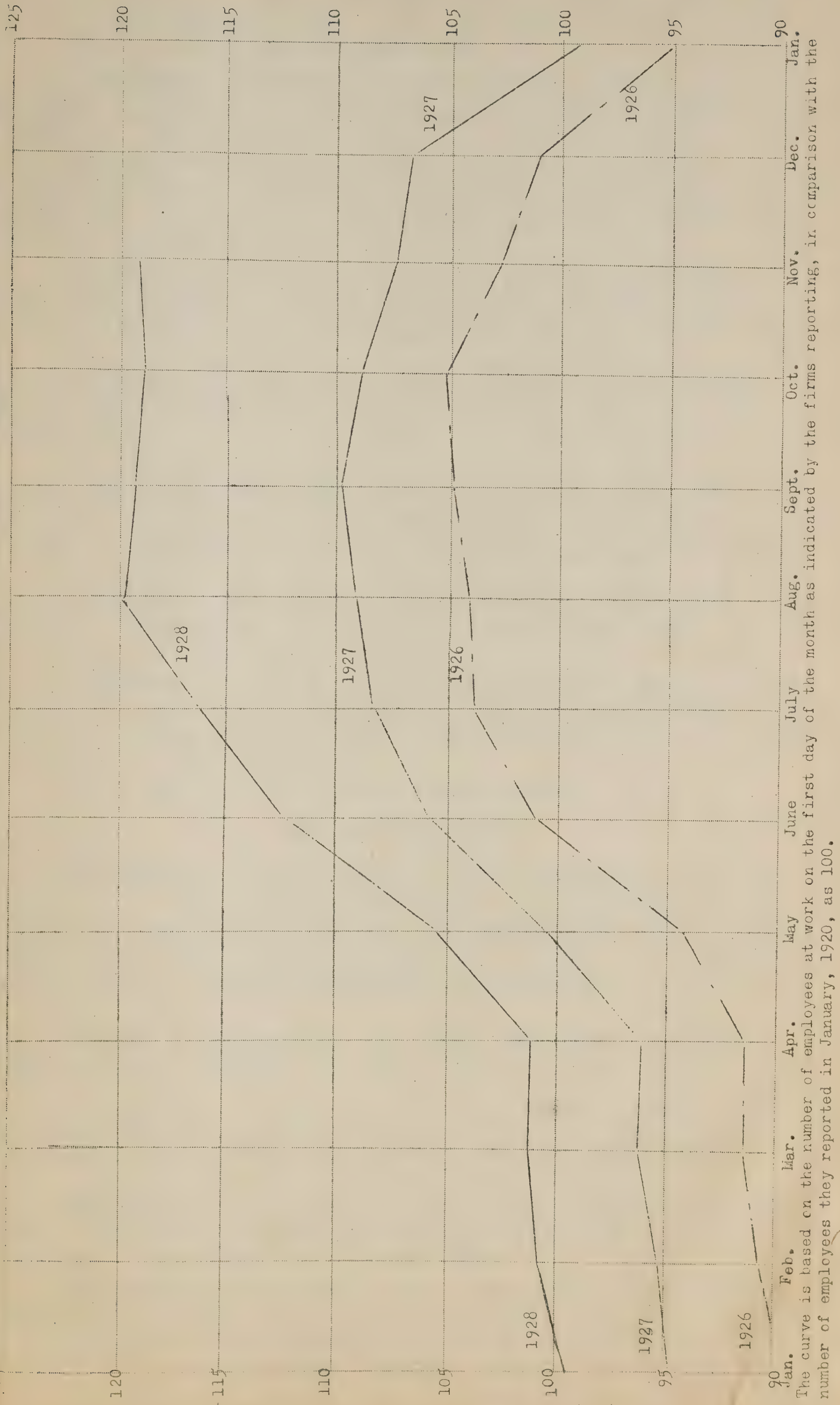
Prairie Provinces.— There was an increase in the Prairie Provinces, contrasting with the losses indicated in the same month of 1927, while employment was better than in the autumn of any other year since the record was commenced in 1920. Returns were compiled from 883 firms having 144,915 employees, as against 142,607 at the beginning of October. Steam railway operation, coal mining, logging and trade afforded considerably more employment; on the other hand, manufacturing, construction and services showed contractions.

British Columbia.— Further declines in personnel were recorded by the 714 employers furnishing returns in British Columbia; their staffs aggregated 85,314 workers, compared with 86,640 in the preceding month. The greatest losses were in manufactures and construction, while logging and mining were much more active, the former showing especially marked improvement. Employment was decidedly better than on Nov. 1 of last year, when the movement was also unfavourable.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Additions to staffs were registered in Montreal, Toronto and Hamilton; in Quebec, Ottawa, Windsor and the Other Border Cities and Vancouver there were reductions, while practically no general change was noted in Winnipeg.

Chart 2.- EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED MONTHLY BY EMPLOYERS, 1926-1928.



The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the number of employees they reported in January, 1920, as 100.

Montreal.- The trend of employment in Montreal was upward, 625 persons having been added to the staffs of the 778 co-operating firms, who employed 134,044. Manufactures, transportation and trade reported increased activity, while seasonal losses occurred in construction and services. Considerable improvement had been indicated on Nov. 1, 1927, when the index was many points lower.

Quebec City.- Employment in Quebec again declined, according to 104 employers of 11,466 persons, compared with 11,727 on Oct. 1. Construction showed curtailment, while other industries reported only slight changes. The situation was not quite so favourable as on the same date of last year.

Toronto.- There was a further increase in the number of workers on the payrolls of 852 firms in Toronto, who had 119,894 in their employ, or 2,235 more than in the preceding month. Most of the advance took place in manufacturing, construction and transportation. A falling-off had been noted at the beginning of November of a year ago, and the index then was lower.

Ottawa.- Practically all the curtailment in Ottawa was in construction, while trade showed heightened activity. The 140 employers furnishing data reported 12,788 workers, as against 12,903 on Oct. 1. Employment was in greater volume than on the same date in 1927, when larger contractions were indicated.

Hamilton.- Important gains were noted in Hamilton, 1,052 persons being added to the staffs of the 207 firms whose returns were received and who had 34,139 employees. The most marked advances were in manufactures and construction. The movement on Nov. 1 of last year was also upward, but the index then was lower by several points.

Windsor and the Other Border Cities.- Employment in the Border Cities showed a further decrease; 132 employers reported 19,205 persons on their payrolls, compared with 21,537 at the beginning of October. Seasonal dullness in automobile plants caused the decrease, which was on a larger scale than that indicated on the same date of a year ago. Employment then, however, was much slacker than during this autumn.

Winnipeg.- Very little change was noted in Winnipeg, according to 295 firms employing 33,105 workers at the beginning of November. Trade reported considerable advances, while construction released help. Minor losses had been recorded on Nov. 1, 1927, when employment was at a much lower level.

Vancouver.- Repeating the downward movement indicated on the same date last year, there was a falling-off in employment in Vancouver on Nov. 1; 264 employers had 27,396 persons on their staffs, or 918 less than in the preceding month. Manufactures and construction showed most of the reduction. The situation was more favourable than at the beginning of November of last year.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES .

Manufacturing.- Further shrinkage of a seasonal character was noted in manufactures, chiefly in the lumber and food-canning industries, although there were also losses in iron and steel and building material works. On the other hand, pulp and paper, textile, rubber, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and some other factories registered considerable advances. The declines, on the whole, involved many less workers than those shown on Nov. 1 of the last five years, in all of which the index was lower. The 3,974 co-operating manufacturers reported 534,329 operatives, as against 536,276 at the beginning of October.

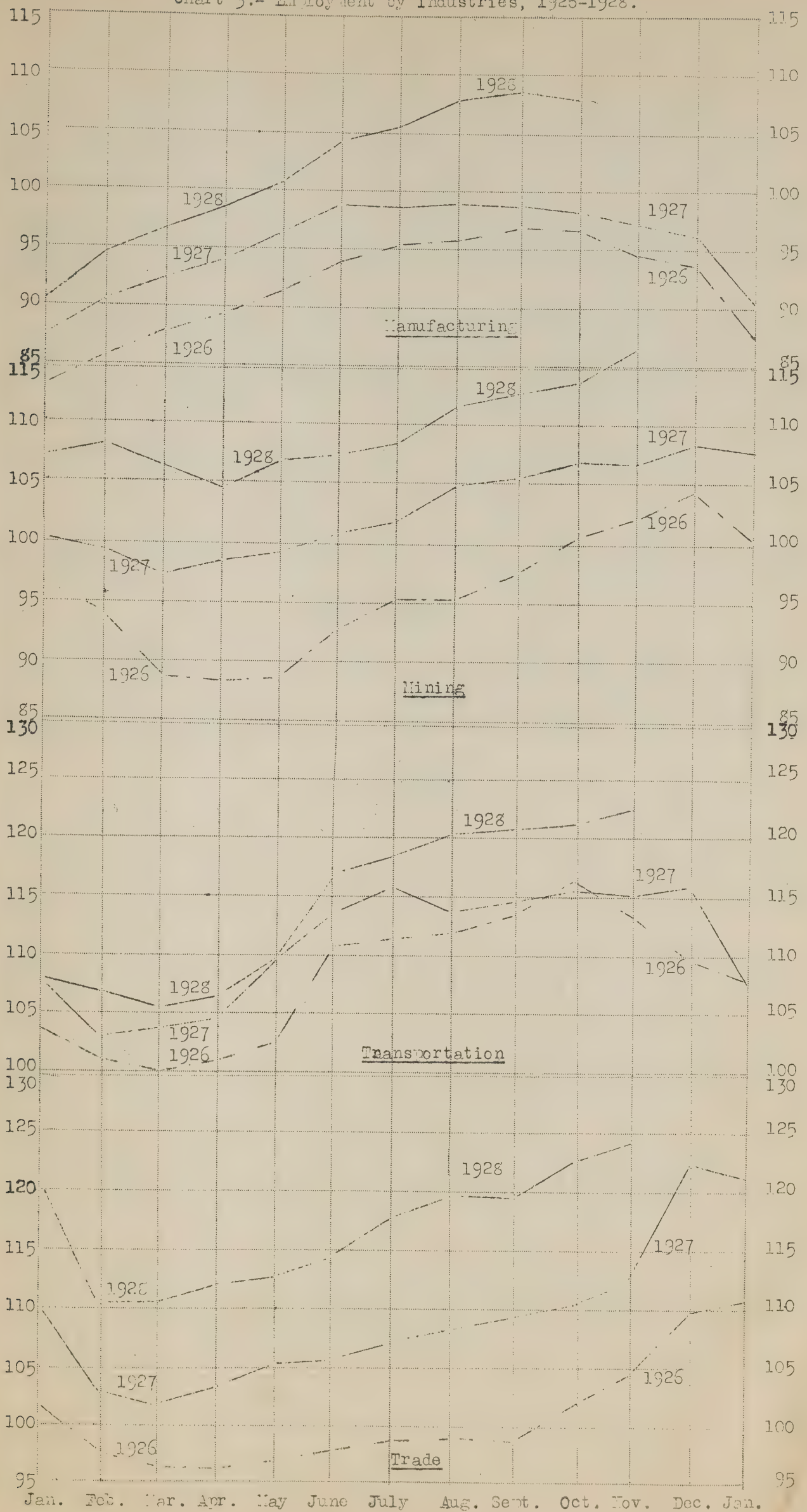
Logging.- Statements were received from 247 firms employing 34,485 men, or 9,943 more than in the preceding month. This advance was the largest on record and brought employment to a higher level than in any other November since 1920.

Mining.- There was a considerable increase in mining, especially in the coal fields. The forces of the 236 operators furnishing returns totalled 52,605 persons, compared with 51,021 on Oct. 1. Little general change had been indicated at the beginning of November, 1927, when the index was over 10 points lower.

Communications.- Telephones and telegraphs showed the reductions in employment usual at the time of year, according to 187 companies and branches with 27,577 workers in their employ, a decrease of 239 since Oct. 1. Conditions continued better than in the autumn of other years of the record.

Transportation.- Steam railway, local and water transportation reported heightened activity, causing the addition of 1,724 persons to the staffs of the 297 co-operating companies and branches, which had 127,907 workers. Slight curtailment had been noted at the beginning of November of a year ago, when the index was considerably lower.

Chart 3.- Employment by Industries, 1926-1928.



Construction and Maintenance.- Further marked declines of a seasonal nature were indicated in construction; all branches of the group released employees, of whom 9,363 were let out from the staffs of the 830 contractors whose returns were received. They reported 126,323 workers, a number considerably in excess of that registered in any other November of the nine years' record. Highway construction recorded the largest losses.

Services.- There were continued decreases in the personnel of hotels and restaurants, as the tourist and vacation season closed; 187 firms in the service division employed 18,056 persons, as against 19,096 at the beginning of October. The index was considerably higher than on Nov. 1 in earlier years of the record.

Trade.- The trend of employment in trade continued upward, 1,082 workers being added to the forces of the 651 trading establishments furnishing returns, whose staffs aggregated 78,781. The advance occurred mainly in the retail division. The number of persons reported in this industry was higher on Nov. 1 than in any other month since the series was instituted in 1920, and further pronounced gains may be expected during the next few weeks, in preparation for the Christmas and holiday trade.

Index numbers by industries are given in Tables 3 and 4, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment since 1926 in some of the leading industrial groups.

EMPLOYMENT IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

The following notes on employment in the British Isles are taken from the latest available statistics of the British Ministry of Labour. The extracts respecting conditions in the United States are taken from the latest official reports received.

UNITED KINGDOM.

Employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland showed little change during September as compared with August. Among the 11,800,000 workers insured against unemployment, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 11.5 on Sept. 24, 1928, as compared with 11.7 on August 20, 1928 and 9.3 on Sept. 26, 1927. The latest press reports state that 1,374,700 workers were unemployed on Oct. 29, 1928, an increase of over 30,000 in the week, and of 268,600 on the year.

UNITED STATES.

Employment in selected manufactures in the United States increased 1.5 p.c. in September as compared with August, according to returns made to the Bureau of Labor Statistics by 11,443 establishments employing 3,176,563 persons. The index, with the 1923 average as 100, stood at 87.3 in September, 1928, as compared with 86.0 in August and 88.0 in September, 1927. There were large increases in the iron and steel, textile, food, lumber, chemical and land vehicle industries.

New York.- According to the State Bureau of Statistics and Information, employment in New York factories showed a further increase in October, gains being shown in most industries except canning, men's clothing and building material plants, which showed seasonal losses. Automobile factories also showed curtailment.

Massachusetts.- Returns tabulated by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 996 factories show that they employed 213,180 persons in October as compared with 204,637 in September. The textile and confectionery industries reported the most pronounced increases, while there was a large decline in motor vehicles, bodies and parts, both changes being seasonal in character.

Illinois.- Industrial employment in Illinois showed a further gain of 0.7 p.c. during October as compared with September, according to the State Bureau of Labor Statistics. Improvement was noted in the metal, wood, meatpacking, coal mining and trade industries. On the other hand, canning, building material, shoe and leather and clothing factories registered curtailment.

Wisconsin.- Factory employment in Wisconsin decreased 0.9 p.c. in September as compared with August, but was 1.1 p.c. higher than in September, 1927, according to the "Wisconsin Labor Market". The metal, wood, rubber, leather, paper, textile, printing and chemical groups showed gains, while the stone, food, light and power and laundering industries reported losses in employment.

Note: Number employed by the reporting firms in Jan. 1920=100 in every case. The "Relative Weight" in Tables 1, 2, 3 and 4 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area or industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

Table 1. Index Numbers of Employment by Economic Areas.

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Nov. 1, 1921	90.2	91.4	87.5	87.0	102.6	94.3
Nov. 1, 1922	95.8	91.7	92.7	94.9	105.0	100.2
Nov. 1, 1923	98.8	95.2	103.2	96.0	99.2	102.8
Jan. 1, 1924	88.7	86.3	90.5	86.1	94.3	90.9
Feb. 1	90.6	83.2	92.8	90.0	92.1	92.7
Mar. 1	90.7	82.4	93.5	89.8	89.6	97.1
April 1	89.3	84.6	91.5	87.6	87.0	99.6
May 1	91.8	88.1	94.1	89.8	89.4	102.9
June 1	95.2	90.0	99.9	92.1	94.1	103.4
July 1	95.9	90.6	100.6	91.4	99.1	105.8
Aug. 1	94.7	90.2	98.7	90.3	96.4	107.1
Sept. 1	93.1	86.6	97.8	88.9	93.9	106.0
Oct. 1	93.9	88.3	97.6	91.6	91.4	104.0
Nov. 1	93.0	83.7	97.1	90.4	94.1	102.1
Dec. 1	90.8	79.3	95.3	88.4	91.8	100.0
Jan. 1, 1925	83.9	78.5	85.5	81.4	88.1	92.9
Feb. 1	86.1	79.1	89.1	83.4	88.4	95.1
Mar. 1	87.0	81.7	89.6	85.0	85.0	98.1
April 1	87.2	83.4	89.8	84.9	84.1	100.1
May 1	90.8	86.6	94.2	87.7	88.0	105.1
June 1	94.5	90.3	100.6	89.8	93.1	106.5
July 1	96.8	99.4	101.1	91.8	95.9	108.0
Aug. 1	96.3	92.2	101.1	90.8	97.3	112.2
Sept. 1	96.6	88.4	101.3	92.7	96.0	114.2
Oct. 1	98.3	88.1	102.7	94.3	99.8	114.8
Nov. 1	97.1	85.5	101.1	93.7	99.1	111.5
Dec. 1	95.3	83.5	98.5	92.6	97.5	109.0
Jan. 1, 1926	89.6	84.4	90.7	86.3	95.1	100.5
Feb. 1	90.7	85.1	92.6	88.1	90.7	103.6
Mar. 1	91.5	88.7	94.0	89.2	88.6	103.3
April 1	91.4	84.7	95.7	88.0	88.2	108.3
May 1	94.3	83.8	99.0	90.4	92.5	113.5
June 1	101.0	87.9	108.8	95.2	103.5	116.6
July 1	103.7	91.1	112.8	97.0	107.3	118.1
Aug. 1	104.2	94.5	113.5	96.7	106.5	120.8
Sept. 1	104.9	96.7	113.1	97.9	106.9	121.8
Oct. 1	105.2	94.2	113.1	98.7	110.0	119.2
Nov. 1	102.8	86.6	110.6	97.4	107.7	116.0
Dec. 1	101.1	85.1	107.7	96.8	105.4	112.7
Jan. 1, 1927	94.8	90.8	98.2	90.9	100.6	98.8
Feb. 1	95.4	87.5	99.9	92.3	97.2	102.5
Mar. 1	96.3	86.8	100.9	94.0	95.9	104.8
April 1	96.2	87.2	99.2	94.3	94.8	108.3
May 1	100.6	89.6	105.5	98.1	99.7	112.0
June 1	105.9	92.2	112.8	101.5	107.2	118.9
July 1	108.4	100.5	115.0	102.3	111.5	122.9
Aug. 1	109.2	100.9	115.2	102.6	114.8	124.0
Sept. 1	109.7	100.0	115.9	103.8	115.2	122.5
Oct. 1	109.0	96.3	115.4	104.3	112.5	121.5
Nov. 1	107.5	89.2	115.6	103.1	111.5	117.5
Dec. 1	106.8	88.3	115.5	102.5	111.6	113.8
Jan. 1, 1928	99.5	86.5	104.5	95.7	108.3	103.0
Feb. 1	100.8	86.4	106.6	98.5	103.9	105.4
Mar. 1	101.4	86.9	105.8	99.8	102.5	109.3
April 1	101.1	87.7	104.1	99.5	102.6	112.7
May 1	105.5	90.3	108.0	103.4	109.3	118.8
June 1	112.4	95.5	116.1	108.5	122.4	123.9
July 1	116.3	103.5	119.2	110.5	130.7	128.5
Aug. 1	119.9	105.3	122.6	113.6	137.5	131.7
Sept. 1	119.5	104.4	123.9	113.9	132.2	131.2
Oct. 1	118.9	103.1	122.4	114.5	130.5	129.2
Nov. 1	119.1	98.9	122.8	115.3	132.6	127.0
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at Nov. 1, 1928.						
	100.0	7.3	27.7	42.0	14.5	8.5

Table 2. - Index Numbers of Employment by Principal Cities (Jan. 1920 = 100)

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Nov. 1, 1922	92.6	-	92.2	-	-	-	-	94.9
Nov. 1, 1923	99.1	-	89.8	103.8	89.7	-	88.6	98.6
Nov. 1, 1924	92.4	100.3	87.0	94.5	79.6	-	84.2	103.4
Nov. 1, 1925	99.3	99.4	89.7	96.8	87.7	92.9	92.5	112.0
Nov. 1, 1926	103.3	103.2	93.6	97.3	98.4	97.2	103.7	117.4
Jan. 1, 1927	92.5	100.9	90.2	87.3	93.1	57.7	99.3	107.3
Feb. 1,	93.3	97.2	89.9	89.2	93.1	96.8	97.5	111.3
Mar. 1	94.6	98.8	90.1	90.1	94.2	103.2	97.1	114.6
April 1	96.8	101.5	92.7	92.1	96.3	77.4	96.3	114.9
May 1	100.6	104.1	95.3	101.9	97.4	99.5	97.2	117.2
June 1	103.1	109.7	96.8	104.7	100.2	98.9	99.0	119.3
July 1	104.9	112.7	97.5	108.2	99.9	83.0	102.0	122.6
Aug. 1	104.8	115.4	97.6	110.5	101.7	86.1	103.6	120.8
Sept. 1	106.4	113.6	98.9	110.5	98.1	86.5	107.4	118.7
Oct. 1	107.2	120.5	99.7	110.6	98.3	83.3	106.2	119.0
Nov. 1	108.0	122.5	99.1	106.2	101.0	81.7	105.7	115.2
Dec. 1	107.3	118.6	100.0	101.7	101.9	84.5	108.9	114.0
Jan. 1, 1928	97.4	108.1	95.1	98.7	92.0	83.4	106.7	108.9
Feb. 1	99.0	109.7	95.4	99.1	97.6	89.1	99.8	110.6
Mar. 1	99.7	105.4	96.2	98.8	96.6	103.8	99.6	114.5
Apr. 1	100.5	106.7	97.5	99.1	97.9	125.4	101.5	116.1
May 1	104.5	111.5	99.7	113.4	99.7	136.9	106.2	121.1
June 1	111.4	115.7	102.0	111.2	102.7	147.9	108.2	124.1
July 1	112.0	124.8	102.9	120.6	103.8	160.7	111.0	125.1
Aug. 1	114.0	124.2	104.5	124.4	106.7	176.1	113.8	129.5
Sept. 1	116.8	126.8	104.6	123.6	108.8	188.0	116.4	129.8
Oct. 1	115.7	124.4	106.9	121.1	107.1	186.4	117.4	128.2
Nov. 1	116.4	121.6	108.7	119.4	110.4	166.4	117.3	124.1

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Nov. 1, 1928.

13.4 1.1 12.0 1.3 3.4 1.9 3.3 2.7

Table 3. - Index Numbers of Employment by Industries (Jan. 1920 = 100)

All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
v. 1, 1921	90.2	81.1	59.7	98.1	104.5	110.5	139.3	96.0
v. 1, 1922	95.8	87.7	66.0	104.5	102.2	114.7	153.2	93.0
v. 1, 1923	98.8	91.2	62.6	105.4	105.3	116.8	159.3	93.8
v. 1, 1924	93.0	84.2	71.8	100.5	111.3	108.2	144.9	93.1
v. 1, 1925	97.1	89.2	66.4	97.2	113.3	111.5	154.2	93.8
v. 1, 1926	102.8	94.9	55.2	101.8	119.0	113.9	181.3	100.0
n. 1, 1927	94.8	87.5	75.4	100.1	115.9	107.3	119.2	118.6
b. 1	95.4	90.7	82.6	99.4	115.5	103.4	110.2	115.8
c. 1	96.3	92.2	76.2	97.1	116.2	103.7	117.8	114.9
d. 1	96.2	93.8	47.5	98.5	118.7	104.2	118.1	116.5
e. 1	100.6	96.1	45.8	99.0	120.4	109.1	154.7	118.5
f. 1	105.9	98.8	48.1	100.9	120.6	113.5	197.8	121.4
g. 1	108.4	98.7	38.9	101.9	123.4	115.9	235.1	126.0
h. 1	109.2	98.9	37.8	104.6	124.1	113.7	244.8	135.4
i. 1	109.7	98.7	43.4	105.1	124.8	114.7	245.2	138.6
j. 1	109.0	98.3	53.8	106.6	124.8	115.4	227.9	143.6
k. 1	107.5	97.0	75.6	106.5	123.6	115.4	199.0	138.0
l. 1	106.8	96.4	101.2	108.1	121.3	116.0	162.2	129.2
m. 1, 1928	99.5	90.5	90.4	107.6	119.8	107.7	128.1	127.9
n. 1	100.8	94.5	93.9	108.2	117.5	107.0	123.3	126.1
o. 1	101.4	96.8	88.4	106.5	117.8	105.4	119.4	126.6
p. 1	101.1	98.5	48.9	104.2	119.1	106.4	128.1	126.1
q. 1	105.5	100.7	43.5	106.6	122.2	109.1	169.1	129.8
r. 1	112.4	104.0	47.6	107.3	124.4	117.0	223.0	133.7
s. 1	116.3	105.4	40.9	108.1	126.0	118.4	264.6	141.7
t. 1	119.9	107.7	40.6	111.4	129.5	120.4	287.6	152.2
u. 1	119.5	108.2	44.4	112.4	133.3	120.9	272.6	157.7
v. 1	118.9	107.9	57.9	113.5	133.4	121.1	252.5	159.5
w. 1	119.1	107.5	81.5	116.8	132.3	122.7	234.7	147.3

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Nov. 1, 1928.

100.0 53.4 3.4 5.3 2.8 12.8 12.6 1.8 7.9

Table 4.- Index Numbers of Employment in Canada by Industries (Jan. 1920=100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Nov.1 1923	Oct.1 1928	Nov.1 1927	Nov.1 1926	Nov.1 1925	Nov.1 1924	Nov.1 1923
Manufacturing	53.4	107.5	107.9	97.0	94.9	89.2	84.2	91.2
Animal products-edible	1.8	110.8	113.8	108.8	98.6	98.9	92.3	87.2
Fur and products	.1	84.9	89.3	85.9	95.6	92.4	86.4	109.1
Leather and products	1.7	79.4	79.2	82.0	82.0	75.0	75.6	80.2
Lumber and products	5.5	110.4	118.1	98.3	105.7	100.2	94.8	106.2
Rough and dressed Lumber	3.4	122.6	136.1	108.1	126.1	117.8	114.4	128.4
Furniture	1.0	104.0	101.3	94.6	86.6	81.5	76.7	76.8
Other lumber products	1.1	88.4	90.7	79.0	75.0	75.1	64.6	76.9
Musical instruments	.4	82.9	76.7	78.7	73.6	70.9	68.8	68.1
Plant products-edible	3.2	115.1	120.0	103.1	106.2	104.5	101.0	100.3
Pulp and paper products	6.4	124.4	122.2	116.3	111.3	102.2	100.4	103.9
Pulp and paper	3.2	135.8	134.6	129.5	124.8	108.2	103.9	113.1
Paper products	.8	118.4	111.2	101.3	95.7	91.7	89.7	91.7
Printing and publishing	2.4	113.4	111.6	106.2	100.8	98.7	99.8	97.9
Rubber products	1.8	128.3	119.4	105.6	85.1	88.2	69.5	65.3
Textile products	7.9	102.7	100.1	99.2	94.5	90.1	85.8	89.8
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.1	121.4	117.2	119.9	108.4	104.8	94.1	101.2
Hosiery and knit goods	1.6	111.7	107.6	105.8	103.3	98.6	88.7	95.7
Garments and personal furnishings	2.3	80.3	78.6	76.6	76.2	72.0	74.1	75.9
Other textile products	.9	109.3	110.2	112.1	99.3	92.9	95.2	95.8
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	1.5	120.7	122.0	109.6	101.9	103.6	101.7	102.3
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	139.3	129.5	117.5	105.1	105.7	116.7	107.8
Chemicals and allied products	.7	94.6	94.5	88.8	85.6	80.0	82.0	88.6
Clay, glass and stone products	1.2	117.2	119.5	105.8	106.6	89.5	86.1	99.9
Electric current	1.5	165.2	164.9	143.2	130.4	132.2	134.4	124.1
Electrical apparatus	1.3	160.1	157.7	138.6	137.2	120.2	116.6	104.6
Iron and steel products	14.8	94.0	94.7	80.0	80.5	74.2	66.9	81.8
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.6	78.0	76.0	62.9	62.2	63.3	44.9	66.8
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.3	97.9	96.1	83.5	76.2	69.6	64.9	78.5
Agricultural implements	.9	85.2	80.7	78.8	83.3	63.8	37.5	57.8
Land vehicles	6.5	105.2	110.1	89.1	92.5	87.9	84.2	100.5
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.4	32.3	31.7	27.6	30.1	26.8	27.3	28.7
Heating appliances	.6	109.3	107.3	96.5	93.0	89.4	85.0	92.6
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.9	146.9	137.1	114.8	97.4	76.6	75.6	97.6
Foundry and machine shop products	.6	100.4	99.8	77.3	83.4	76.5	66.3	78.6
Other iron and steel products	2.0	90.4	90.5	82.8	82.2	73.6	68.4	79.3
Non-ferrous metal products	1.8	122.8	121.1	107.2	103.1	85.1	78.0	89.0
Mineral products	1.3	141.0	142.6	109.9	105.6	107.8	105.6	99.7
Miscellaneous	.4	96.1	93.3	88.4	92.4	83.6	83.1	88.2
Logging	3.4	81.5	57.9	75.6	55.2	66.4	71.8	62.6
Mining	5.3	116.8	113.5	106.5	101.8	97.2	100.5	105.4
Coal	2.8	89.6	84.4	86.1	86.8	81.0	86.0	96.7
Metallic ores	1.6	207.8	206.5	180.0	158.3	149.8	152.0	137.4
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	.9	145.7	147.5	120.3	108.9	102.7	99.0	102.1
Communications	2.8	132.3	133.4	123.6	119.0	113.3	111.3	105.3
Telegraphs	.6	146.0	148.3	127.1	123.0	113.0	106.7	108.7
Telephones	2.2	128.3	129.5	122.6	118.0	113.3	112.5	104.5
Transportation	12.8	122.7	121.1	115.4	113.9	111.5	108.2	116.8
Street railways and cartage	2.4	135.5	132.1	120.6	115.4	116.6	116.8	122.0
Steam railways	8.9	111.7	110.7	104.3	103.2	99.6	98.8	106.1
Shipping and stevedoring	1.5	216.1	212.9	225.7	230.4	231.9	192.0	221.7
Construction and maintenance	12.6	234.7	252.5	199.0	181.3	154.2	144.9	159.3
Building	5.1	239.9	244.7	118.1	178.5	140.7	130.8	141.4
Highway	2.5	1923.8	2600.3	2974.3	2015.3	1917.5	1668.6	2238.2
Railway	5.0	160.0	164.0	128.5	132.0	115.8	113.1	127.3
Services	1.8	139.5	147.3	129.2	118.6	112.5	109.3	108.5
Hotels and restaurants	.9	136.0	148.4	126.5	117.7	115.9	113.0	114.6
Professional	.2	140.3	139.2	132.2	117.4	113.8	111.1	111.4
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.7	144.2	148.2	132.0	120.1	107.1	103.3	100.3
Trade	7.9	124.4	122.6	112.8	104.7	100.0	93.8	93.1
Retail	5.5	129.7	127.2	115.0	105.9	100.5	91.7	91.2
Wholesale	2.4	113.4	113.1	108.6	102.3	99.0	97.9	96.6
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	119.1	118.9	107.5	102.8	97.1	93.0	98.8

1/ The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by firms making returns on the date under review.

Table 5.- Index Numbers of Employment by Economic Areas and Industries (Jan. 1920 = 100).

Areas and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Nov.1 1928	Oct.1 1928	Nov.1 1927	Nov.1 1926	Nov.1 1925	Nov.1 1924	Nov.1 1923
Maritime Provinces-Manufacturing	36.8	84.4	86.1	77.0	80.3	77.6	75.1	89.0
Lumber products	6.1	101.2	109.5	81.2	108.9	86.9	109.2	116.2
Pulp and paper	3.7	135.8	134.9	129.9	124.7	113.5	109.1	108.9
Textile products	4.6	89.9	92.8	97.8	95.4	90.9	94.9	98.9
Iron and steel	12.8	67.2	67.6	58.1	56.1	58.7	48.0	74.4
Other manufactures	9.6	89.9	89.5	84.4	83.3	89.7	84.0	87.2
Logging	1.3	34.3	14.6	34.2	14.5	24.8	28.2	29.8
Mining	22.6	105.6	104.7	103.9	111.0	91.3	95.4	107.4
Communications	3.2	98.2	101.9	92.9	89.5	86.6	91.5	94.1
Transportation	13.6	77.2	75.8	69.0	71.2	69.3	68.8	75.1
Construction	16.1	260.5	338.6	207.3	151.7	182.9	159.8	189.6
Services	.6	100.2	102.8	93.6	93.8	92.0	88.8	90.1
Trade	5.8	126.3	124.8	112.8	112.7	115.9	116.3	116.4
Maritime Provinces-All Industries	100.0	98.9	103.1	89.2	86.6	85.5	83.7	95.2
Quebec								
Manufacturing	58.9	106.9	106.2	99.7	95.5	89.4	86.8	87.4
Lumber products	3.6	115.8	131.7	110.7	120.9	107.4	111.5	120.7
Pulp and paper	8.6	128.4	125.8	117.7	114.9	102.4	101.4	107.4
Textile products	12.4	110.3	108.1	108.9	99.4	96.1	89.5	92.0
Iron and steel	12.3	85.5	84.8	77.9	74.2	70.9	67.4	85.5
Other manufactures	22.0	112.9	110.2	102.3	97.9	91.7	90.2	76.0
Logging	4.2	92.5	71.8	79.4	45.0	61.3	61.5	57.4
Mining	2.0	144.8	141.3	134.2	116.5	90.2	78.4	89.5
Communications	2.6	166.3	167.7	157.9	152.4	143.2	146.9	122.2
Transportation	12.5	143.3	142.7	143.9	146.8	145.2	132.1	145.5
Construction	12.1	260.9	283.7	253.3	257.7	167.5	167.8	184.4
Services	1.7	149.2	159.2	154.6	149.0	140.6	135.9	131.2
Trade	6.0	139.2	135.8	123.6	117.4	109.9	99.3	93.4
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	122.8	122.4	115.6	110.6	101.1	97.1	103.2
Ontario								
Manufacturing	63.6	106.5	107.0	94.3	92.8	87.8	81.3	88.1
Lumber products	5.9	111.8	117.1	94.9	99.1	96.3	92.6	101.6
Pulp and paper	7.0	121.0	118.9	113.6	106.8	101.6	98.6	102.4
Textile products	9.0	95.6	91.9	90.5	89.1	84.5	81.4	86.7
Iron and steel	19.6	101.1	102.6	82.7	84.9	75.9	65.4	79.1
Other manufactures	22.1	111.3	112.3	101.6	96.4	94.4	88.4	89.9
Logging	2.9	70.6	41.6	75.1	49.1	64.9	81.5	62.7
Mining	3.0	186.0	189.0	158.3	142.9	129.9	136.4	137.4
Communications	2.5	128.1	128.0	122.4	115.9	110.9	107.9	104.6
Transportation	9.5	122.0	120.7	114.1	108.5	108.9	112.1	118.6
Construction	9.9	219.0	226.6	182.6	154.0	145.5	148.9	170.3
Services	1.7	151.4	152.2	138.8	119.8	114.6	113.5	113.3
Trade	6.9	117.0	116.4	109.2	97.9	96.3	94.2	93.4
Ontario - All Industries	100.0	115.3	114.5	103.1	97.4	93.7	90.4	96.0
Prarie Provinces-Manufacturing	29.2	126.1	127.2	109.2	106.4	99.1	96.9	100.8
Lumber products	2.0	97.1	108.7	86.4	75.8	73.7	59.7	70.5
Pulp and paper	2.6	127.5	125.0	115.4	96.9	95.2	104.6	96.9
Textile products	1.7	138.2	141.2	116.3	116.3	103.4	93.2	97.4
Iron and steel	12.4	118.1	118.3	103.8	107.1	98.3	96.0	105.5
Other manufactures	10.5	143.4	143.5	120.8	115.6	108.1	98.1	104.8
Logging	.9	33.9	8.1	18.0	25.2	26.7	28.4	12.7
Mining	6.6	91.8	79.5	76.7	74.3	73.4	78.6	88.4
Communications	3.3	111.9	112.5	99.2	95.3	92.7	88.8	91.7
Transportation	22.3	127.9	124.1	114.1	111.7	104.0	100.3	110.3
Construction	20.5	276.3	278.4	198.9	189.4	157.4	136.2	138.8
Services	2.2	135.0	164.4	105.3	97.2	90.7	86.3	88.6
Trade	15.0	115.0	112.1	102.0	95.2	83.7	79.7	83.4
Prarie Provinces-All Industries	100.0	132.6	130.5	111.5	107.7	99.1	94.1	99.2
British Columbia-								
Manufacturing	41.0	122.9	126.1	113.3	114.2	103.3	92.3	97.4
Lumber products	14.9	110.7	115.7	105.4	113.8	113.9	89.5	109.2
Pulp and paper	5.0	118.6	116.1	120.2	127.4	104.5	98.1	99.1
Textile products	1.2	149.1	157.2	122.5	131.9	111.8	96.4	113.4
Iron and steel	4.3	58.5	59.8	49.3	52.8	49.3	55.4	51.5
Other manufactures	15.6	207.4	211.8	135.4	169.1	143.6	139.4	127.2
Logging	10.1	140.0	126.3	122.8	124.0	118.4	106.6	109.7
Mining	9.7	99.6	97.4	98.0	96.1	110.4	113.7	101.6
Communications	3.3	162.6	166.7	143.8	148.0	136.3	123.0	116.4
Transportation	12.7	120.9	121.3	113.3	111.6	110.4	108.3	114.4
Construction	11.5	145.5	116.8	136.6	126.1	123.4	98.3	95.8
Services	3.2	115.3	114.6	109.3	104.8	100.5	94.9	94.7
Trade	8.5	164.0	165.2	149.2	140.5	126.5	119.8	113.2
British Columbia- All Industries	100.0	127.0	129.2	117.5	116.0	111.5	102.1	102.8

Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area, to total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns.

Table 6.-Index Numbers of Employment by Cities and Principal Industries (Jan.1920 = 100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Nov.1 1928	Oct.1 1928	Nov.1 1927	Nov.1 1926	Nov.1 1925	Nov.1 1924	Nov.1 1923
<u>Montreal - Manufacturing</u>	64.3	96.4	95.5	90.4	87.1	82.5	80.5	88.4
Plant Products - edible	4.7	106.6	102.5	103.3	107.3	103.1	97.0	101.3
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.4	105.1	100.7	97.6	95.9	94.8	94.5	96.6
Textiles	11.4	87.8	83.6	88.4	82.6	79.1	79.5	85.0
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	5.3	97.4	101.6	97.6	95.3	97.0	97.4	100.8
Iron and steel	15.5	81.8	81.2	73.6	67.9	62.6	60.8	84.0
Other manufactures	23.0	111.0	112.0	100.6	98.6	91.4	87.9	86.7
Communications	4.2	172.9	175.5	166.9	160.0	150.5	156.9	125.5
Transportation	9.0	228.0	224.0	225.3	226.0	228.3	176.6	200.7
Construction	8.7	279.3	288.3	224.6	188.2	205.9	152.1	168.3
Trade	11.0	140.0	137.2	125.0	118.1	110.5	98.3	93.5
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	116.4	115.7	108.0	103.3	99.3	92.4	99.1
<u>Quebec - Manufacturing</u>	59.0	102.4	102.3	88.6	85.8	80.7	84.0	-
Leather products	18.5	89.7	88.6	89.9	89.6	91.1	93.1	-
Other manufactures	40.5	109.6	109.7	87.9	83.7	74.2	78.7	-
Transportation	12.1	174.0	171.2	195.3	172.3	196.5	151.5	-
Construction	17.2	260.3	303.2	392.4	251.3	186.6	238.1	-
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	121.6	124.4	122.5	103.2	99.4	100.3	-
<u>Toronto - Manufacturing</u>	64.1	98.6	97.4	90.9	88.4	84.0	83.4	84.4
Plant products - edible	5.8	105.3	103.5	98.3	94.1	92.6	91.1	91.2
Printing and publishing	9.5	115.3	110.5	103.9	96.8	95.1	93.8	95.6
Textiles	11.2	81.1	77.6	77.5	78.3	74.9	76.1	76.2
Iron and steel	11.2	99.4	102.3	88.5	87.0	75.2	66.6	79.3
Other manufactures	26.4	100.9	100.3	93.3	90.8	87.0	89.1	86.2
Communications	4.2	137.6	139.1	138.6	131.4	127.6	121.5	107.7
Transportation	5.9	137.5	127.6	107.4	102.9	111.4	116.9	133.2
Construction	5.7	231.9	209.7	181.9	134.5	102.0	97.1	125.9
Trade	16.7	111.1	111.8	104.3	96.0	95.7	93.5	90.8
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	108.7	106.9	99.1	93.6	89.7	87.0	89.8
<u>Ottawa - Manufacturing</u>	58.9	115.7	114.5	102.6	98.2	92.5	85.9	99.3
Lumber products	12.5	132.4	130.2	92.7	125.4	103.0	69.7	127.7
Pulp and paper	20.9	96.5	97.1	92.8	87.8	85.4	89.6	85.8
Other manufactures	25.5	128.6	126.4	117.4	96.1	95.0	89.8	96.1
Construction	9.1	207.2	262.4	175.4	124.0	177.5	156.7	186.1
Trade	16.3	121.8	118.0	101.7	90.3	92.2	89.3	92.1
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	119.4	121.1	106.2	97.3	96.8	94.5	103.8
<u>Hamilton - Manufacturing</u>	84.9	105.8	103.7	96.0	94.4	83.7	75.7	86.5
Textiles	17.0	99.3	96.2	103.3	99.9	100.6	92.1	88.4
Electrical apparatus	11.6	146.2	144.0	123.0	126.4	100.8	111.3	114.5
Iron and steel	35.0	98.3	92.9	84.9	82.0	66.3	53.5	73.0
Other manufactures	21.3	108.7	112.8	98.9	99.1	93.5	86.9	98.6
Construction	4.1	254.9	188.2	167.0	204.3	231.2	129.0	204.1
Trade	5.1	129.6	123.0	176.3	116.9	104.9	103.6	117.7
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	110.4	107.1	101.0	98.4	87.7	79.6	89.7
<u>Windsor - Manufacturing</u>	81.4	157.9	183.2	71.2	89.1	88.7	-	-
Iron and steel	65.8	174.1	208.8	65.5	92.7	93.8	-	-
Other manufactures	15.6	113.5	111.6	88.9	78.1	73.8	-	-
Construction	7.1	185.7	162.6	110.3	124.1	98.2	-	-
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	166.4	186.4	81.7	97.2	92.9	-	-
<u>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</u>	39.9	127.6	127.6	113.1	109.0	101.0	96.1	98.3
Animal products - edible	4.7	162.7	156.9	155.5	146.3	149.4	136.6	120.8
Plant products - edible	4.5	96.7	99.7	90.4	89.3	88.2	89.1	103.6
Printing and publishing	6.6	103.1	100.3	95.0	89.6	85.9	97.9	89.2
Textiles	5.9	134.9	134.4	112.4	110.5	101.1	92.8	98.4
Other manufactures	18.2	140.2	142.6	121.4	117.3	102.6	90.2	96.1
Transportation	6.8	112.2	116.1	93.1	97.2	95.5	98.0	102.4
Construction	5.0	137.0	149.2	132.0	201.3	87.1	42.3	79.4
Trade	41.8	111.8	109.7	102.5	94.7	87.2	76.4	79.7
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	117.3	117.4	105.7	103.7	92.5	84.2	88.6
<u>Vancouver - Manufacturing</u>	39.4	93.9	99.8	89.5	93.4	90.5	83.6	82.6
Lumber products	10.5	91.6	106.3	97.9	122.0	124.3	100.7	118.3
Other manufactures	28.9	94.7	97.3	86.3	82.1	77.0	76.8	67.8
Communications	8.5	168.9	171.8	153.0	159.3	146.3	132.4	125.9
Transportation	16.9	150.7	153.5	138.6	138.7	143.0	136.8	135.2
Construction	7.3	176.3	189.8	155.1	174.1	161.8	130.0	80.9
Services	5.2	118.2	112.5	111.1	108.6	100.0	92.6	92.4
Trade	22.5	163.8	164.4	150.6	141.9	126.2	117.6	112.4
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	124.1	128.2	115.2	117.4	112.0	103.4	98.6

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city, to the number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns.

72-003

CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE
DECEMBER
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
1928

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

NOTE:- STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY
TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOY-
MENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS
OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR
GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF
LABOUR, CANADA.

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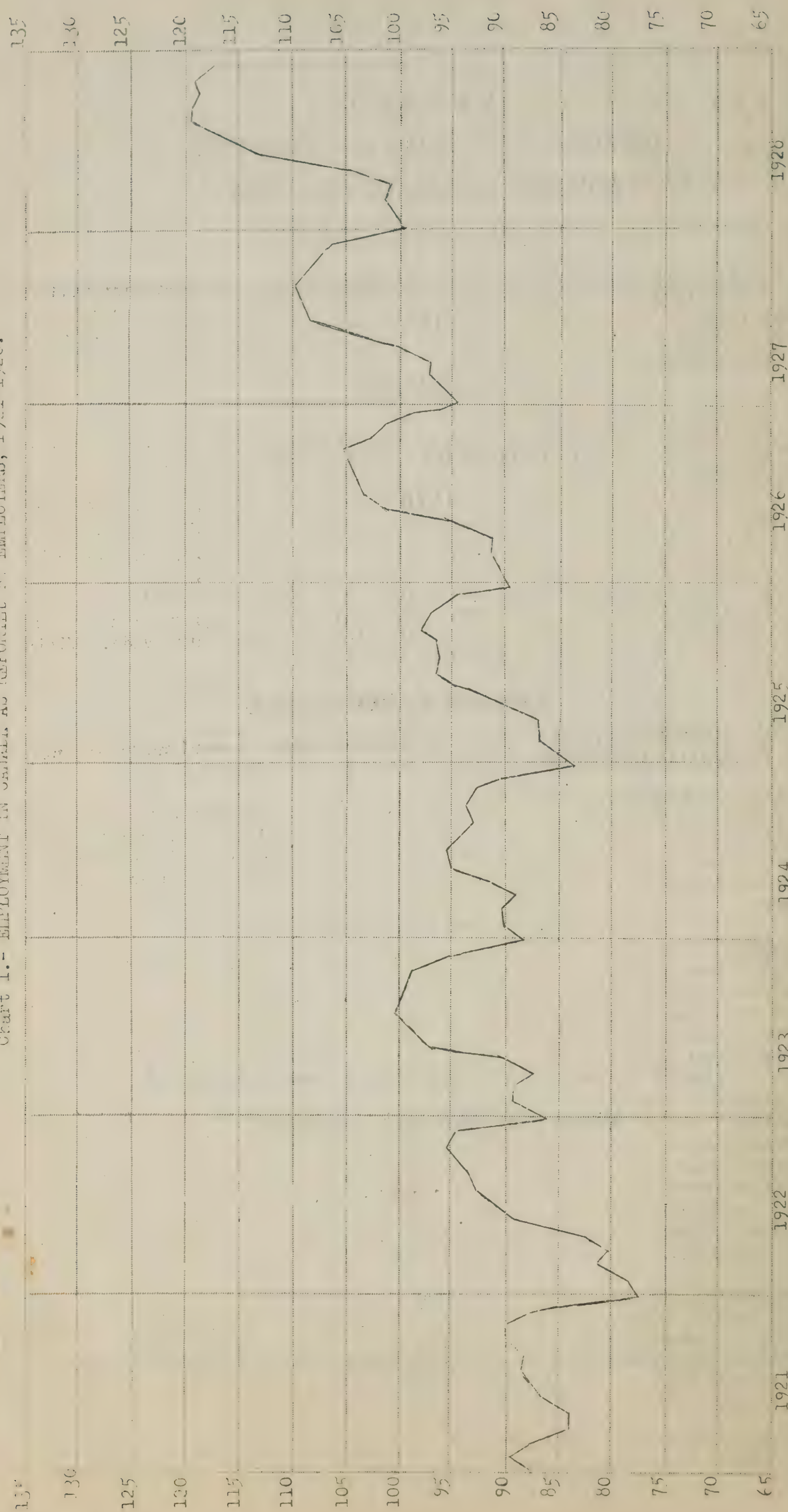
Published by authority of the Hon. James Malcolm, M. P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce

♦ ♦ ♦

OTTAWA

1928

Chart 1.- EMPLOYMENT IN CHINA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS, 1921-1928.



The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the number of employees they reported in January, 1920, as 100.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA, CANADA

Issued Dec. 29, 1928.

THE DECEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

Dominion Statistician:	R. H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S. (Hon.), F.R.S.C.
Chief, General Statistics:	S. A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.

Notice of Change of Base.

This is the last month in which the index numbers of employment will refer to Jan. 1920 as 100; from Jan. 1, 1929, the indexes will appear upon a revised base - the average employment of the reporting firms in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The Annual Review of Employment for 1928, shortly to be issued, will contain indexes for the years 1921-1928, recalculated upon this new base.

The seasonal contraction in employment recorded at the beginning of December was on a smaller scale than on the same date in most of the last nine years, and the situation continued better than on Dec. 1 in any previous year of the record. Statements were tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 6,600 firms employing 981,723 persons, compared with 1,000,239 in the preceding month; the index stood at 116.7, compared with 119.1 on Nov. 1, and with 106.8, 101.1, 95.3, 90.8, 95.7, 95.1 and 87.2 on Dec. 1, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively.

The most noteworthy losses were again indicated in construction and lumber mills, while very pronounced improvement was reported in logging and trade. Mining, transportation and iron and steel plants were also busier.

Employment by Economic Areas.

All provinces registered curtailment, the largest recessions taking place in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces.

Maritime Provinces.- Further, but much smaller seasonal reductions were noted in the Maritime Provinces, chiefly in construction, but also in lumber mills, while logging, mining, trade, services and iron and steel afforded greater employment. The payrolls of the 542 co-operating employers totalled 72,000, as against 72,977 on Nov. 1. Similar losses were reported on the same date of last year, when the index was much lower.

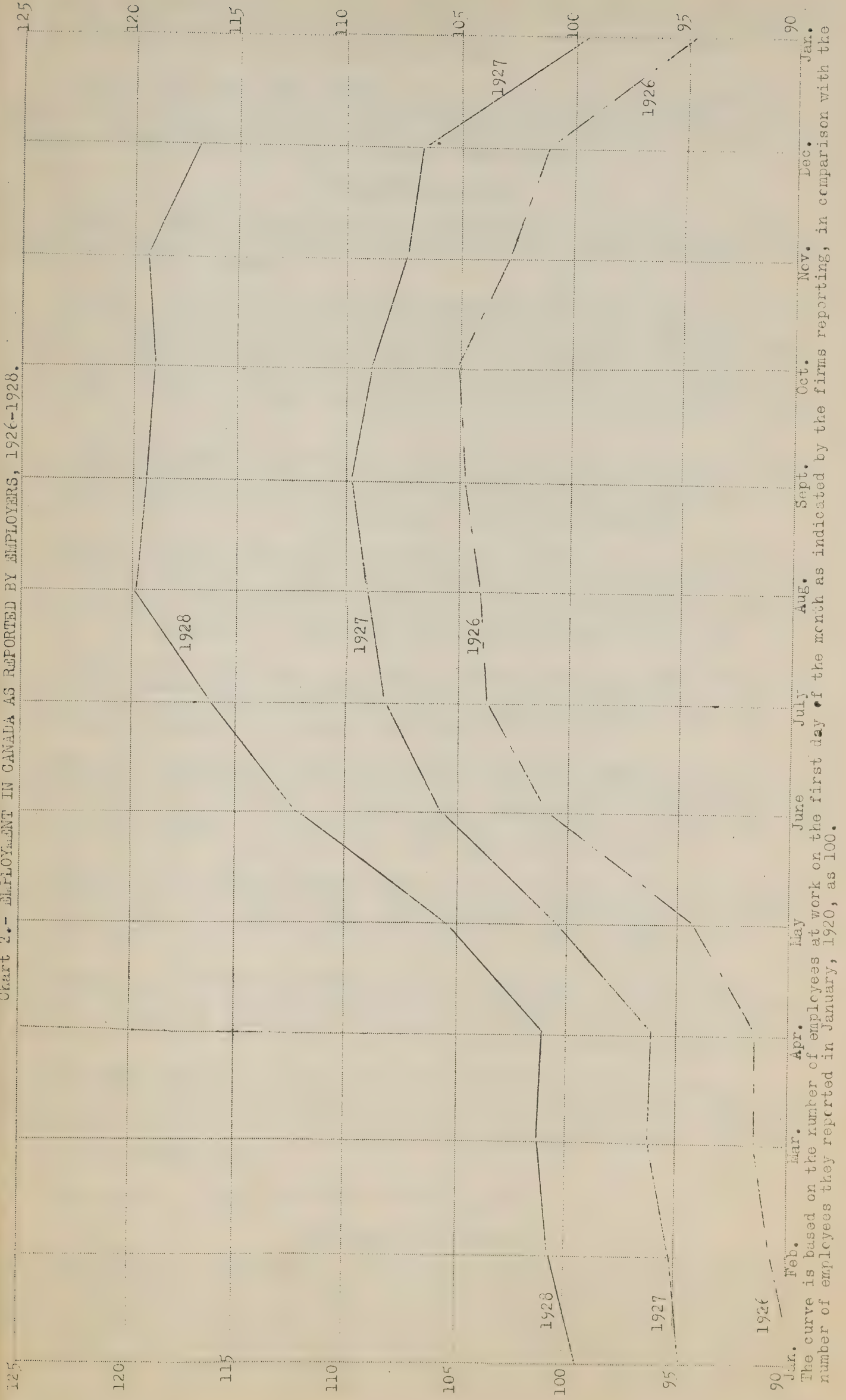
Quebec.- There was a falling-off in activity in Quebec, according to statements from 1,473 employers of 271,888 persons, or 5,304 less than in the preceding month. Manufacturing and construction showed declines, those in the latter being considerable; on the other hand, logging was decidedly busier and important improvement was also shown in trade and transportation. Slight decreases were recorded on Dec. 1, 1927, when employment was in smaller volume.

Ontario.- Employment in Ontario showed its first general contraction since the early spring; 4,692 workers were released from the staffs of the 2,998 firms whose statistics were received, and who had 414,512 on their payrolls. Trade and logging registered marked seasonal gains, and considerable improvement was also shown in the pulp and paper and textile groups. Construction and lumber mills, however, reported large losses, and smaller reductions were shown in mining, transportation and services. The index was some 11 points higher than in the same month of last year, when curtailment was also reported.

Prairie Provinces.- Declines were indicated in the Prairie Provinces on the date under review, when 4,342 persons were let out by the 884 reporting employers, who had 141,210 on their staffs. Logging, coal mining and trade were much more active, while construction registered pronounced reductions and transportation was also slacker. Conditions were decidedly more favourable than at the beginning of December in earlier years of the record.

British Columbia.- Continued losses involving a rather larger number of workers than those noted on Dec. 1, 1927, were shown in British Columbia, where 703

Chart 2.- EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS, 1926-1928.



firms had 82,113 employees, as compared with 85,314 in their last report. Food factories and lumber mills were slacker, as were construction and transportation; on the other hand, trade and logging recorded heightened activity. The situation continued better than on the same date in any of the last nine years.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in these areas in recent months; the curves are based upon the number of workers indicated by the reporting firms at the beginning of the month, as compared with the number they employed in Jan. 1920, as 100.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Montreal, Quebec, Ottawa, Windsor and the adjoining Border Cities and Vancouver reported lessened activity; employment advanced in Toronto and Hamilton, while Winnipeg showed practically no change.

Montreal.-- There was a reduction in the employment afforded by the 772 co-operating firms, whose staffs declined by 2,206 persons to 131,672 at the beginning of December. Manufacturing, transportation and construction reported a falling-off, while retail establishments showed increased employment. Less extensive losses were noted on the same date of last year, but the situation continued much better than in the early winter of 1927, or of any other year since the record for this city was commenced in 1922.

Quebec.-- Employment in Quebec City showed a decrease, 520 workers being laid off by the 105 employers whose returns were received and who had 11,049 employees on Dec. 1. The largest contractions were in construction and manufacturing. Rather smaller declines were indicated on the same date in 1927, when the index was higher.

Toronto.-- Important additions to personnel were made in Toronto by 849 firms who employed 121,071 persons, as compared with 120,236 at the beginning of November. Manufactures and trade showed improvement, that in the latter being especially noteworthy, while construction, services and transportation were slacker. Gains were also registered on Dec. 1 of last year, but the volume of employment was then much smaller.

Ottawa.-- Further curtailment was shown in Ottawa, chiefly in construction, transportation and manufacturing; 144 employers recorded a combined payroll of 12,016 workers, as against 12,862 in their last report. Employment was more active than at the beginning of December, 1927, when losses were also indicated.

Hamilton.-- Continued important increases were reported in Hamilton, where an aggregate staff of 34,817 persons was employed by the 204 firms furnishing data, a gain of 771 as compared with their Nov. 1 labour forces. Manufactures were decidedly busier, while only small changes occurred in other industries. The index was many points higher than on the same date of a year ago, when slight improvement was noted.

Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities.-- There was another large decline in the Border Cities, mainly in manufacturing. Statements were tabulated from 131 employers with 17,549 workers, or 1,642 less than in the preceding month. Moderate gains were indicated on Dec. 1, 1927, but employment then was at a decidedly lower level.

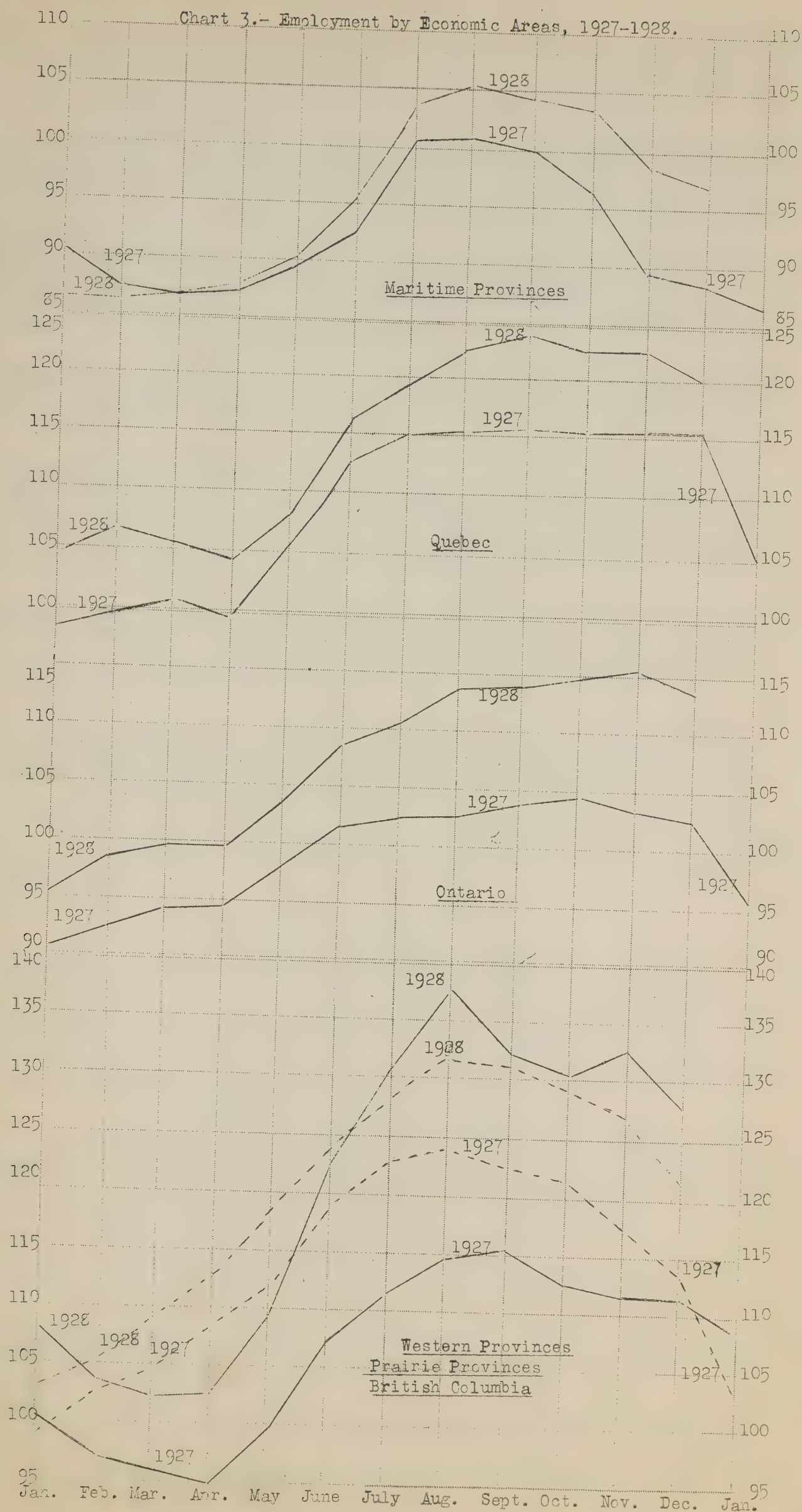
Winnipeg.-- Little general change was shown in Winnipeg, according to data received from 305 firms employing 33,515 persons. Improvement was reported in trade, while manufacturing and construction work released employees. The index was many points higher than on the same date of last year, when an increase in activity had been noted.

Vancouver.-- There was a further but rather smaller contraction in Vancouver, according to 257 employers of 26,385 workers, or 747 less than on Nov. 1. Manufacturing, transportation and construction showed curtailment, but trade afforded more employment. A less extensive reduction had been recorded at the beginning of December, 1927, when the index was somewhat lower.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6.

Employment by Industries.

Manufacturing.-- A substantial reduction in employment occurred in manufacturing establishments, 3,954 of which employed 526,571 operatives, compared with 534,129 on Nov. 1. This decline was slightly smaller than the average loss at the beginning of December in the nine years' record, in all of which the index was much lower than on the date under review. Lumber and food factories were seasonally slacker, and smaller losses were noted in leather and electric current plants, while the metal industries, particularly iron and steel works, textile and tobacco factories afforded considerably more employment.



Logging.-- Continued advances were shown in logging, according to 265 companies with 44,073 men in their employ, or 9,373 more than in the preceding month. This increase was not so large as that reported in the same month of 1927, but the index, at 103.1 on Dec. 1, 1928, was at its maximum in this record.

Mining.-- Coal mines made seasonal gains, while metallic ore mines and quarries were slacker. Returns were compiled from 224 mine operators whose forces declined slightly from 52,593 on Nov. 1 to 52,510 at the beginning of December. A general advance had been registered on Dec. 1 of a year ago, when the situation was not so favourable.

Communications.-- Increases in personnel were noted on telephones, but there was a slight falling-off in the telegraphic division; on the whole, 191 persons were added to the payrolls of the 186 companies and branches in this group whose data were received and who had 27,730 employees on the date under review. The index was higher than in the early winter of any other year since 1920.

Transportation.-- Transportation, on the whole, was quieter, according to returns from 296 employers of 126,519 persons, compared with 128,165 in the preceding month. Improvement was reported at the beginning of December, 1927, but employment was then in smaller volume.

Construction and Maintenance.-- Continued seasonal declines on a large scale were registered in this group, 21,982 persons being released from the forces of the 822 contractors furnishing data, who had 104,056 employees. This aggregate of workers was much larger than in the winter of other years of the record, in all of which extensive curtailment was noted. Building, railway and highway construction showed decreases, those in the last named being most pronounced.

Services.-- Small reductions were indicated in this group, chiefly in hotels and restaurants and laundries. Returns were compiled from 181 establishments with 17,527 persons on their payrolls, or 325 less than at the beginning of November. Rather smaller losses were shown on Dec. 1, 1927, when the index was lower by between nine and ten points.

Trade.-- Large additions to staffs were reported at the beginning of December, resulting in a higher index than at any other date since this series was instituted in 1920. The 661 co-operating wholesalers and retailers had 82,737 persons in their employ, or 3,490 more than in their last report, when activity was also relatively great. The expansion took place wholly in retail stores, in which the index of employment stood at 138.0, compared with 129.3 on Dec. 1, 1927. This index is particularly significant, as an indication of the expected purchasing power of the people at the holiday season.

Index numbers by industries are given in Tables 3 and 4.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Employment, on the whole, showed a further decline during October, according to the latest available statistics of the Ministry of Labour; among the approximately 11,880,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 11.8 on Oct. 22, 1928, compared with 11.4 (revised figure) on Sept. 24, 1928, and 9.5 on Oct. 24, 1927. The latest press reports state that 1,395,500 workers were employed on Nov. 26, 1928, an increase of 31,100 in the week and of 250,300 in the year.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

According to the latest official reports received, employment in selected manufactures in the United States increased 0.9 p.c. in October as compared with September; returns were made to the Bureau of Labor Statistics by 11,940 establishments employing 3,287,165 persons as compared with 3,261,263 in the preceding month. The index, with the 1923 average as 100, stood at 88.1 in October, as compared with 87.3 in September, 1928, and 87.6 in October, 1927. There were large increases in the textile group, and smaller gains in the iron and steel industry.

New York.-- According to the State Bureau of Statistics and Information, employment in New York factories remained at practically the same level in November as in October.

Massachusetts.-- Returns tabulated by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 996 factories show that they employed 211,478 persons in November, compared with 210,262 in October.

Illinois.-- Industrial employment in Illinois showed a further gain of 0.5 p.c. in November as compared with October, resulting in a greater volume of employment than in any other month of 1928.

Wisconsin.-- Factory employment in Wisconsin was 0.1 p.c. lower in October than in September, but was 2.1 p.c. higher than in October, 1927.

Note: Number employed by the reporting firms in Jan. 1920=100 in every case. The "Relative Weight" in Tables 1, 2, 3 and 4 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area or industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

Table 1.—Index Numbers of Employment by Economic Areas.

	<u>Canada</u>	<u>Maritime Provinces</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Ontario</u>	<u>Prairie Provinces</u>	<u>British Columbia</u>
Dec. 1, 1921	87.2	89.5	83.7	85.9	95.6	88.9
Dec. 1, 1922	95.1	92.1	93.9	94.4	101.5	95.6
Dec. 1, 1923	95.7	91.2	98.5	93.4	99.3	97.8
Jan. 1, 1924	88.7	86.3	90.5	86.1	94.3	90.9
Feb. 1,	90.6	83.2	92.8	90.0	92.1	92.7
Mar. 1,	90.7	82.4	93.5	89.8	89.6	97.1
April 1	89.3	84.6	91.5	87.6	87.0	99.6
May 1	91.8	88.1	94.1	89.8	89.4	102.9
June 1	95.2	90.0	99.9	92.1	94.1	103.4
July 1	95.9	90.6	100.6	91.4	99.1	105.8
Aug. 1	94.7	90.2	98.7	90.3	96.4	107.1
Sept. 1	93.1	86.6	97.8	88.9	93.9	106.0
Oct. 1	93.9	88.3	97.6	91.6	91.4	104.0
Nov. 1	93.0	83.7	97.1	90.4	94.1	102.1
Dec. 1	90.8	79.3	95.3	88.4	91.8	100.0
Jan. 1, 1925	83.9	78.5	85.5	81.4	88.1	92.9
Feb. 1	86.1	79.1	89.1	83.4	88.4	95.1
Mar. 1	87.0	81.7	89.6	85.0	85.0	98.1
April 1	87.2	83.4	89.8	84.9	84.1	100.1
May 1	90.8	86.6	94.2	87.7	88.0	105.1
June 1	94.5	90.3	100.6	89.8	93.1	106.5
July 1	96.8	99.4	101.1	91.8	95.9	108.0
Aug. 1	96.3	92.2	101.1	90.8	97.3	112.2
Sept. 1	96.6	88.4	101.3	92.7	96.0	114.2
Oct. 1	98.3	88.1	102.7	94.3	99.8	114.8
Nov. 1	97.1	85.5	101.1	93.7	99.1	111.5
Dec. 1	95.3	83.5	98.5	92.6	97.5	109.0
Jan. 1, 1926	89.6	84.4	90.7	86.3	95.1	100.5
Feb. 1	90.7	85.1	92.6	88.1	90.7	103.6
Mar. 1	91.5	88.7	94.0	89.2	88.6	103.3
April 1	91.4	84.7	95.7	88.0	88.2	108.3
May 1	94.3	83.8	99.0	90.4	92.5	113.5
June 1	101.0	87.9	108.8	95.2	103.5	116.6
July 1	103.7	91.1	112.8	97.0	107.3	118.1
Aug. 1	104.2	94.5	113.5	96.7	106.5	120.8
Sept. 1	104.9	96.7	113.1	97.9	106.9	121.8
Oct. 1	105.2	94.2	113.1	98.7	110.0	119.2
Nov. 1	102.8	86.6	110.6	97.4	107.7	116.0
Dec. 1	101.1	85.1	107.7	96.8	105.4	112.7
Jan. 1, 1927	94.8	90.8	98.2	90.9	100.6	98.8
Feb. 1	95.4	87.5	99.9	92.3	97.2	102.5
Mar. 1	96.3	86.8	100.9	94.0	95.9	104.8
April 1	96.2	87.2	99.2	94.3	94.8	108.3
May 1	100.6	89.6	105.5	98.1	99.7	112.0
June 1	105.9	92.2	112.8	101.5	107.2	118.9
July 1	108.4	100.5	115.0	102.3	111.5	122.9
Aug. 1	109.2	100.9	115.2	102.6	114.8	124.0
Sept. 1	109.7	100.0	115.9	103.8	115.2	122.5
Oct. 1	109.0	96.3	115.4	104.3	112.5	121.5
Nov. 1	107.5	89.2	115.6	103.1	111.5	117.5
Dec. 1	106.8	88.3	115.5	102.5	111.6	113.8
Jan. 1, 1928	99.5	86.5	104.5	95.7	108.3	103.0
Feb. 1	100.8	86.4	105.6	98.5	103.9	105.4
Mar. 1	101.4	86.9	105.8	99.8	102.5	109.3
April 1	101.1	87.7	104.1	99.5	102.6	112.7
May 1	105.5	90.3	108.0	103.4	109.3	118.8
June 1	112.4	95.5	116.1	108.5	122.4	123.9
July 1	116.3	103.5	119.2	110.5	130.7	128.5
Aug. 1	119.9	105.3	122.6	113.6	137.5	131.7
Sept. 1	119.5	104.4	123.9	113.9	132.2	131.2
Oct. 1	118.9	103.1	122.4	114.5	130.5	129.2
Nov. 1	119.1	98.9	122.8	115.3	132.6	127.0
Dec. 1	116.7	97.2	120.4	113.9	128.4	121.8
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at Dec. 1, 1928						
	100.0	7.3	27.7	42.2	14.4	8.4

Table 2.- Index Numbers of Employment by Principal Cities (Jan. 1920 = 100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Dec. 1, 1922	94.7	-	92.9	-	-	-	97.8	90.7
Dec. 1, 1923	93.6	-	90.2	94.3	88.5	-	88.2	98.1
Dec. 1, 1924	93.1	98.5	87.4	92.3	77.3	-	83.5	104.0
Dec. 1, 1925	97.0	94.4	90.9	90.4	88.7	93.3	91.5	110.7
Dec. 1, 1926	100.6	101.2	93.9	93.8	96.6	99.1	105.4	117.1
Jan. 1, 1927	92.5	100.9	90.2	87.3	93.1	57.7	99.3	107.3
Feb. 1,	93.3	97.2	89.9	89.2	93.1	96.8	97.5	111.3
Mar. 1,	94.6	98.8	90.1	90.1	94.2	103.2	97.1	114.6
April 1	96.8	101.5	92.7	92.1	96.3	77.4	96.3	114.9
May 1	100.6	104.1	95.3	101.9	97.4	99.5	97.2	117.2
June 1	103.1	109.7	96.8	104.7	100.2	98.9	99.0	119.8
July 1	104.9	112.7	97.5	108.2	99.9	83.0	102.0	122.6
Aug. 1	104.8	115.4	97.6	110.5	101.7	86.1	103.6	120.8
Sept. 1	106.4	118.6	98.9	110.5	98.1	86.5	107.4	118.7
Oct. 1	107.2	120.5	99.7	110.8	98.3	83.3	106.2	119.0
Nov. 1	108.0	122.5	99.1	106.2	101.1	81.7	105.7	115.2
Dec. 1	107.3	118.6	100.0	101.7	101.9	84.5	108.9	114.0
Jan. 1, 1928	97.4	108.1	95.1	98.7	92.0	83.4	106.7	108.9
Feb. 1	99.0	109.7	95.4	99.1	97.6	89.1	99.8	110.6
Mar. 1	99.7	105.4	96.2	98.8	96.6	103.8	99.6	114.5
Apr. 1	100.5	106.7	97.5	99.1	97.9	125.4	101.5	116.1
May 1	104.5	111.5	99.7	113.4	99.7	136.9	106.2	121.1
June 1	111.4	115.7	102.0	111.2	102.7	147.9	108.2	124.1
July 1	112.0	124.8	102.9	120.6	103.8	160.7	111.0	125.1
Aug. 1	114.0	124.2	104.5	124.4	106.7	176.1	113.8	129.5
Sept. 1	116.8	126.8	104.6	123.6	108.8	188.0	116.4	129.8
Oct. 1	115.7	124.4	106.9	121.1	107.1	186.4	117.4	128.2
Nov. 1	116.4	121.6	108.7	119.4	110.4	166.4	117.3	124.1
Dec. 1	114.4	114.8	109.3	110.8	113.3	151.9	117.8	120.6
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Dec. 1, 1928.								
	13.4	1.1	12.3	1.2	3.5	1.8	3.4	2.7

Table 3.- Index Numbers of Employment by Industries (Jan. 1920 = 100).

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Dec. 1, 1921	87.2	79.3	61.2	98.0	103.8	106.9	113.2	93.4	96.3
Dec. 1, 1922	95.1	87.7	84.7	102.8	101.5	115.3	122.6	95.8	97.0
Dec. 1, 1923	95.7	88.2	82.2	105.9	106.1	113.8	125.2	106.2	96.8
Dec. 1, 1924	90.8	82.0	85.1	99.2	109.3	108.2	116.6	107.2	99.1
Dec. 1, 1925	95.3	88.1	77.1	96.9	112.7	109.8	128.3	108.5	103.9
Dec. 1, 1926	101.1	93.8	77.1	104.2	119.0	109.9	148.9	117.2	109.8
Jan. 1, 1927	94.8	87.5	75.4	100.1	115.9	107.3	119.2	115.8	110.8
Feb. 1	95.4	90.7	82.6	99.4	115.5	103.4	110.2	114.9	103.0
Mar. 1	96.3	92.2	76.2	97.1	116.2	103.7	117.8	116.5	102.0
Apr. 1	96.2	93.8	47.5	98.5	118.7	104.2	118.1	118.5	103.1
May 1	100.6	96.1	45.8	99.0	120.4	109.1	154.7	121.4	105.3
June 1	105.9	98.8	48.1	100.9	120.6	113.5	197.8	126.0	105.7
July 1	108.4	98.7	38.9	101.9	123.4	115.9	235.1	135.4	106.8
Aug. 1	109.2	98.9	37.8	104.6	124.1	113.7	244.8	138.6	108.2
Sept. 1	109.7	98.7	43.4	105.1	124.8	114.7	245.2	143.6	109.3
Oct. 1	109.0	98.3	53.8	106.6	124.8	115.4	227.9	138.0	110.3
Nov. 1	107.5	97.0	75.6	106.5	123.6	115.4	199.0	129.2	112.8
Dec. 1	106.8	96.4	101.2	108.1	121.8	116.0	162.2	127.9	122.2
Jan. 1, 1928	99.5	90.5	90.4	107.6	119.8	107.7	128.1	126.1	121.4
Feb. 1	100.8	94.5	93.9	108.2	117.5	107.0	123.3	126.6	110.9
Mar. 1	101.4	96.8	88.4	106.5	117.8	105.4	119.4	126.1	110.6
Apr. 1	101.1	98.5	48.9	104.2	119.1	106.4	128.1	129.8	112.0
May 1	105.5	100.7	43.5	106.6	122.2	109.1	169.1	133.7	112.6
June 1	112.4	104.0	47.6	107.3	124.4	117.0	223.0	141.7	114.6
July 1	116.3	105.4	40.9	108.1	126.0	118.4	264.6	152.2	118.0
Aug. 1	119.9	107.7	40.6	111.4	129.5	120.4	287.6	157.7	119.8
Sept. 1	119.5	108.2	44.4	112.4	133.3	120.9	272.6	159.5	119.4
Oct. 1	118.9	107.9	57.9	113.5	133.4	121.1	252.5	147.3	122.6
Nov. 1	119.1	107.5	81.5	116.8	132.3	122.7	234.7	139.5	124.4
Dec. 1	116.7	105.9	103.1	116.4	133.1	121.1	193.4	137.3	129.6
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Dec. 1, 1928.									
	100.0	53.7	4.5	5.3	2.8	12.9	10.6	1.8	8.4

Table 4.- Index Numbers of Employment in Canada by Industries (Jan. 1920 = 100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Dec.1 1928	Nov.1 1928	Dec.1 1927	Dec.1 1926	Dec.1 1925	Dec.1 1924	Dec.1 1923
Manufacturing	53.7	105.9	107.5	96.4	93.8	88.1	82.0	88.2
Animal products-edible	1.8	106.9	110.8	106.4	98.5	94.1	91.5	87.6
Fur and products	.1	79.3	84.9	87.7	88.3	96.5	88.0	110.8
Leather and products	1.7	77.4	79.4	82.8	83.2	76.5	75.6	82.0
Lumber and products	4.9	96.6	110.4	90.0	90.5	86.6	82.1	88.6
Rough and dressed lumber	2.8	98.2	122.6	92.5	97.6	94.9	90.2	100.2
Furniture	1.0	104.6	104.0	96.2	88.8	84.5	76.7	77.3
Other lumber products	1.1	87.1	88.4	79.1	76.1	70.3	64.6	71.1
Musical instruments	.4	79.5	82.9	78.0	80.7	70.9	67.9	69.6
Plant products-edible	3.1	111.2	115.1	105.9	106.4	102.7	100.6	100.7
Pulp and paper products	6.5	124.0	124.4	116.5	112.6	102.4	98.5	102.1
Pulp and paper	3.2	133.3	135.8	127.0	124.1	106.3	100.0	107.2
Paper products	.9	119.7	118.4	103.6	96.8	94.4	90.1	92.7
Printing and publishing	2.4	114.7	113.4	108.7	104.2	100.5	99.4	99.5
Rubber products	1.9	127.8	128.3	106.2	90.4	93.9	72.3	69.0
Textile products	8.1	103.3	102.7	98.9	94.4	90.8	82.5	88.7
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.1	122.9	121.4	121.1	109.9	107.3	92.2	101.4
Hosiery and knit goods	1.7	116.1	111.7	106.9	106.1	98.0	88.9	94.0
Garments and personal furnishings	2.3	77.2	80.3	73.2	72.6	69.6	66.5	73.5
Other textile products	1.0	114.0	109.3	108.3	102.6	101.2	97.3	95.8
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	1.6	125.8	120.7	110.5	103.2	104.6	101.9	102.0
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	137.4	139.3	129.8	98.1	105.5	122.0	114.9
Chemicals and allied products	.8	96.6	94.6	88.8	86.2	81.3	79.7	88.3
Clay, glass and stone products	1.2	116.4	117.2	103.0	100.5	89.3	81.2	93.3
Electric current	1.5	159.3	165.2	140.4	127.8	124.7	132.3	120.4
Electrical apparatus	1.3	158.1	160.1	139.8	137.2	119.6	123.1	108.8
Iron and steel products	15.1	94.6	94.0	81.3	81.1	74.7	66.4	79.2
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.6	78.0	78.0	68.3	63.4	57.5	44.1	64.1
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.3	97.6	97.9	84.7	77.5	70.4	64.7	75.9
Agricultural implements	1.0	91.9	85.2	77.3	88.9	66.4	43.2	58.3
Land vehicles	6.6	104.8	105.2	89.9	92.6	89.0	83.4	97.1
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.4	35.1	32.3	31.3	30.7	32.3	26.1	25.7
Heating appliances	.5	107.2	109.3	96.8	90.9	88.2	83.0	87.9
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	1.0	150.4	146.9	114.0	94.4	76.3	69.8	91.6
Foundry and machine shop products	.6	101.3	100.4	76.6	83.9	79.0	69.3	76.7
Other iron and steel products	2.1	90.4	90.4	82.9	82.8	74.0	66.4	77.6
Non-ferrous metal products	1.9	124.6	122.8	111.7	103.4	93.3	76.1	86.0
Mineral products	1.3	139.9	141.0	108.5	104.9	104.8	102.7	97.7
Miscellaneous	.4	95.2	96.1	86.2	91.7	83.0	82.9	85.3
Logging	4.5	103.1	81.5	101.2	77.1	77.1	85.1	82.2
Mining	5.3	116.4	116.8	108.1	104.2	96.9	99.2	105.9
Coal	2.9	91.8	89.6	90.4	92.1	85.2	86.9	97.3
Metallic ores	1.5	200.4	207.8	179.4	155.0	143.0	148.7	138.5
Non-metallic minerals (Other than coal)	.9	140.3	145.7	110.8	103.5	97.3	89.8	101.7
Communications	2.8	133.1	132.3	121.8	119.0	112.7	109.3	106.1
Telegraphs	.6	144.5	146.0	124.1	122.5	111.8	103.9	107.9
Telephones	2.2	130.2	128.8	121.2	118.1	112.9	111.9	105.6
Transportation	12.9	121.1	122.7	116.0	109.9	109.8	108.2	113.8
Street railways and cartage	2.4	131.4	135.5	120.1	112.8	113.3	114.9	124.2
Steam railways	8.9	110.1	111.7	104.5	102.0	99.2	96.8	106.3
Shipping and stevedoring	1.6	215.5	216.1	232.4	190.9	218.7	219.0	170.3
Construction and maintenance	10.6	193.4	234.7	162.2	148.9	128.3	116.6	125.2
Building	4.8	220.2	239.9	171.6	166.9	130.2	119.2	127.5
Highway	1.7	1318.9	1923.8	1751.6	1279.2	1303.9	984.7	1230.2
Railway	4.1	128.7	160.0	108.6	106.4	96.3	91.9	98.8
Services	1.8	137.3	139.5	127.9	117.2	108.5	107.2	106.2
Hotels and restaurants	.9	133.8	136.0	124.0	115.1	109.5	111.6	110.9
Professional	.2	139.0	140.3	124.5	121.0	111.8	104.7	108.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.7	141.8	144.2	134.7	118.9	105.9	102.0	99.7
Trade	8.4	129.6	124.4	122.2	109.8	103.9	99.1	96.8
Retail	6.0	138.0	129.7	129.3	114.3	106.5	99.9	96.5
Wholesale	2.4	112.2	113.4	108.7	101.7	99.1	97.7	97.5
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	116.7	119.1	106.8	101.1	95.3	90.3	95.7

1/ The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by firms making returns on the date under review.

Table 5.- Index Numbers of Employment by Economic Areas and Industries (Jan. 1920 = 100).

Areas and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Dec.1	Nov.1	Dec.1	Dec.1	Dec.1	Dec.1	Dec.1
		1928	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923
Maritime Provinces-Manufacturing	36.3	82.0	84.4	76.1	77.1	72.7	67.2	82.1
Lumber Products	4.4	72.9	101.2	65.6	70.2	68.8	67.9	79.8
Pulp and Paper	3.9	138.0	135.8	126.7	129.6	110.8	105.0	108.0
Textile Products	4.9	92.6	89.9	96.7	94.1	91.3	95.0	96.2
Iron and Steel	13.2	68.7	67.2	59.8	59.7	56.8	45.0	73.4
Other Manufactures	9.9	91.3	89.9	87.3	89.7	84.0	82.9	85.0
Logging	2.3	57.5	34.3	66.2	46.3	35.6	37.8	31.3
Mining	23.2	106.6	105.6	103.5	103.1	92.7	99.2	109.3
Communications	3.2	98.1	98.2	94.0	88.2	86.8	90.1	95.7
Transportation	13.7	76.0	77.2	71.2	73.4	74.4	68.6	77.7
Construction	14.1	224.1	260.5	156.6	108.2	154.9	118.4	151.6
Services	.8	143.7	100.2	94.3	92.0	88.6	86.7	88.5
Trade	6.4	135.2	126.3	123.4	121.3	121.9	120.6	122.2
Maritime Provinces-All Industries	100.0	97.2	98.9	88.3	85.1	83.5	79.3	91.2
Quebec								
Manufacturing	59.5	105.8	106.9	98.8	94.7	89.0	84.1	90.2
Lumber Products	3.3	105.1	115.8	100.7	97.6	90.2	92.7	103.2
Pulp and Paper	8.6	124.9	128.4	115.4	114.5	101.8	97.1	104.5
Textile Products	12.7	110.7	110.3	107.3	99.2	95.1	86.8	90.2
Iron and Steel	12.8	86.9	85.5	79.7	76.9	73.3	66.1	80.2
Other Manufactures	22.1	110.6	112.9	101.7	97.8	92.4	89.6	92.1
Logging	5.5	119.6	92.5	128.8	72.6	65.4	70.3	68.8
Mining	2.0	144.3	144.8	133.7	111.9	87.8	74.4	89.0
Communications	2.8	170.0	166.3	156.6	151.0	142.5	144.5	121.4
Transportation	12.8	144.0	143.3	146.1	133.2	135.7	138.5	126.7
Construction	9.5	200.0	260.9	205.9	221.5	140.5	149.0	152.4
Services	1.6	146.3	149.2	152.3	141.4	129.0	132.2	128.2
Trade	6.3	142.0	139.2	130.2	119.4	112.4	102.2	97.7
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	120.4	122.8	115.5	107.7	98.5	95.3	98.5
Ontario								
Manufacturing	63.5	105.1	106.5	94.2	91.8	86.7	79.8	85.8
Lumber Products	5.0	94.5	111.8	87.0	85.4	83.5	81.8	86.6
Pulp and Paper	7.2	122.3	121.0	115.6	108.2	102.3	98.8	100.3
Textile Products	9.2	96.2	95.6	91.2	89.4	86.6	77.5	85.7
Iron and Steel	19.9	101.1	101.1	83.8	84.6	75.6	65.2	77.1
Other Manufactures	22.2	111.2	111.3	101.2	97.0	93.8	88.7	89.9
Logging	3.8	92.0	70.6	86.7	70.2	79.9	97.7	94.0
Mining	3.0	180.6	186.0	154.6	140.8	128.0	131.4	136.5
Communications	2.5	128.5	128.1	120.1	117.5	111.3	106.8	106.9
Transportation	9.4	119.1	122.0	112.1	108.4	106.2	108.3	117.8
Construction	8.7	190.5	219.0	155.7	130.0	121.6	115.5	121.4
Services	1.7	146.6	151.4	138.0	120.7	112.6	112.2	108.7
Trade	7.4	123.2	117.0	120.2	102.3	103.3	102.4	99.1
Ontario - All Industries	100.0	113.9	115.3	102.5	96.8	92.6	88.4	93.4
Prairie Provinces-Manufacturing	30.0	125.8	126.1	111.4	106.5	99.4	97.7	99.9
Lumber Products	2.1	98.9	97.1	79.3	70.3	66.4	59.2	62.6
Pulp and Paper	2.6	128.3	127.5	121.7	107.9	95.5	104.7	100.1
Textile Products	1.8	142.6	138.2	118.9	113.9	101.8	88.8	93.6
Iron and Steel	12.8	117.6	118.1	105.6	105.2	99.3	97.9	105.9
Other Manufactures	10.7	141.9	143.4	125.1	117.9	109.3	108.1	78.9
Logging	2.0	69.6	33.9	64.3	57.7	53.4	53.4	50.2
Mining	6.9	93.4	91.8	83.2	85.9	81.7	77.7	89.4
Communications	3.4	112.3	111.9	96.4	94.7	90.2	87.6	92.1
Transportation	22.7	126.3	127.9	115.9	109.0	106.6	100.3	114.6
Construction	16.6	218.0	276.3	152.1	141.2	118.1	99.6	117.5
Services	2.1	129.0	135.0	105.4	99.0	89.3	85.9	89.5
Trade	16.3	120.1	115.0	111.9	100.4	89.5	81.8	84.9
Prairie Provinces-All Industries	100.0	128.4	132.6	111.6	105.4	97.5	91.8	99.3
British Columbia								
Manufacturing	40.1	115.2	122.9	108.7	109.6	100.6	88.7	87.2
Lumber Products	14.3	102.9	110.7	99.9	108.1	101.8	86.5	91.7
Pulp and Paper	5.2	119.2	118.6	117.4	126.1	106.3	94.4	100.7
Textile Products	1.2	137.2	149.1	121.2	119.3	109.2	99.4	110.5
Iron and Steel	4.8	61.2	58.5	48.4	52.6	53.1	54.5	46.9
Other Manufactures	14.6	185.5	207.4	177.5	160.4	143.6	130.1	114.5
Logging	10.7	143.7	140.0	123.5	129.3	120.2	115.9	116.9
Mining	9.9	98.1	99.6	96.7	94.7	100.5	107.6	100.6
Communications	3.3	160.0	162.6	142.8	147.3	135.2	125.4	112.9
Transportation	13.2	117.0	120.9	112.9	107.3	111.8	105.5	115.1
Construction	10.5	128.5	145.5	117.8	107.7	123.1	87.8	80.5
Services	3.2	113.8	115.3	107.9	104.0	99.0	95.9	92.6
Trade	9.1	168.2	164.0	153.9	151.0	130.4	128.0	114.2
British Columbia -All Industries	100.0	121.8	127.0	113.8	112.7	109.0	100.0	97.8

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area, to total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns.

Table 6.-Index Numbers of Employment by Cities and Principal Industries (Jan.1920 = 100)

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Dec.1 1928	Nov.1 1928	Dec.1 1927	Dec.1 1926	Dec.1 1925	Dec.1 1924	Dec.1 1923
Montreal - Manufacturing	65.0	95.7	96.4	89.7	87.7	83.2	78.6	86.6
Plant Products - edible	4.9	107.9	106.6	101.9	108.1	102.1	98.9	100.0
Pulp and paper(chiefly printing)	4.5	105.3	105.1	98.8	98.7	96.7	93.9	96.7
Textiles	11.2	84.5	87.8	83.8	79.7	77.2	75.1	83.6
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquor	5.9	106.6	97.4	97.9	96.8	98.4	97.4	100.2
Iron and steel	15.9	82.7	81.8	75.8	71.6	67.3	59.2	76.7
Other manufactures	22.6	103.5	111.0	99.2	98.0	90.3	85.0	89.0
Communications	4.4	177.9	172.9	166.5	159.4	149.0	155.8	126.5
Transportation	8.5	213.3	228.0	231.0	169.4	198.4	207.0	125.6
Construction	7.9	250.7	279.3	201.2	171.4	163.8	159.0	144.5
Trade	11.4	142.3	140.0	131.1	120.2	113.2	101.4	97.9
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	114.4	116.4	107.3	100.6	97.0	93.1	93.6
Quebec - Manufacturing	60.9	99.4	102.4	87.5	86.6	77.7	82.6	-
Leather products	18.2	85.5	89.7	90.8	88.3	81.1	92.1	-
Other manufactures	42.7	106.8	109.6	85.7	85.6	75.6	76.8	-
Transportation	12.4	172.1	174.0	180.2	161.5	152.9	150.7	-
Construction	14.7	202.1	260.3	356.4	217.3	203.6	214.9	-
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	114.8	121.6	118.6	101.2	94.4	98.5	-
Toronto - Manufacturing	63.9	98.5	98.6	91.2	88.6	84.8	80.4	83.5
Plant products - edible	5.7	104.7	105.3	98.2	93.3	92.7	87.9	89.6
Printing and publishing	9.6	117.2	115.3	107.2	99.5	97.9	94.8	96.8
Textiles	11.2	79.2	81.1	77.0	75.9	75.9	72.6	73.7
Iron and steel	11.4	101.2	99.4	86.9	87.8	71.8	65.7	77.4
Other manufactures	26.0	100.7	100.9	93.8	91.3	86.6	84.1	86.1
Communications	4.3	140.1	137.6	133.7	132.2	129.5	120.9	112.9
Transportation	5.7	136.2	137.5	105.3	102.4	111.2	111.6	142.9
Construction	5.4	220.4	231.9	167.9	116.3	83.2	87.4	100.1
Trade	17.5	118.6	111.1	113.1	100.3	102.3	102.0	96.9
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	109.3	108.7	100.0	93.9	90.9	87.4	90.2
Ottawa - Manufacturing	59.7	107.2	115.7	100.2	91.2	87.1	87.1	85.0
Lumber products	9.6	91.7	132.4	75.8	83.7	63.2	71.0	69.6
Pulp and paper	22.7	97.4	96.5	93.3	87.3	89.4	90.0	82.3
Other manufactures	27.4	124.9	128.6	118.6	99.2	96.2	91.7	96.2
Construction	8.0	163.2	207.2	126.9	107.7	122.1	115.0	136.8
Trade	15.9	119.0	121.8	104.9	98.6	96.9	96.4	95.8
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	110.8	119.4	101.7	93.8	90.4	92.3	94.3
Hamilton - Manufacturing	85.2	109.0	105.8	96.9	94.1	85.3	74.1	83.5
Textiles	17.0	101.1	99.3	103.6	102.8	103.6	82.1	91.9
Electrical apparatus	11.6	148.5	146.2	122.6	126.4	102.2	116.6	109.0
Iron and steel	35.2	102.1	98.3	85.6	81.8	67.9	54.2	68.0
Other manufactures	21.4	112.2	108.7	100.8	95.5	94.2	85.2	94.0
Construction	3.9	266.7	254.9	160.9	143.0	155.2	73.5	224.4
Trade	5.1	128.5	129.6	183.3	109.0	114.3	110.1	123.0
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	113.3	110.4	101.9	96.6	88.7	77.3	88.5
Windsor - Manufacturing	81.6	144.3	157.9	75.4	92.8	89.9	-	-
Iron and steel	64.9	156.7	174.1	68.9	96.9	94.5	-	-
Other manufactures	16.7	110.4	113.5	94.1	80.2	72.6	-	-
Construction	6.9	164.9	185.7	110.7	110.0	105.8	-	-
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	151.9	166.4	84.5	99.1	93.3	-	-
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	39.3	125.3	127.6	113.3	108.2	98.6	95.8	99.0
Animal products - edible	4.6	157.8	162.7	169.9	152.8	145.8	135.6	120.4
Plant products - edible	4.5	96.4	96.7	93.3	89.6	91.7	91.6	104.2
Printing and publishing	6.5	106.1	103.1	101.2	97.6	86.0	100.0	91.5
Textiles	5.7	133.0	134.9	113.9	108.4	100.7	88.0	95.4
Other manufactures	18.0	134.7	140.2	113.9	109.3	96.2	89.4	97.0
Transportation	6.4	108.5	112.2	102.5	97.4	97.5	94.6	101.1
Construction	4.2	113.7	137.0	86.3	174.4	85.5	27.8	67.9
Trade	43.8	118.0	111.8	113.4	102.2	87.8	77.5	82.4
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	117.8	117.3	108.9	105.4	91.5	83.5	88.2
Vancouver - Manufacturing	37.7	87.3	93.9	87.2	90.3	85.3	83.8	81.3
Lumber products	10.2	86.0	91.6	101.3	117.7	105.3	105.2	114.7
Other manufactures	27.5	87.8	94.7	81.9	79.5	77.2	75.4	67.5
Communications	8.8	167.8	168.9	154.0	159.3	145.2	133.3	122.6
Transportation	16.9	146.3	150.7	137.8	136.1	134.8	132.1	143.4
Construction	7.0	163.7	176.3	136.3	164.3	199.6	111.1	65.3
Services	5.0	116.4	118.2	112.6	108.3	100.1	97.9	92.9
Trade	24.4	171.1	163.8	156.0	153.1	130.6	127.0	112.7
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	120.6	124.1	114.0	117.1	110.7	104.0	98.1

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city, to the number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns.

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